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727 CHESTNUT STREET, OFFER AT MODERATE PRICES IN THEIR RETAIL DEPARTMENT, RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
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Poplins Fantasie,
Taffets d'Annessey,
French Lawns and Organdies,
French Chintzes and Percales,
Brilliants and Figues,
Spring Shawis, new colorings,
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Equare and Long Shawis,
And a general assortment of DRY GOODS in desirable styles and qualities.

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WHITE GOODS.
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Cloves, Hosiery.

Gloves, Hosiery.

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Wide Black Silks for Mantles.
Choice Colors of Plain Silks.
600 MALTYSE COLLARS, 25 to 62\(\frac{1}{2}\) c.
These Collars are worth double the money.
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Handsome Spring Baltmorals.

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complete stock of HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOUDS,
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Quilts, in all sizes; Counterpanes. Blaukets, Dimities,
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One lot of Very fine quality do. 31 cts.
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ED WIN HALL & CO.
N. B.—The above goods are from twenty-five to fifty per cent. lower than they have been selling.
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Cloaks ready made or made to order.

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The new colors.
Gents' Fancy Mixtures,
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WILLIAMSVILLES,
Wide Sheetings, Flannels, Linens, Towels.
Muslins and Woolens at WHOLESALE.
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214

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Double-faced Brocades,
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Poll de Chevres, Ristoris.
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Gassimeres for Boys.
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Gassimeres for suits.
Gassimeres for suits.
Gassimeres, mixed and plain.
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Gassimeres, Black and Brown.
TON H. STOKES',
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BEST BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, with white edges,
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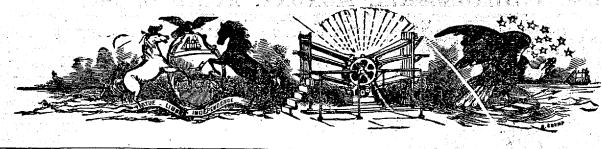
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JOHN MUSTIN,

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old stand,) 43 North Elighted Street, R. K. STEWART, RIG 4TH and CHESTNUT; MAXWELL, & SON,
ELEVENTH and CHESTNUT; SCHUELLERMANN, &
CO., 23 North Elighth Street.

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NEW MUSIC.—JUST RECEIVED,
Reminiscences of Leah, with a splendid Portrait
of Miss Kate Bateman. For sale by
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BOOK.—FOURTH AMERICAN, FROM THE FIFTH
LONDON EDITION
THE DRUGGISTS GENERAL RECEIPT BOOK—
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ORIGINAL GIFT-BOOK EMPORIUM,
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PATENT SPRING BED,
PATENTED JULY 3, 1855.
Universally acknowledged for Noathess, Comfort, and
Durability to be the Standard Spring Bed.
The above are manufactured any for sale by
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MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1863. NEW YORK CITY.

ondence of The Press.] New York, April 10, 1863: A BRIGHT DAY has been such a rare occurrence for the past three months that its pleasant realization to-day brings out the spring bonnets in rich profusion, the luxury of being able to promenade leisurely from Union Square to Stewart's and back again, without umbrella or overshoes, being a temptation it is not in the power of New York womankind to withstand. The coolness of the air to day, even at meridian compels the fair idlers to retain, in most cases, the flowing winter cloak as a part of their walking dress, and here and there a last season's velvet bonnet indicates individual moral courage; but, as a general thing, the full-dress perspective of Broadway this afternoon is springlike and fresh. The old New Yorker who takes a stroll along the great metropolitan boulevard to-day, cannot fail to notice one very marked effect of the war. The masculine dandles (for many of them were men, with all their effeminaey,) have become a comparatively scarce article, and are only metat long intervals in an afternoon's walk.

