THE PRESS FUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE. No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. THE DAILY PRESS.

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Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Four Dollars
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WADDING YARNS. WADDING BATTING YARNS.  $\mathbf{VARNS}$ BATTING WADDING WADDING YARNS. BATTING. WADDING,

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

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288 MARKET, and 5 North FIFTH Street, Galls the attention of dealers to his IMMENSE STOCK

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

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

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

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

CLOTHES WRINGER.

1st. 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 twisting.
4th. It helps to wash the clothes as well as dry them.
WE BELIEVE IT ADVISABLE TO PROCURE

BEGAUSE.

FIRST. The rolls, being of vulcanized rubber, will bear not and cold water, and will neither break nor tear off buttons.

SEGEND. The frame being of iron, thoroughly galvanized, all danger from rust is removed, and the liability to ahrink, swell, split, &c., so unavoidable in wooden machines, is prevented.

THED. The spiral springs over the rolls render this machine self-adjusting, so that small and large articles, as well as articles uneven in thickness, are certain to receive uniform pressure. ne well as Britises uneven in thickness, and create in receive uniform pressure.
FOURTH. The patent fastening by which the machine is tightened to the tub, we believe to be superior in simplicity and efficiency to any yet offered.
FIFTH. It will fit any tub, round or square, from one-half to one-and-a-quarter inches in thickness, without he least alteration. RETAIL PRICE:

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Reliable and energetic men will be liberally dealt "WOODENWARE ESTABLISHMENT" A. H. FRANCISCUS,

No. 433 MARKET St. and No. 5 North FIFTH St., mhl6-2m Wholesale Agent for Pennsylvania. CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS. ARCH-ST. CARPET WAREHOUSE. JOS. BLACKWOOD, TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH (South Side),

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

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CANTON MATTINGS,

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

NO. 509 CHESTNUT STREET, REMOVAL. J. T. DELACROIX,

has removed his 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 purchase generally, a LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF CARPETINGS.

or all grades, and best known makes.
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, AND WINDOW SHADES,
WHOLES ALE AND RETAIL,
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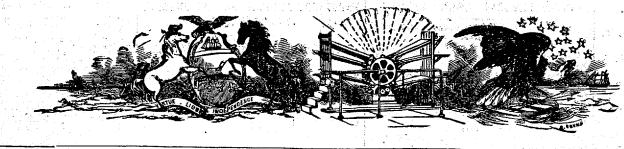
A LARGE ASSORTMENT, W. & J. ALLEN & BROTHER,

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VOL. 6.—NO. 213.

MILLINERY GOODS. SPRING MILLINERY. The undersigned has now open a HANDSOME STOCK OF

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

FRENCH FLOWERS. Consisting of fine ROSES, ROSE BUDS, fine GRAPES, and FRUITS. All of the most fashionable shades and styles,

> A LOT OF RIBBONS AND FLOWERS

Of last season's importation, will be CLOSED OUT VERY CHEAP.

M. BERNHEIM. No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET

STRAW GOODS, 1863. FRENCH FLOWERS, LACES AND RIBBONS. OF THE LATEST FASHIONS, JUST OPENED"

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

1863. SPRING BROOKS & ROSENHEIM.

(Late Rosenheim, Brooks, & Co.). No. 431 MARKET STREET, North Side Have now open, and are daily making additions thereto,

RIBBONS, BONNETS. MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, FLOWERS.

MILLINERY GOODS IN GENERAL. to which the attention of the trade is respectfully sol RIBBONS

AND MILLINERY GOODS. IL. DANNENBAUM & CO., No. 57 North SECOND Street,

MERCHANTS and MILLINERS will find ind ucements in styles and prices unequalled in this market. mh17-1m\* 1863 SPRING 1863

WOOD & CARY. No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET, Have now in store a complete stock of

AND
STRAW GOODS.
JOSEPH HAMBURGER.
25 South SECOND Street.
Has now open a large stock of Ribbons, Artificial Flowers,
&c. to which he respectfully invites the attention of
Milliners and Merchants, Goods received daily from
New York auctions. DIGHTH-STREET RIBBON STORE. No. 107. North EIGHTH Street.
We would inform our customers, and the ladies generally, that we open this day a full and uery superior stock of MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, for the spring and Summer seasons, which we are prepared to filer, 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 per piece. Sece. BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, every width, superior quality.

BEST BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, with white edges,
every width, at last season's prices.

BONNET RIBBONS, plain and fancy, every shade,
width, and quality—an immense variety to suit all
fastes. astes.

BONNET SILKS of every shade, plain and plaid.
BONNET CRAPES, LACES, ILLUSIONS, BLONDES,
BRAMENTS, &c
FIENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, a superb variety,
of the averal prices at the usual prices
STEAW BONNETS, the fashionable shape, in braid,
split straw, and hair; white, gray, and black.
INFANTS HATS AND CAPS, every new design, all

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW ARgo,000 DOZEN HOSIERY;

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STANDARD BROWN DRILLS,
STANDARD BROWN SHEETINGS,
LONSDALE NANKEENS, &c., &c. mh3

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FIGURED BLACK SILKS, AT THE OLD PRICE.
SMALL CHECK SILKS. We are selling all our Silks at lower prices than we can BY EMIL SCHALK,

PLAIN ALL WOOL DELAINES, In Modes, 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 51c.
FRENCH LAWNS, AT OLD PRICES. Fine French Organdies at 50, 62, 75c. Fine French Jaconets at 37½, 50, 62c. Good Styles of Lawns at 25, 28, 31c. A large assortment of Spring and Summer Dress Goods less than wholesale prices.

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BLUE AND WHITE PLAIDS.
PEARL AND WHITE PLAIDS,
LEATHER AND WHITE PLAIDS,
WHITE AND BLACK PLAIDS.

CPUN PLAID SILKS.