Since the war commenced, the breed has been gradually thinning out, until now the fop en regle is almost extinct on Broadway, save as his modified counterfeit appears in the occasional person of some newlyarrived young scion of the British middle class, or that of some native tailor's eldest born. I do not refer to the bewitching creature who acts as lady usher in the fashionable dry goods store when I speak of the genuine Broadway fop, nor to the more "numerous" young counter-jumpers of the next rank. These are but weak and ill-sustained imita-tions of the genuine article. I mean the veritable dandy of good family—the bank president's son or the merchant prince's heir. He and all his kind, I say, have grown steadily less, frequent upon Broadway on a clear day since the war commenced; and, at-though quite a number have gone to Europe by the consent of their Secesh papas, a greater number. have joined the army. Many of the latter were certainly sad snobs before they put on shoulder-straps, and it took all the stern authority of their loyal fathers to drive them into camp; but now they are distinguishing themselves in a hundred regiments (principally cavalry) as gal-

Alabama, but the matter was referred to a committee.

Serious ricting had occurred at Staleybridge, and some adjacent towns of Lancashire, owing to a reduction in the allowances of the relief committee, and giving tickets instead of money. Shops were sacked and the military interposed. No bloodshed. The city article of the London Herald says that reports are current that the representatives of the Federal Government have introduced proposals to the notice of the banking institutions here for a loan of five or six millions, based upon transactions connected with an export of gold. Another plan mentioned is the hypothecation of the custom duties at the principal Northern ports for a specified period.

THE LATEST. lant captains and lieutenants; and if we can believe the Walpoleon war-chronicles of Mr. N. P. Willis, in the Home Journal, the fastidious taste and egregious vanity of their Broadway fophood, have turned into the military neatness and dignified demeanor of the dashing young hero of a charge. Of all the British officers in the Crimea, none were more distinguished for their daring, and endurance under hardships, than the young lieutenants and captains who had until the war, been the most effeminate fops of London. At least, so says Mr. Bull Run Russell. We may hope for as much, if not more, in the career of our warrior Broadway beaux; for American dandyism is, after all, only a superficial affectation of fo-reign mannerisms, and underneath it may lie a native manhood, more noble and unflinching for the ordeal of battle, than all the noisy ruffianism and truculent bravado of the burliest bully of the purlieus. This city has actually done what the South has only boasted of doing; she has sent hundreds of gentlemen soldiers to the field-young men whose

very vanity as fops would make them afraid to come home with the brand of "coward" upon them, where the coarse bruiser might safely slink back to his bunk in the engine house none the worse for such. formed into a lieutenant, trembles when his regiment is ordered into action, he trembles still more at the idea of having that fear noted and recorded forever against him in fashionable society, and the two op-posing impulses of fear produce that dead-lock of feeling which only relaxes into affirmative ac when the ferocity of the man fighting for his life So there is much to congratulate the nation upon in the scarcity of fops in Broadway on such a walk-

Arrival of the Africa.

New York, April 11.—The royal mail steamship Africa, from Liverpool on the 28th, via Queenstown on the 29th ult., arrived at half past 10 this morning. Her advices are three days later than those furnished by the Glasgow.

LoxDon, March 29.—The steamer Magicienne, which was captured by the Federals: and taken to Key West, has been released. It is consequently believed that the steamer Peterhoff will also be liberated on the same warrant.

The Levening Herald says that rumors are afloat that the Government at Washington intend laying an embargo on British ships and property, as a measure of retaliation for the depredations of the Alabama, and that this embargo will be enforced against British ships and property without any declaration of war against England. The onus of that step would, therefore, devolve on England. Mr. Seward, it is said, quotes English precedent for this step, Lord Palmerston having, in 1852, blockaded, the Dutch coast and laid an embargo on Dutch shipping without making any declaration of war.

The Polish inguigents of Pack and Augustows have received one thousand Minie rides.

News from Vienna states that Langiewicz is still in the citadel of Cracow.

PARIS, March 28.—The Moniteur of this morning announces that all, the centres of the Annamite (Cochin China) insurrections have been dispersed, and the fortifications and batteries of the insurgents taken possessions by the French troops.

All resistance by the insurgents has ceased, and but few of our men have been lost in the campaign.