DARK DELAINES at 25c.
MERKIMAC CHINTZES at 25c.
MERKIMAC CHINTZES at 25c.
ENGLISH CHINTZES at 25c.
GOOD CHINTZES at 22c.
YARD. WIDE ENGLISH CHINTZES at 37½c.
FINE FRENCH CHINTZES at 50c. LIGHT SPRING CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, and SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS. At our nsual low prices.
40-spring Skeleton Skirts at \$1,25.
Ames Patent clasp Gore Trail Skirts.
600 Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, broad hems, at 50c.
COATS' SPOOL COTTON at \$21.05 per doz.
CLARK'S ENAMELLED COTTON, colored, at \$1. H. STEEL & SON,

ap2

Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Stree E. M. NEEDLES, 1024 CHESTNUT STREET,

Has just received NEW GOODS as follows: PUFFED MUSLINS, striped, figured, Bayadere, and other fancy SHEER MUSLINS, for waists, 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 WISSES, etc., in all their varieties of plain, striped, and LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS in all varieties, 121/c up 100 pieces New Styles PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS NEW EMBROIDERIES, INFANT'S ROBES, COL LARS [and SETS, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, FLOUNC 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 cost of importation, and at a very small advance on prices of a year ago. An inspection of my stock is respectfully E. M. NEEDLES,

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727 CHESTNUT STREET, OFFER AT MODERATE PRICES IN THEIR RETAIL DEPARTMENT, Have now in store a complete stock of

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,

INCLUDING

STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS.

FANCY AND CRAPE BONNETS.

FERNCH FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.

To which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Millianes.

CASH BUYERS will find special advantage in examining this stock before purchasing.

MILLINERY GOODS.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

Black and Calored Alpa
Lings, Damasks, Napkins, and Doylies,

Tabled Cloths and Towellings, Counterpanes and Furnitive Dimitios.

French Lawns and Organities, Counterpanes and Furnitive Dimitios.

French Chintzes and Percales,

Spring Shawls, new colorshawls, in the color of Calorshawls, new colorshawls, and Cambrics and Natures of Cash Cambrics and Natures of Cash Cambrics and Dimitios, Shawls, Square and Long Shawls.

MILLINERY GOODS.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

Lings, Damasks, Napkins, and Doylies,

Table Cloths and Towellings, Counterpanes and Natures of Cash Cambrics and Natures of Cash Cambrics and Natures of Cash Cambrics and Dimitios, Shawls, new colorshawls, and Cambrics, Soning Shawls, new colorshawls, and Cambrics, Soning Shawls, new colorshawls, and Cambrics, Soning Shawls, new colorshawls, Square and Long Shawls, Cloves, Hostory, Missias and Dimitios, Lo. Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hostory, Missias and Dimitios, Lo. Handkerchiefs, Gloves,

E. M. NEEDLES

EMBROIDERIES, do LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, do

And respectfully invites an inspection of his stock. 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.

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ARGAINS IN DEAL GOODS, FROM:
AUCTION—To be opened this morning—
One lot of Figured Grenadine Bareges, 12½ cts.
One lot of Shepherd's Plaids, Mohairs, 25 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. B.—The above goods are from twenty-five to fifty per cent. lower than they have been selling.
Spring styles of De Laines reduced to 25 cts. ap3-tf CHECK SILKS REDUCED TO \$1,25,—

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Shepherd's Plaid Silks, \$1.25.
Brown and White Plaids, \$1.25.
Lilac and White Plaids, \$1.25.
Spun Silk Plaids, at \$1.26.
Foulard Silks, at \$1 and \$1.19%.
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No. 26 S. SECOND St.
No. 26 S. SECOND St.
No. B.—35 dozen Grenadine Veils, at \$1 a piece, beautiful styles.

SPRING CLOAKS. NEW CLOAKS,
NEW CLOAKS,
SPRING SHAWLS,
HOOP SKIRTS.
Cloaks ready made or made to order.
Large stock of Cloths to select from.
Ladies' Cloakings at the right prices.
NEW CASSIMERES.
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NEW CASIMERES.
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The new colors.
Gents' Fancy Mixtures,
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Boys' Clothing ready made or made to order.
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Fine Black Cloths and Cassimeres.
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WIDE Sheetings, Flannels, Linens, Towels.
Muslins and Woolens at WHO LESALE.
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Lustrings, Marcellnes.
Lustrings, Marcellnes.
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Rich, neat Figures.
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By passing in review the different operations, and by discussing them from a strictly military stand-point, we may so perceive the errors of the past campaigns to come. These reasons have induced my to write a Military Repriew of the Campaign of 1582, and even to discuss operations which will probably take place in 1833.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1863.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

President Lincoln in the Army of the Potomac-Review of the Cavalry Corps-Largest Display of Cavalry made on this Continent-Hooker's Headquarters, de., &c. [Special Correspondence of The Press. ]

Yesterday, morning the President and Mrs. Lin

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Monday, April 6, 1863.

edla, accompanied by Attorney General Bates, came down from Washington, to visit General Hooker nd his magnificent army. To-day, at 12 o'clock, the cavalry corps, commanded by Major General Stone-man, was reviewed by the President. The several ivisions of the command were drawn up in columns of two on high level grounds overlooking the sur-rounding country for many miles. To the east, headquarters of the army was in full view, and disant camps of the Sixth corps mingled in the boundary of the eastern horizon; southward, and across the Rappahannock, were seen the enemy's camps covering the hills and stretching along the valley not only in sight, but within range of the rifled Parrotts of the enemy, though they did not care to try us at long taw. Westward, lay the city of Fredericksburg, dull even to deadness, on the bank of the river, and northward, the hills and valleys were spotted with the canvas houses of many thousands of none warriors. On this plateau, thus surrounded, was drawn up for review the largest body of cavalry ever assembled on this continent. Hitherto the cavalry arm of the national service has been dribbled about among the several infantry corps, to be used for outpost duty, or for any pur-pose that might suggest itself to the commanding fficer. Small brigades were constituted into sepa rate commands for scouting purposes, but an orga-

nized cavalry corps was unknown to the service. The result was, that the arm became the butt of every jeer, and the laughing-stock of the army. Neith horses nor men were earning their salt, and but for the few brilliant dashes of the lamented Bayard, Pleasonton, and Dahlgren, the country would never have supposed that cavalry was a fighting element in war. Among the almost innumerable great military acts of the present Commander in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac, the proper and thorough organization of the cavalry is by no means the least considerable. In this very act General Hooker has given evidence of the possession of two ery essential qualifications for a great soldier, order On the 17th of March that gallant young com mander, Gen. Averill, astonished the whole country by his brilliant and successful expedition across Kelley's Ford, in which he engaged an equal number of the enemy's picked men, fought them for five hours on their own ground, and in a succession of