LONDON, March 29.—The Demmark of March 27th says that great disastisfaction prevails on account of the candidature of Prince William, and that strong objections are raised against it, the succession to the throne of Demmark being restricted to the three sons inspiring day as this, and if the spring bonnets are a little disappointed at finding so few elegant youths. pardonable pride they will feel when their old admirers come home in laurels, and add to their delightful stare of admiration that distinguished look of lofty patronage which is inseparable from all true military dignity.!

THE SUMPTER MEETING,

at Union Square, to-morrow afternoon, will assuredly be the great demonstration of the war period, should no unpropitious storm prevent. Leading men of both political parties, and a number of distinguished military dignitaries, will speak from the various stands and the light alone will be reached. various stands, and the sight alone will be worth a Speaking of meetings, it is stated that the loval for the purpose of disavowing their connection with Fernando Wood's copperhead faction, and showing the country that all Democrats are not traitors. The tale reads well.

THE IRISH RELIEF FUND who gives his check for \$1,000. Mr. Smith may

have his idiosyncracies as a theorist and impractiable philosopher, but the oppressed and needy ever "A heart to pity, and a hand to bless," whenever his benevolence is appealed to or at-

whenever his benevolence is appealed to or attracted. That he is a consistent and practical friend to the poor negro, is not more true than that he is equally the friend and benefactor of the poor white man who needs his bounty.

THE COUNT CASTIGLIONI, named in the Associated Press despatches from Washington, as holding high position under victor Emmanuel's Government, and receiving distinguished attention at present in Washington, is the veritable tall nobleman whom I spoke of in one of my recent letters to The Press, as a decreasing lion of fashionable society in this city. The Count is nearly as tall as General Scott, and after towering to his heart's content amongst the admiring young belies of Fifth avenue, has probably gone to Washington to measure personal attributes with Uncle Abe. The Count, I believe, sympathizes with the Government in this war; which should be a great comfort to the Government. His loyalty my serve to counterbalance the lamentable defection of the Count Gurowski.

A CORONATION ROBE of velvet, trimmed lavishly with gold lace, is a great attraction in one of the windows of a Broadway store, its interest being rather thereased than diminished by the fact that said robe was worn by his sable majesty, Soulouque, of Hayti, when he was crowned as Emperor. Singular to relate, the Dailty Vallandigham (otherwise known as the New York.)

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store, its interest being rather increased than diminished by the fact that said robe was worn by his
sable majesty, Soulouque, of Hayti, when he was
crowned as Emperor. Singular to relate, the Daily
Vallandigham (otherwise known as the New York
World) has not yet denounced the exhibition of this
robe as an outrage upon the rights of white men,
and a dreadful wrong to Mr. McClellan. With what
litterness of sarcasm might it ask, whether the tattered coat of a poor "white" man would be favored
with the display and attention freely given to this
gaudy ornament of negro state? Where are we
drifting to?

A JOKE

is told about town concerning an English gentleman recently arrived here. Whilst visiting and inspecting one of our large dry-goods establishments, and making himself disagreeable to his polite entertainers, in true English style, by vulgar sneers at all things American, a saissman respectfully called his attention to the illuminated cover of a box in which some expensive embroideries had been imported, and which bore a very beautiful picture of the departure of Sir Charles Napier's flag-ship, the "Duke of Wellington," for the Baltic, in 1856. The fine frigate was pictured as surrounded by smaller craft of every description, and at a short distance from her appeared an iron-clad "monitor," turret and all, the exact likeness of our American "cheese-box!" The polite salesman, with the air of one greatly surpised, ventured to inquire of the Cockney if it was really true that "monitors" were in use with the English at that period! "Oh, yes," responded Cockney, with a swagger, "I remember seeing the blarsted iron clade building at ome twelve years ago. Just show that to your bloody h'Americans; they're nothing but copyers after the h'English, any'ow." The salesman bowed gravely, as though demolished by the proof he had received of his country's inferiority; but shortly after the departure of the Britisher there was much mirth throughout the institution, inasmuch as the monitor figuring in the picture of the English flagship had been nicely added with a lead-pencil by one of the clerks, who is a very expert draughtsman. Hence it is still a matter of some doubt, whether the English monitor of twelve years ago ever had an existence.