the most spirited charges made during the war, re pelled or forced the enemy on every charge, driving im several miles, and into his infantry fortifications; captured more of the enemy than the sum of his own losses, and placed over five times the number hors de combat ; terrified the whole "Conederate States of America," and returned in trimph and unmolested to the north side of the Rappahannock. Then all the people said, "The national cavalry knows how to fight." In consideration of these things Gen. Hooker very properly first exhibited to the President this arm of der-in-chief of all the army and navy forces of the United States. The depth of the interest felt in the corps may be inferred from the fact, that over three view, including all the major and most of the brigadier generals of the army. At the appointed hour, Gen. Stoneman having his command advantageously arranged, President Lin-coln, accompanied by Gen. Hooker and staff, the

commander and staff of each corps, and of each di-vision, and of many of the brigades, rode on the field which now formed a scene presented less than once in a thousand years. So large a body of cavalry, numbering many thousands, such an array of military genius, comprising the commander-in-chief, the commanders of corps, of divisions, of brigades, of regiments, and of companies, gathered around the Chief Magistrate of the nation, formed a combina-FOUR correspondent great pleasure to accompany the reader through the review, by giving the name, number, and appearance of each command; but eloquence, praise, and detail must be content to be eclipsed by the umbra of a larger patriotism. From regiment to regiment, from brigade to brigade, and from division to division, the reviewing party rode come on the field in a carriage, which now stood by the side of the President, where the review might be distinctly seen. Around the President and Mrs. Lincoln there was collected a vast concourse of officers of all grades ; two stars, one star, eagles, leaves,

bars, plain straps, braids, and men without insignia or rank, mingled harmoniously in the living mass. Just opposite the place thus occupied, on a comviewed, was Attorney General Bates, with a few friends, who had no taste for the jostle of so large a -gathering of men and horses. The President was in a most happy mood, and had pleasant words and a familiar smile for all who saluted him. The harmony which so apparently prevailed throughout the day, and the evident good feeling among the general officers present, were especially marked. The display of the cavalry, and the appearance of the men, horses, arms, and artillery, were matters in which General Stoneman and his officers had good reason to be complimented. The good order and thorough discipline that per vaded the corps were especially noted by every military man present. Men thus organized, equipped, and commanded, cannot fail to render efficient service, and it is proper that the country should have due notice, that the eavalry corps attached to this army is no longer an unorganized and undisciplined mass of soldiery, but an organized and powerful

auxiliary, that in opportune occasions will hurl itself with terrible effect on the disorganized hosts When the entire corps had passed in review, per-forming its complicated evolutions over the vast field with the utmost precision, keeping every line vell "dressed," the men withdrew, and the President and officers present returned to Gen. Hooker's headquarters, when many pleasant congratulations n several tents of the members of the staff, where all might partake. To the acting Assistant Adju-tant General, Colonel Dickinson, was delegated the very pleasing duty of entertaining the ladies, quite a number of whom were present. It does not appear whether by a ruse de guerre he was thus assigned, but that the ceremonies were entered into tota delphian will for a moment question

each feeling stronger in purpose, and more patriotic in spirit, than when he set out for the review in the the guests of General Hooker till Wednesday. ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

As night drew near the guests gradually with-

lrew, and returned to their respective commands.

of The Press. ] NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 2, 1863. GOOD FOR THE LADIES OF SHELBYVILLE. I clip the following from the Shelbyville Rebel Banner (travelling newspaper) as one of the most interesting articles I have seen for a long time. I ubmit it to the reader, and will then tell him somehing about Shelbyville, which I have honored nany times, by informing you that it is the most loyal

hing about Shelbyville, which I have honored pany times, by informing you that it is the most loyal ity in Tennessee:

"The Propiz Around — A great part of the people in Indianonal Shelbyville got prematurely judiant a short of me ago, in expectation of a grand irrigation of this region by 'lager beer' It has so happened that as yet though Duck river has several times surged over its banks) none of as rehels have met a watery or any other ind of a bior. Our neighbors of the ancient regime at the sanks now, and betray no hatred or malice, except that duick kind which is seen in their traffic with those who hay or may not be 'sound on the goose'—a bird formerly known as the American eagle.

"We may point to two little incidents of contrast as indicative of the feeling of this settlement. When our troops fell back to this place from Murrheesboro, our intigned and hungry troops were, in many instances, put off from cilizens' houses on the pretence that provisions were out and famine close at hand, and in many other instances they were fed, but at the most extravagint prices, as high as five dollars being charged and prid for one seanty little meal; and ever since then these people have displayed, in their dealings with our array, the same irrepressible desire to get weight for weight of Confederate money for their comostibles.

"Recently, when the Van Dorn prisonors reached this place, and were put into the Courthouse Squara, scenes followed which surprised even those who were previously aware of the Lincolnite character of the neighborhood. Ladies assembled in wagous and other vehicles from the surrounding country, accompanied by creaking baskets, and thuckets character of the neighborhood. Particles, preserves, were the character of the neighborhood is a second of the country, were spread out in the nonday sun and greedily devoured by the blue-coated rabble that Van Dorn had taken, all under the management of the Union-loving ladies, who Lavished upon them—beside and possible evidences of their heartfell sympathy It is not odd that there should be an isolated Union community like Shelbyville: and although it may be a wonder, in one sense it is by no means an unexplainable one.