THE "K. G. C." CONSPIRACY, THE "K. G. C." CONSPIRACY,

THE "K. G. C." CONSPIRACY, at Reading, as exposed by The Press of the 10th, from which all our papers copy in extenso to-day, the Reading, as exposed by The Press of the 10th, from which all our papers copy in extenso to-day, the Reading, as exposed by The Press of the 10th, from which all our papers copy in extenso to-day, the Reading, as exposed by The Press of the 10th, from which all our papers copy in extenso to-day, the Reading, as exposed by The Press of the 10th, from which all our papers copy in extenso to-day, the Reading, as exposed by The Press of the 10th, from which all our papers copy in extenso to-day, the Reading, as exposed by The Press of the 10th, from which all our papers copy in extenso to-day, the Reading, as exposed by The Press of the 10th, from which all our papers copy in extenso to-day, the Reading, as exposed by The Press of the 10th, from which all our papers copy in extenso to-day, the Reading, as exposed by The Press of the 10th, from which all our papers copy in extenso to-day, the Reading, as exposed by The Press of the 10th, from which all our papers copy in extenso to-day, the Reading, as exposed by The Press of the 10th, from which all our papers copy in extenso to-day, the Reading, as exposed by The Press of the 10th, from which all our papers copy in extenso to-day, the reates of the 10th, from which all our papers copy in extenso to-day, the reates of the 10th, from which all our papers copy in extenso to-day, the reates of the 20th visually and the reates of the 20th vive reates quite a stir among the Copperhead gentry, who rather dislike to have all their romantic and chivalries at Reading, as exposed by The Press of the 10th, from which all our papers copy in extenso to-day, the reates quite a stir among the Copperhead gentry, who rather dislike to have all their romantic and chivalries chemes of revolutionary empire thus the reates quite a stir among the topy in extenso to-day, the reates quite a stir among the topy in extenso to-day in the reates quite a stir among t PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS
require but brief notice this week at the hand of your correspondent, who is not partial to critical disquisitions over stale dishes. The opera season will last but one week more, as Madame Medori, Maretzek's prima donna, is compelled, by the death-of her husband, to leave hastily for Europe. "I Duc Foscari" is the opera to be given on the second of the three last nights. Possibly Anschutz, who has joined his German troupe with the Italian company of Maretzek, may continue the season for an extra week; but I doubt it. Camilla Urso, the sensational female violinist, or "child-artist," of ten years ago, reappears in concert, at Irving Hall, on Tuesday. Gottschalk has commenced a series of concerts in this city and Brooklyn. The theatres are all coing well, though there is some falling off from the attendance of previous weeks. The Ravel pantomime of "Le Diable Amoreux," made into a spectacular drama under the name of "Saturas," has been magnificently put upon the stage at the New Bowery Theatre, and is drawing crowds. The Missouri State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—A special despatch from Jefferson City to the Democrat says that the Greenor will issue a proclamation convening the old State Convention on the 15th of June, and order an election to fill the vacancies in the Convention on Arrival of the Steamer Corsica. HALIFAX, April 11.—The steamer Corsica, from Liverpool on the 28th ult., arrived at this port to-day. Her advices have been anticipated. Departure of Steamers.