The fact is, the leading men of the place, Edmund

went for the Union, unconditionally, first and 1 set. Again, Shelbyville is situated near the confines of territory the inhabitants of which deprecate the sys tem of slavery, morally and politically. know something about the place and the people. It is one of the prettiest towns in the State, situated on Duck river, and upon a branch road eight miles from the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Before the rebellion it carried on flourishing business, supported two newspapers, five churches, and a number of free schools One night last summer, I witnessed the parade of fifty-nine ladies dressed in red, white, and blue prints, with ribbons of the same colors artistically arranged in their hair, on their shoulders, wrists, &c. Last Fourth of July, N. Derby, the military

storekeeper in this place, sold, at Shelbyville, 25

American flags. He sold in this city seventy odd, and in Murfreesboro he sold two. The population of Nashville is 28,000; Shelbyville contains 3,500, and Murfreesboro 3,000. What do you think of Shelbyville? All honor to her brave men and loyal women! All hail to the names of Cooper and Wisener, the patriots of Bedford county! A LARGE BIRD. The most magnificent representation of the royal amily of the air, which I have ever seen, is a large golden eagle, which was captured, some days ago, in a cane brake about ten miles from the city, and presented to General Mitchell. He is a mammoth n size, his claws, from tip to tip, measuring over six inches, while his wings must measure considers bly over five feet. His color is a fine dark brown, except his crest, which is of a tawny hue, while the base of his beak is of a bright golden color. The old hero, whose eye is bright enough to stare the sun out of countenance, makes his headquarters in the yard, where he diverts himself by giving posses to all

who come near him. His passes contain a very objectionable ctaws. He is about the only gold eagle likely to be seen in this city for some time. MINOR ITEMS. Mrs. General Rosecrans and daughter arrived last evening from Murfreesboro, and are stopping at the house of Dr. Swift. A number of Confederate prisoners, captured on Tuesday, were brought to this city yesterday, and The river is still in good boating condition for the largest class of steamboats, and is falling slowly.

B. C. T.

MISSISSIPPI MARINE BRIGADE. Gen. Ellet's Last Exploit—Graphic Account of the Attempt to Run the Gauntlet at Vicksburg with the Rams Lancaster and Switzerland-Incidents of the Affair, and the Design of the Margaret the Design of the Movement. FLAG-SHIP AUTOCRAT, BELOW YOUNG'S PT., LA.,
THURSDAY A. M., March 26.
The Union rams Switzerland and Lancaster, according to a preconcerted programme arranged between Captain Henry Walker, of the Lafayette, (the next in naval rank to Porter, and empowered to command in the absence of the Admiral,) and General Alfred W. Ellet, of the Martine Brigade, made preparations for running the blockade of Vicksburg early yesterday morning.

RUNNING THE BLOCK ADE. RUNNING THE BLOCKADE. RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

Owing to the slowness of the Autocrat's chronometer, and the length of time required to get the boats ready, they did not leave their moorings until five o'clock, fully an hour later than they should have started, and thereby greatly increasing the danger of the experiment.

Col. Charles Rivers Ellet commanded the Switzerland, and Lieut. Col. John A. Ellet the Lancaster, and took with them as small crews, not over twenty on each vessel, as would enable them to properly manage the rams; thereby diminishing the probability of serious losses.

THE REBEL BATTERIES OPEN. The rams had reached the upper portion of the town, the Switzerland some two hundred yards in advance, before either of them was struck. Shot and shell hit the boats again and again, but without and shell hit the boats again and again, but without hurting any one or injuring the veasels.

When the gallant boats were opposite the town, the East was dappled with morn. The brave fellows saw it with forebodings, and the rebels hailed it with savage joy. The rams could now be descried outlined against the shore and the greenness of the trees, and every few moments a hostile shot went crashing through some portion of the fearless ships. Still they moved boldly on, and their commanders believed they would achieve their mission when a tremendous mass of iron, probably from a ten or an eleven-inch gun in one of the upper batteries, struck the Lancaster astern, and passed through her entire length, cutting her almost in twain.

THE LANGASTER SINKING.

The Lancaster had received her quietus. Lieut. The Lancaster had received her quietus. Lieut. Col. Ellet, seeing she was sinking, ordered the few wounded to be placed in the small boats, which had been quickly lowered. Then the remainder of the crew followed, and the Colonel tarried upon the

vessel, discharging his revolver into the bales of cotton placed there for protection, that the boat cotton placed there for protection, that the boat might be consumed beyond all chance, if she should fail to sink entirely.

The precaution was useless, however, for the ram was steadily going down, and the water was ankledeep on the lower deck before the Colonel stepped in the yawl. Hardly had he taken his seat, and ordered the men to "give way," when the doomed Lancaster plunged lorward, pitching her blazing cotton bales into the river, and sank, the cabin and upper works floating off, in two hundred and fifty feet of water. EXPLOSION OF THE SWITZERLAND. EXPLOSION OF THE SWITZERLAND.

The Switzerland, which had been struck such a number of times without serious injury, received a plunging shot through her hurricane roof, just before the sublimation of the catastrophe to the Lancaster, causing an explosion, and the rushing forth of an immense volume of steam, which, for some moments, shut her out from sight.

It was now broad day, and the rebels perceiving the explosion, sent up a fierce, wild shout, fiercer and wilder than when they had seen the Lancaster go down in the surges of the Mississippi.

How they screamed!

How they screamed!

GEN. ELLET'S COURAGE.

Meanwhile Gen. Ellet had been watching the two rams with the most intense anxiety, and as soon as he observed that the Switzerland was powerless, through the explosion of her boilers, he went out to her in a yawl in the midst of a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries.

The iron hail—the rebels were now firing grape and canister—and fragments of shell showered around him and his adjutant, and the crew of the Switzerland, whom Col. Ellet had ordered forward to avoid the steam, cried out to him to return; that he was needlessly exposing his life; that he could do no good. The General thought otherwise, and pulled steadily into the middle of the stream, and leaped aboard the disabled ram.

PATRIOTIC DEVOTION. PATRIOTIC DEVOTION.

At this critical period, when the ram seemed lost, for she had no motive power, and could not be directed, and was drifting with the current, Colonel Charles Rivers Ellet, who had not raised the national ensign, hurried below, and, bringing it in his hand, ran it up aloft, with the words: "If we are going to the bottom, let us go down with the Stars and Stripes over head! Let us die, if we must, my brave comrades, remembering last the glorious-old flag?" The early morning greeted the banner of the free.

A FAMILY REUNION. A FAMILY REUNION.

Lieut. Col. Ellet, of the Lancaster, after landing his men on the Louisiana shore, selected two trusty oaremen, negroes of determined courage, and bade them row him to the Switzerland, resolved to share the fate of his relatives, three of whom were on the disabled ram—Gen. Ellet, Col. Ellet, and Lieut. Edward C. Ellet, son of the General, who, though only a lad of seventeen, has been on all the perilous adventures for which the ram fleet has become noted. onted.

On the arrival of the lieutenant colonel, the boy lieutenant, cool as Monte Cristo, fired a twenty-pound Parrott in honor, as he said, of the reunion of the family and in defiance of the rebels.