New York, April 11.—The steamers Hansa and City of Washington sailed to-day, taking out, in the aggregate, \$350,000 in specie.

their inaccusacy. He decied that there had been any delay on the part of the Government. The law officers were somaited, and the order to stop the Alabama sent ddwn to Liverpool within three days after the evidence war laid before Earl Russell, and showed that in a similar case the Americans had taken a much longer time. Both Governments had acted with reasonable despatch, and no one in that House believed that the Government had acted unworthly; and although he could make great allowance for the irritation of the Americans, he trusted that they would be convinced that the Government had acted houselly and impartially, although they had not alwayo respected our neutrality when their own interests vere concerned." EUROPE. ldvices to the 29th ultimo by the Steamers Africa and Glasgow – American Mairic again in Parliament – The Case of the Peterhoff Scizure – The Alabana – Her Bullder's Defence – Thie Polish Insurvec-tion – Langlewicz Released on Parole, &Co NEW YORK, April 11.—The steamship Glasgow arrived here at half past ten o'clock this morning. She brings advices, via Queenstown, of the 26th ult. The steamer City of New York arrived out on the 26th ult. The Confederate loan had declined to %@1% pre-PROTESTS OF MR. HARING AND MR. BRIGHT. The sliip Florence, from Philadelphia, ass arrived at Liverpool.

GREAT BRITAIN.

he subject on the 27th.

There had been considerable fluctuations in the ebel loan. Prices on the 24th varied from 1/22 pre-

THE LATEST.

Napoleon has endorsed, as his own, the speech of M.-Billault, on Poland, in the Senate.

Arrival of the Africa.

of the candidate of Prince William, and that strong objections are raised against it, the succession to the throne of Denmark being restricted to the three sons of King Christian.

The great boat race between the Oxford and Cambridge Clubs took place at Mort Lake. The Oxford boat reached Hammersmith twelve lengths in advance.

affair.

A great meeting of the Trades Unionists has been held in London. Mr. Bright presided, and made a strong speech in favor of the North and emancipation. He denounced the Confederate loan. He said that, for the sake of profit which sometimes waited on crime, some men were content to cover themselves with everlasting infamy.

**Bresolutions were adouted expressing sympathy.

nothing authentic was obtained.

In the House of Commons, on the 27th, Mr. Foster asked whether the attention of the Government

ter asked whether the attention of the Government had been directed to the danger of England's friendly relations with the United States, owing to the fitting out of ships of-war for the Confederates in the English ports, in contravention of the Foreign Enlistment Act. He referred to the case of the Alabama, and thought the House was bound to inquire into the delay of the Government and its action in that matter, more especially as he believed that other vessels were fifting out.

The Solicitor General asserted that the charge of the American Government was most unfounded. He warmly defended the conduct of the British Government, and retorted that the American Government had not always respected neutrality when her

ITALY.

PROTESTS OF MR. BRIGHT.

Mr. Baring expressed his regret at the speech of the Solicitor General, which must be offensive to the Americans.

Mr. Bright was afraid the speech of one of the highest legal officers of the Oroun would add to the firstation already prevailing in Augrica: Whatever mistakes Mr. Soward might have made, the chief one warm'expecting that as we half an arabasador at Washington, and the United Stites being the only Government in America which we exknowledged, having had one in London, they would be treated by sur Government with greater fortestance and consideration in a purely domestic quarrell. He complained of the abuse of the Englisty flag by the Confederate suitsers, and declared that the builders of the Oreto were not building other guntosts; and that Laird, of Birkenhead, and Thompson's most formidable ransafor the Confederates. Hereferred to the American foreign enlatment act, showing that in cases of grave suspicion the onus whomist was laid on the delinquent. The foreign enlistment act ought not to be a part of international law, but its object was to preserve our neutrality. The neutrality of the Government was a cold and unfriendly one, and, considering the emoration is reserved to the stake, the Government was a cold and unfriendly one, and, considering the emorations in terestrations with which of all nations it was our interested be at peace.

SPEECH OF MR. LAIRD, The KEBEL SHII-In the House of Lords, Lord Stratheder called attention to the expediency of recognizing the Confederates as a step towards peace, in showing the North the hopelessness of the effort at conquest of federates as a step towards peace, in showing the North the hopelessness of the effort at conquest of the South.

Earl Russell expressed an anxious desire to do anything in the interests of peace, but dissented from Lord Stratheden's views. He showed that the present condition of the South was totally different from that of other countries when recognition took place. The war was still progressing with the utmost vigor, and a large portion of the Southern territory was still eccupied by the North.