The Switzerland had continued to drift rapidly down stream, and by this time, being almost out of danger, the Albatross was moving up from below, and soon towed the powerless ram ashore, as Farragut, a deeply interested though distant spectator of the scene, had ordered.

KILLER AND WOUNDED

KILLED AND WOUNDED. Strange as it seems, the casualties on the rams were very few. Wm. McDonald, orderly sergeant of the Marine Brigade, and one of the very last to leave the Lancaster, was drowned. Thomas Kitson, pilot of the same vessel, had his left leg shot off below the knee, and three of the negro firemen, and Engineer H. S. Brown, were scalded—the last-mentloned very slightly.

On the Switzerland, three negroes were scalded—one of them dangerously; and Third Master Connor, slightly.

slightly. FIGHT AT WARRENTON.

After the disabled vessel had been taken to a place of safety, Farragut engaged the batteries of Warrenton, and would have been assisted by a land force but for the accidents to the rams, which were to have been used as transports. The admiral silenced the batteries, but during the fight had three of his crew wounded. His purpose was to occupy the place, and destroy or render useless the guns, and he would have accomplished this had it not been for unforeseen contingencies. On the two rams there were sixteen or eighteen negroes, all lugitive slaves, and the four Ellets bear the fullest testimony to the bravery, fidelity, coolness, and determination of the self-emancipated bondmen. Though never before under fire, they did not hesitate at any time to obey orders promptly; were self-possessed and entirely courageous in the greatest danger, and proved conclusively that they would make excellent soldiers.

New York Harbor Defences. The committee from the New York Legislature have just reported on this subject, and recommend additional to that of Brooklyn and New York. The committee report:

"The defences completed and in process of completion are on a most liberal and magnificent scale. Fort Richmond, located at the Narrows, on the easterly shore of Staten Island, with Battery Hudson to the south and Fort Tompkins on the bluff in the rear; Fort Hamilton on Long Island shore opposite, with Fort Lafayette in front and a redoubt in the rear. When these works are fully armed, it is believed that these alone will so effectually sweep the channel with such weight of metal as will make impracticable.
"At the lower entrance of the bay, the works at Sandy Hook are being hastened forward with all possible despatch. Indeed, the work on fortifications is in advance of armament, and such is the demand for warlike material, that the Government tions is in advance of armament, and such is the demand for warliske material, that the Government is unable to procure workmen and workshops to furnish such armament as is required. Still, much is being done. Several 15-inch guns have been recently mounted, and a 20-inch gun, with capacity to throw a solid shot of a thousand pounds weight, is on the way from the Pittsburg foundry, and will be mounted at Fort Tompkins as soon as practicable.

"The plan of defence, when completed, it was believed, would make the harbor of New York impregnable. The works are of a character unsurpassed in the world. With these works gradually advancing, and no clouds of war mantling the horizon, the city of New York, and the whole State, has reposed in apparent security. Now, recent improvements in the science of war indicate that !additional means of defence are necessary. The land fortifications, when completed, are, in the judgment of the committee, inadequate to defend the harbor against iron-clad steamers, but, after full consultation with the engineer in charge, the committee believe the harbor may be rendered impregnable by placing steamers of light draught and great speed atready command to co-operate with the fortifications on shore. These steamers should be ball-proof, and armed with submarine explosives, and such other means of attack and defence as is believed the inventive genius of our mechanics and naval engineers can readily supply."

Arrival of the Star of the South. New York, April 3.—The steamer Star of the South, from New Orleans, has arrived. Her advices are to the 30th ult., and have been anticipated The British Steamer Louis at New York. New York, April 9.—The British steamship Louis arrived at this port to-day. Cooper, Henry Cooper, and William H. Wisener,

THREE CENTS. LIFE IN RICHMOND.

A Woman's Description of the Upper and Official Circles of Society at the Rebel Capital—Fashionable Boarding House— Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis—How They Look and Dress—Mrs. Davis Uses Pet Mames, &c.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., April 4, 1863.

A few days ago one Mrs. Fulgum from Richmond, Vir. Jinia, was arrested at the out-posts, and a number of (letters for rebels in Nashville were taken from the person. She gave the provost marshal some inseal, ed letters, probably to avoid suspicion, but ping seal, ed and directed to "Mrs. Anna Hays, Nashville, can e of ex-Mayor R. B. Cheatham or Robert F. Smille, ', Esq.,' was found in her custody. Upon perusal, this letter was smart and interesting. rs will certainly enjoy those portion copied for the public. The writer in notorious ex-member of Congress of a tates, and a member of the presen

the United S. tates, and a member of the present Confederate Congress. Her son, Captain H. S. F., is adjutant gen, wal on the staff of the rebel Major General McCow. L. If any skeptic al traitor in the North doubts the genuineness of th. Pletter, he may have all doubts satisfied upon appl cation to Messrs. Cheatham and Smiley, who are we have down citizens of Nashville. The Hon. Mrs. F. giv 'es some very vivid sketches of Richmond life. Her touches of "Jeffy" and Mrs. Jefferson Davis are ex. 'remely well done. But here is the letter, viz: Jenerson Davis are ex. is the letter, viz:

"RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Feb. 6, 1863.

"MY DEAR ANNA: I have an opportunity offered this morning for conveyin, a letter to you, and embrace it gladly.

"When "His pane called"

"MY DEAR ANNA: Ih ave an opportunity offered this morning for conveyin, a letter to you, and embrace it gladly."