The British Government considered it their duty at present to stand still, and not proceed to any cat so decided and so unfriendly to the United States as that of recognition. No doubt, in former times, England had interfered in such cases, but it had ever been in behalf of independence, freedom, and the welfare of manified; and hoped her intervention would always be on the side of liberty and the promotion of freedom. He trusted England might be able to continue her neutrality. The subject was then dropped.

Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, said that communications had passed with the Washingston Government relative to President Lincoin's proposition for a convention to settle the question of neutral rights. The English Government did not object, but there were considerable objections to remove immatters of detail.

Mr. Bright presented a petition from the Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester, calling attention to the construction in England of warvessels for the Confederates, asserting that forty ships were building under the pretence of being for China, and demanding Government watchfulness and interference. Mr. Foster said he would call attention to the subject on the 27th.

There had been considerable finetuations in the stability of the subject on the 27th.

SPEECH OF MR. LAIRD, THE REBEL SHIP-SPEECH OF MR. LAIRD, THEE REBEL SHIPBUILDFR.

Mr. Laird said that the whole transaction with
regard to the Alabama was most open and legitimate. Rifles were as deadly se vessels without
guns, and he had seen manifests at the custom-house
of rifles shipped to the Northern States by the
celebrated firms of the Barings and Brown & Oo., of
Liverpool. [Loud cheers]: He found, also, that
more than five hundred thousand makets, three
hundred and forty-one thousand rifles, twenty-six
thousand five hundred gun-fiftints, and forty-nine
millions of caps, had been shipped to the Northern
States, besides a fourth more as hardware. He had
also been asked to build ships, complete with guns,
for the Federal Government itself, and he read letters to prove this, amidst loud cheers. He was,
therefore, astonished at the outcry in America, and
complained of the espionage of the Federal Government and its agents here, and said that he would
rather be handed down to posterity as the builder of
a dozen Alabamas than as a man who had set class
against class, and cried up the institutions of another
country, which were to be found of no value when
tested, and have reduced liberty itself to a mockery.
[Cheers.]

Commercial Intelligence.

Southern 98 6d@28 7d. Corn steady; mixed 288 3d@288 6d.
Phovisions.—Gordon, Bruce, & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, report Beef dull and again rather lower. Fork quiet and unchanged Bacon cheaper—pressed for sale at 18 6d@28 lower. Lard dull.—Ge@18 lower. Good quoted at 37s. Tallow continues dull. Butter dull. Inferior unscleable.
PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports—Sugar.very dull. Coffee frm. Rice unchanged. Ashes drooping. Pros 3d@28s. Fearls 31s. dosing firmer and 32s demanded. Rosim—Common 25s@38s 6d. Spirits Turpentine dull. 107s 6d@7lbs. Petroleum active and higher: Refined 18 4d@18 6d. Crade 512. Cod 011 \$43@48-10s.
LINSEO 011 more doing, 33s 4d.
LONDON MARKETS.—Baring Bross. & Co. report:—Breadstuffs dull, and Wheat fully 1s lower. Iron quiet at former quotations. Sugar quiet and drooping. Coffee keeps firm. Rice dull. Tallow dull, Y. C. 43s 6d. Tea quiet—Common Congou 1s 1/4. Linseed Cakes in moderate demand at unchanged rates. Linseed 011 in abundant supply, 42s 9d@48s. Sperm 011 active at 433 10s.

HAVRE MARKET.—Cotton—Sales of the week. 5.500

Arrived from New York—Isabella Robinson, at Desl; Ost, Wilhelmina, at Antwerp: Huntress, at Woosung; Toonderoga, at Bordeaux; W. F. Storer, at Liverpool. Arrived from Filladelphia—Edwin, at Liverpool. Arrived from New Orleans—Numbero Guratts, at Bor-Arrived from Nassau, N. P.—Leesburg, at Liverpool; has 1,000 bales of cotton.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA. sponsibility for the Fitting Out and Operations of the "290" on the High Seas—Her Capture by our Cruisers the only way to Stop Her Destructiveness—Important Correspondence upon this Subject Between Earl Russell, Mr. Adams, and Lord Lyons—The "Alien Enlistment Question" Settled at Last.