My little boy is named "M, livern." His papa called him after the battleground, if Malvern Hill, where our braves foughts on obly. He begins to play, and tries to talk. He spits attl. to Yankee pictures, and makes wry faces at Old Abe's, licture. He is a great boy, and the best and prettiest baby I ever saw. He is much petted by the memb. The of Congress who know him. Mr. F. is very m uch engaged in the "House" during the day. " " We are boarding at Mis. Johnson's, on Govern or street, just opposite Governor Letcher's mans, On. It is a large boarding-house, high prices and "avartion willish." Such living never was known b fore on earth. Tell grandma the poorest hut in t. We western District of Tennessee is a palace compar ed with this, so far as fare goes. We have to cook almost everything we eat in our own room. In our "larder," the stock on hand is a boiled bacon ham, which we gave eleven dollars for; three pounds of pu te Rio coffee we gave four dollars per pound for, an done pound of green lea at seventeen dollars a potund; two pounds of brown sugar at two dollars and sevent. V-dve cents per pound; one bushel of fine apples, abo. "It he size of a good common marble, which were pre sented to me by a member of Congress from Miss. 'Uri; one pound cake at the confectioneries. I forgot to 'say i had a present of a fine jar of pickles and a pi exe of cheese from a member, also. Well, so muc. 'f for the way we live. You see the board is t bree dollars, each, per day for Mr. F. and I, and 'balf price for the servant, and then we get noth way on earth to eat. Yesterday, for dinner, we had nothing on the table but two eggs and as slice of cheese from a member, also. Well, so muc. 'ffor the way, and having less sympathy for our dear old Tennessee, and Nashville in particular, than some Yankees have; for they have learned to respect us, whereas these Virginians are the most horridly envious creatures that e

girls are the belies deservedly of the Southern Confederacy.

"You have heard, I reckon, that Mr. Harris, the minister, married a Miss Emily Johnson, of Jackson, Miss. She is worth a million in her own right. He drives his "coupe," and is quite a dasher, and declares he never courted any girl in Tennessee. He has quit preaching, and is very clever and hospitable in his house.

" If you will give any letters to the person who gives this to Mr. Cheatham, I will likely get them. " Too't let any one see this, but you may read it to them, except —; I don't want the Yanks to hear what I say."

SECOND LETTER. SECOND LETTER.

don't want the Yanks to hear what I say."

SECOND LETTER.

The Honorable Mrs. F. having more to say, added another sheet of letter paper, of which the following is rather racy:

"I have written some dozen or more letters to your grandma and Aunt Rachel. Direct to the care of my husband, and mark his name on the letter as M. C.,' which will bring all letters safely to his box after they are once mailed within our lines. \* \* Henry [son of Mrs. F.—Correspondent Commercial] is at Shelbyville, and letters directed to him would be forwarded to me carefully. Ask aunt to write by the bearer of this, (Mrs. Fulgum) and direct to Capt. H. S. F., care of Major General S. McCown, Shelbyville. \* \* \* Do Pickett is here from Memphis. He is courting a Miss M—n, a great belle—ugly and rich. \* \* \* Cen. Price is here on business. He is a fine gentleman and very handsome. \* \* Tell them [the writer's children.—Correspondent Commercial], Mrs. Jeff Davis is not pretty, but a fine-looking woman—dresses badly, in no taste. She is not much liked here, and is said to'control' Jeffe,' as she calls her husband. She has several children. She takes but little notice of them. They go about with their clothes tossed on in any and every style. She has the public affairs to attend to.' Ask Aunt Kitty what she thinks of that?

"The President looks careworn and troubled. He is very thin, and looks feeble and bent. He prays aloud in church, and is a devout Episcopalian. Dr. Wheat and Mrs. Wheat are here. They came on to have the remains of Robert Wheat removed to this place. Mrs. Wheat is most heart-broken. She has lost her two oldest sons in the war.

"Ever your devoted friend and aunt," frs. Wheat is interest war, wo oldest sons in the war, "CHATTIE." The italics, exclamations, &c., are those of the Honorable Mrs. F. W. D. B.

New Army Order. CONSOLIDATION OF FRAGMENTARY CORPS—REDUCTION OF FIELD OFFICERS PROPORTIONABLY— THEIR FUTURE APPOINTMENT AND INCREASE RESERVED TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT, ETC. WASHINGTON, April 8.—The following important order has just been promulgated: WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 2, 1863. WASHINGTON, April 2, 1863.
GENERAL ORDERS No. 86.

I. Under the authority contained in sections 19 and 20 of the act "for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,"; approved March 3, 1863, it is ordered that for each and every regiment of the volunteer army now reduced, or that may be reduced hereafter, as set forth in said sections, consolidation shall be made in accordance with the following rules: sections, consolidation shall be made in acc with the following rules:

1. Each regiment will be consolidated int a less number of companies, and the colonel, and one assistant surgeon mustered out.

majors, and one assistant surgeon mustered out.

3. Each regiment will be consolidated into six or a less number of companies, and the colonel, two majors, and one assistant surgeon mustered out.

4. The companies and batteries formed by consolidation will be of the maximum strength, and will be organized as now directed by law and regulation. The first letters of the alphabet will be used to designate the companies.

5. The company officers—commissioned and noncommissioned—rendered supernumemary, with those enumerated in the foregoing, will be mustered out of service at the date of consolidation. All other commissioned and non-commissioned and non-commissioned officers will be retained.

missioned and non-commissioned officers will be retained.

6. The officers to be retained will be selected by the division and corps commanders, under the instructions of the commanding general of the army or department, from among the most efficient officers of the respective regiments.

II. After the consolidations, as herein directed, the reduced proportion of officers will be maintained, and no appointments to vacancies will be made, except upon notification from the adjutant general of the army. To this end, commanders of armies and departments will report, weekly, to the adjutant general, the vacancies to be filled. The said reports will be separate for each State, and must embrace the name, rank, and regiment of the party creating the vacancy, with dates, and cause—thereof. If an order has been issued in the case, its number, date, and source must be given.

Commissaries and assistant commissaries of musters will closely observe this paragraph, and make no musters in excess of the proportion herein fixed.

III. The following are the sections of the act referred to, and under which the foregoing is ordered:

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That whenever a regiment of volunteers of the same arm, from the same State, is reduced to one-half the maximum number prescribed by law, the President may direct the consolidation of the companies of such regiments. number prescribed by law, the President may direct the consolidation of the companies of such regiment: Provided, that no company so formed shall exceed the maximum number prescribed by law. When uch consolidation is made, the res shall be reduced in proportion to the reduction in the number of companies.

SEC. 20. And be it further enacted, That whenever a regiment is reduced below the minimum number allowed by law, no officers shall be appointed in such regiment beyond those necessary for the command of such reduced number.

By order of the Secretary of War;
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adj't Gen. Mutiny in a Massachusetts Regiment at Boston. Boston.

Boston, April 9.—A spirit of insubordination which recently prevailed among some of the soldiers of the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, led to one of them, William Lynch, being placed in irons.