Question "Scittled at Last.

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. ADAMS.

FORSIGN OFFICE, Jan 24, 1883.

SIR: It is impossible for me to leave without notice some of the statements contained in your letter of the 30th ultimo.

These statements contain or imply a grave charge against her Majesty's Government. You speak of the admitted fact of a violation of a statute of this kingdom intended to prevent ill-disposed persons, from involving it in difficulty, by committing wanton and injurious assulte upon foreign nations with which it is at peace, of which her lasjesty's Ministers are invited to take companies of which they do take cognizance, so far as to prepare measures of preventing the unit of the committee of the case, little room seems loft with their own control, they do take the committee of the case, little room seems loft open deads of the case, little room seems loft open or discussion.

On the substantial points of the case, as taked by you, there is, on the contrary, great room left open for discussion.

I must ask, first, what are the circumstances within On the substantial points of the case, as stated by you, there is, on the countrary, great room left open for discussion.

I must ask, first, what are the circumstances within the control of the Government to which you allade? Do you mean that her Majesty's Government, in construing a penal statute, or in carrying into effect the provisions of a penal statute, were to hurry at once to a decision, and to seize a ship building and fitting,out at Liverpool without being satisfied, by evidence, that the provisions of the foreign enlistment act had been violated in the case of such vessel? Do you mean that her Majesty's Government were to dispense with proof, and, to inflictingury upon the Queen's subjects by seizing a ship upon your mere assertion that the owners of that ship were violating the law?

If such is your meaning, I must reply that the Government of this country respect the law. They do not selze upon property to the loss and damage of its owners without proof that they are legally entitled to do so.

Perhaps your meaning is, that her Majesty's Government should have proceeded on the opinion of Mr. Collier without waiting for other authority.

But here, again, I must reply that the usage of this country requires that the Government should consult their own legal advisers, and obtain the opinion of the law officers of the Grown before they proceed to enforce a penal statule.

If you mean to contend, therefore, that a nation in a state of profound peace should set aside the formalities of law, and act at once upon prosumptions and surmises, I entirely differ from you. I may remind you that evidence sufficient to satisfy a court of law as to the 'requipment' or 'fitting out' of a vessel for warlike ourposes, and of its actual destination, is not obtainable without difficulty.

If you mean that her Majesty's Government wilfully delayed or neelected the measures by which the charse.

wernment cannot promise the United States to act without evidence to disregard the legal authority of their own law of the content of their wants and means, induced British, subjects to violate the Queen's proclamation of the 13th of May, 18cl, which forbids her subjects from affording such supplies to either party.

It is no doubt true that a neutral may furnish, as a matter of trade, supplies of arms and warlike stores inpartially to both belligerents in a war, and it was not on the ground that such acts were at variance with the law of nations that the remark was made in the former note. But the Queen having issued a proclamation, forbidding her subjects to afford such supplies to either party in the civil war, her Majosty's Government are entitled to complain of both parties; for, having induced her Majosty's subjects to violate the proclamation, and their complaint applies most to the Government of the United States, because it is by that Government that by far the greatest amount of such supplies have been ordered and procured. I do not propose to discus other collateral topics which have been introduced, but in explanation of my former letter I must say that I never meant to accuse you of giving any encouragement to, the cultistment of British subjects; acting in default of the United States to engage in the war on the Federal side; and these British subjects, acting in default of the opporation of the contravent of the further store and given to British subjects acting in the Junied States to engage in the war on the Federal side; and these British subjects are siding in the United States Government is to be found in the

appear that any bounties were offered, Mr. Seward has treated an endeavor to induce British coldiers to callist in the belligerent service of the United States as affording no ground of complaint to her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c., PRISERLE. MR. ADAMS TO EARL RUSSELL.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

LORD THE UNITED STATES.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your lerdship's note of the 2th instant, in replicing from portion of mine of the 30th of last month, respecting the case of the outfit from Liverpool of ganbox No. 200 to depreshte our the commerce of the United States.