His comrades resisted this order, and, drawing their sabres, knocked down the sergeant who attempted to put it into execution.

The assistance of the police was called for, but the threatening demonstrations made by the soldiers sent for, and, after warning the men of the consequences of their folly and the penalty of disobedience, he ordered Lynch to be taken from the ranks and placed in irons.

Lynch objected to the irons being put on him, and his comrades rushed forward to his rescue, whereupon Col. Lowell fired at them, killing the leading mutineer, Mr. Pendergrast. By this means the outbreak was promptly checked.

I am, truly, your obedient servant, L. B.

A Card.

To the Eddor of The Press:

Sir: In your paper of the 12th, of February last speared an official order of Adjutant. General Thomas, bearing date February 10, 1863, wherein I am reported to be "under arrest for being in the city of Washington without proper pass and failing to report to the headquarters of the provost marshal."

This was a mistake, and I ask of you, in justice to myself, a publication of the following certificate and order; showing that I was "honorably discharged" quite a number of days before the date of the published order:

1 hereby certify that Lieutonast J. C. Dolon, 1824 P. V. was this sky discharged from service of the United States, by order of the General-in-chief.

States, by order of the Press:

A Card.

To the Eddor of The Press:

Sir: In your paper of the 12th, of February last appeared an official order of Adjutant. General Thomas, bearing date February 10, 1863, wherein I am reported to the "under arrest for being in the city of Washington without proper pass and failing to report to the headquarters of the provost marshall."

I hereby certify that Lieutonast J. C. Dolon, 1824 P. V. was this sky discharged from service The U. S. Steamer Sumpter in Distress. NEW YORK, April 9.—The steamer Sumpter, from Hampton Roads on the 1st, with an alligator battery in tow, put in here this morning in a disabled condition, having lost the alligator, Acting Ensign Beulson, and a seaman. The hatches were swept overboard, the bulwarks sprung, the yessel leaking, and the machinery seriously damaged. It was with the greatest skill and difficulty that the vessel was saved.

A Terrible Crime. A TEITIBLE UTIME.

Boston, April 9.—Charles L. Stackpole is under examination, at Beverly, charged with administering arsenic, in their food, to his father, mother, and two of his sisters. One of his sisters died, but it is thought the rest of the family will recover. The alleged criminal is but twenty-one years of age. The motive of the act is said to have been the possession of his father's property. Loss of the Schr. Fanny, of Philadelphia. New York, April 9.—Spoken, on the 8th inst., off Barnegat, a whaling bark for New Bedford, having on board the crew of the schooner Fanny, of Philaelphia, which foundered at sea. Union League at New Brunswick. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 9.—An immense audience attended the first meeting of the Union League, held here last evening. Addresses were delivered by James W. Sgovel and George Bisbee, Eggs. THE WAR PRESS,

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at...... \$2 00 Larger Clubs than Twenty will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instances are the

extra copy of the Paper will be given.

nces can these terms be deviated from, as

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

they afford very little more than the cost of the paper.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS.

y mportant Letter from Benit Juarez, Prest, tent of the Mexican Republic-Deserters from the French Army Enlisting in the Ca use of Mexico. The following is a translation of a letter from Preside at Juarez, denying the charge made by Marshal O'D, unnell, in the Spanish Cortes, that President dent Juares had been willing to sell a portion of the territory of Mexico to the United States: NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO; Feb. 22, 1863.

To the Editor of the Diarior Official:

MY DEAR AND HOST ESTREMED SIR: I have just read in the Monitor Republicans of to-day, the speech which M. O'Donnell, President of the Council of Ministers of the Spanish Gevernment, has made with the purpose of answering the speech of the Queen, and I have seen with surprise, among several accurate assertions which M. O'Donnell has made about Mexican affairs, the following expressions:

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Mexican, has a fault which cannot be overlooked—that of having been willing to cell two provinces of his country to the United States.

This accusation, coming from a high functionary of a nation, and while an eminently serious and solemn act was taking place, when the statesman must be careful that his words are impressed with the seal of truth, of justice, and good faith, is of the utmost importance, for one may be led to think that on account of the position which he occupies he is in possession of documents which support his assertion; a thing which is not true. M. O'Donnell is authorized to publish the proofs he may possess concerning this affair. Meanwhile, my honor compels me to show that M. O'Donnell has made a mistake in the judgment which he has formed of my official conduct, and you are authorized, Mr. Editor, to contradict the imputation which has been made with so much injustice to the first magistrate of the nation.

I am, Mr. Editor, your humble servant. NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, Feb. 22, 1863.

Receive, Monsieur le President, our heartfeil Done at Mexico, the 14til February, 1863. SECOND BATTALION ZOUAVES.

THIRD BATTALION ZOUNTES. Picat, Edsurd, soldier. Berillon, Fierre, soldier. Guepel, Jesn; soldier. Affred de Cavaignac, first sergesnt:

\*The troops of General Sykes extended along the road, from those of General Morrell, towards, and it may be, to where General Prorier was. It is not, therefore, intended to intimate that, in being with General Prorier at the moment, he was out of place, but to say that had it been Gen. Porter's purpose that his order to General Morrell to engage the enemy should be vigorously carried out, he would, from General Sykes' necessary relation to the movement, have advised him of it, and have directed him to go forward and prepare for performing his part in its execution.

The Woodlands Cemetery.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sin: There are yet several modes of obtaining redress open to those aggrieved by the intended desecration of Woodlands Cemetery, some of which must, the writer believes, have the Proper effect. The Legislature is yet in session, for one thing, and if prompt steps are taken, the act passed authorizing the company to surround the cemetery with a row of houses can be repealed. Not a day should be lost in trying this remedy. Next, the courts offer a resource, if the first fails. A contract made with lotholders for the possession of a cemetery in perpetuity cannot be broken by building shops or residences on portions of the cemetery not sold for burnal lots. If the corporators doubt on this point, their doubts will be compelled to give way when the trial comes. No case parallel to this has we dare say, ever gone before any court, for no case of mere eagerness to get money has, until now, out up a cemetery of this character, located at a distance from the densely-built-up city, and not intruded on by any municipal necessity whatever.

And beyond these is another powerful agency, which will certainly be brought to bear to preserve the dead from desecration—public opinion. It will not do to persist in a purpose which revolts every mind at the first mention of it, and which no argument can paint in tolerable colors. The proposition is to sell the street front of this splendid cemetery, for such it is, for building lots, and to erect, from a point very near the main entrance, a row of nouses half a mile long, whose back buildings shall constitute the prospect and outward view of the cemetery hereafter. It is true that it is not proposed to build these houses on the lots now occupied for burial, since there is space enough between these lots and the wall to put buildings a hundred and twenty feet deep. Why, the managers think, shall this valuable space go unsold since there is a chance to get houses built on it? The only reason is, that it has been sacrelly dedicated t The Woodlands Cemetery.

those who expect money to be made out of the business carefully consider this point before they wrechtbeir each I am, truly, your obedient servant, SPECIAL ORDERS No. 48. 2. The following officers are honorably discharged tha ervice of the United States on account of disability: First Lieutenant John C. Dolon, 132d Penna. Vols. By command of Major General Halleck: L. THOMAS, Adjutant General. Confinement to my bed has prevented me from making the correction sooner. By publishing the above you will greatly oblige,
Respectfully, J. C. DOLON,
First Lieutenant 153d Penna, Vols.
MAUCH CHUNK, April 7, 1863.

which has been made with a first magistrate of the nation.

I am, Mr. Editor, your humble servant,
BENIT JUARES. DESERTIONS FROM THE FRENCH ARMY EN MEXICO.

The following letter was addressed to the Mexican Government by a number of the soldiers of the French Army in Mexico, who had deserted, and reached the City of Mexico as they were about proceeding further into the interior. The deserted also state that forty of them left the French camp together, but that they were overtaken, and a part recaptured: The French Soldiers Arrived at the Capital to the Mexican Government:

MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENTS We would not like to leave your capital without an acknowledgment of our gratitude for the kind treatment which we have received up to the present time from the Government you have the honor to represent.

Since the day we left the invading army, where we were told that all French deserters had to suffer the most cruel tortures from the Mexican people, we have seen that it was a shameful lie; for, wherever we have seen that it was a shameful lie; for, wherever we have treat regard, even from the superior officers, who have hastened to aid us, offering us their services, and showing that they have for us the sincerest symparatics.

Coqueret, Aristide, first sergensi, Eugene, Pisarde, corporal; Anatole, Vasseur, soldier, Caffin, Joseph, soldier, Carteron, Jean, soldier, Gautron, Pierre, soldier.

Card from Major General George Sykes. To the Editor of the Washington Chemicle:
Sir: Judge Advocate Holt's "Eeview of the Proceedings of the General Court Marial in the case of Major General F. E. Porter lassumes that I was absent from my command on the 29th of August, 1862. I am not aware that any testimony spread upon the record of that court establishes, or even intimates, that such was the fact. The assumption is purely gratuatous: In a conversation had with Colonel Helt in the month of February, 1863, upon this subject, he said month of recording toos, upon this stopect; he said to me, "that in his 'Review' it was not intended to convey the deea that I was absent from my command, and that he could not see how any one could draw that inference." In that "Reviews" the meaning of his language is plain enough. What the intention may have been is left to the imagination of the reader. He said further, "that as pamphlet form of the 'Review' was soon to be published, and that he would attach a 'note' to it to explain away the impression which I had conceived to reflect upon myself."

That pamphlet has recently been sown broadcast in the Army of the Potomac, and I presume has been as thickly sown in other armies of the United States. It has a note of explanation, but it is neither frank, satisfactory; nor of the nature-P was led to believe would be made by Colonel Holt. On the assurance that this explanation would be made, I refrained at the time from counteracting the impressions conveyed in the language of the "Review." Now I wish to state simply:

1. That I was never absent from my command: a single hour on the 29th of August, 1862, nor upon any other day after my division joined the army of General Pone. single hour on the 29th of August, 1862, nor upon any other day after my division joined the army of General Pope.

2. That the joint bivouac of General Pope and myself, on the 29th August, 1862, was near Bethlehem Church, about the centre of the ground held by my troops, and therefore my proper place.

3. That my command did extend from General Morrell's forces to where General Porter was, and considerably beyond it.

4. In my evidence before the general court martial I stated that I was with General Porter when one order was received, but I did not say that it was the roder of ("attack") to which the Judge Advocate refers, nor did I know it was that order.

These assertions can be substantiated by officers of every grade in the service, and I submit them to the public with the single aim of placing myself above the innuendoes of the Judge Advocate General of the army.

GEORGE SYKES.

Major General United States Vols.

General Sykes takes exception to the following clause in the review of Judge Advocate Holt: General Sykes takes exception to the following clause in the review of Judge Advocate Holt:

There is one fact—probably the most remarkable one disclosed by the record—which must have impressed the court as going far to manifest the true spirit of the conduct of the accused on this occasion. The forces of General Morrell were in the front, and those of Gen. Sykes were immediately in their rear, and supporting them. In the progress of any determined movement against the enemy, therefore, the command of General Sykes would be necessarily involved, and the presence of that General would be required; yet General Sykes states that he was with General Porter when the order from General Pope was received, and when that to he was with General Porter when the order from General Pope was received, and when that to General Morrell was sent; that he remained with him all the evening and night, and that he never heard that an order to attack the enemy had been received from Gen. Pope, or had been forwarded to Gen. Morrell. What conclusion is necessarily drawn from this? If the accused had seriously determined that the order to Gen. Morrell should be executed, would he not have apprised Gen. Sykes of its character, and directed him to proceed at once to his command?\*

CONFEDERATE SCRIP.—General McNeil, commanding the expedition to Southeast Missouri, has issued from his headquarters, at Bloomfield, an order prohibiting the curalitation of the scrip and promissory notes of the so-called Confederate States of America in the counsies of Stoddard and Dunklin. He announces that the receiving or paying of them as a valuable consideration, or as money, will be treated as an act of disloyalty, and subject the offender to arrest and punishment.

The following is a paragraph of the order:

The following is a paragraph of the order:

These notes and promises to pay are a fraut, a false token, and a badge of treason, and all officers of this command are especially directed to arrest persons charged with passing or receiving said notes or false promises as currency or money, and to hand them over to the provost marshal, who will treat them as other disloyal persons.