No. 200 to depressed the consumers of the United States.

Your lordship is pleased to raise a discussion on the following statement made by me. I cuote the paragraph as it stands in your yeste:

"The admitted fact of a violation of a statue of this kingdom intended to frevent ill-disposed persons from involving it in difficulty. by committing wanton and injurious assaults upon foreign rations with which it is at peace, of which her disjectly's ministers are taylied thy a party injured to take cognizance of which they do take cognizance so far as Correptate measures of prevention; but which, by reason of concursances are wholly within their own control, they do not prevent in essain create the justly complaining party from serious highery. Or the substantial points of the case, little room sense left open for discussion."

Out of my profosad respect fat your lordship's representation I have rerieved the while of this paragraph with the utmost cara. I am completed now in confess that I can perceive man bignity by the meaning sunficient to justify any of the implications which your lordship appears to desire for raise from it. Starting from sonations as it is between taxivid asis, that in juries indicated on an inchessed party, of which, if not prevened, it has a right to complain, provided that it give notice in time's easonable for the cyplication of adequate means of prevention, should be so lar as practicule seasonable for the graphears of adequate means of prevention, should be so lar as practicule segment of compensated for for y the party that does the sytons, or suffers tions as it is betwisen tadividuals, that in juries inflicted on an incheent perty, of which, if the prevent, it has a right to complaint, provided that it give notice in that seasonable for the appliestion of adoptate mass of case wontion, about he is for an prestate the expense of the party had the expense of the perty that deep control. have applied the general principle inchesiase before me.

The fact that warning head been given that it season to give the general principle inchesiase before me.

The fact that warning head been given the full season to given my studenest, in a smuth as it is simply a question of dates, open try the insylectic of all men. The fact that is not into the department of "No. 258" does not depend upon my studenest, in a smuth as it is simply a question of dates, open try the insylectic of all men. The fact that is decision, was so long delayed as to fail in effecting the object intended, whereby geat imprive has been actually done, and is yet likely it cashed; so the commerce of the United States, is equally a gifection purely of dates. Instantia as these constitute the substance of the paragraph of my mote is which exception is taken; is must confess myself which exception is taken; is must confess myself which exception is taken; is must confess myself which yet at a lass to conceive the paragraph of my mote is which exception is taken; is must confess myself which yet are also about it.

But your lordship receeds to do me the honor to 2d-dress arises of questions to measure the possible makening that may be conveyed in my language, which mightimally at a lass to conceive the possible makening that may be conveyed in my language, which mightimally as a provide the provide whom the charges and to receive a manufactual provide and friendly nation, by what seems to me to have been constituted to make charges nor to raise implication, in a manufactual provide a prevention that later exacting conclusively shown origin to have been correspondence. I deem it uravisable-further to take

THE LATEST.

LONDON, March 26.—The **Pimes* says the seizure, by Admiral Wilkes, of the private merchant steamer Peterhoff, although not having a single contraband article in her cargo, is to be submitted to Earl Russell to Clay (Thursday), and the result is regarded with great interest by the commercial community, since it is said that Admiral Wilkes is thus dealing with all vessels on their way to Matamoros. This assumed that the Peterhoff must be released, but an adjudication at Key West occupies six months, and there is then an appeal to New York or Philadelphia. The avowed policy of Admiral Wilkes is, it is stated, to seize all vessels under analogous circumstances, without any question of right in the matter, since he can thus, owing to the delay, prevent the possibility of any supplies of goods reaching the Confederates through Mexico. The value involved in the ship and cargo, in the present instance, is about £70,000. She had a British mail on board.

Orleans. 242d. 232d.

Stock in port 593,000 bales, of which 50,000 are Americander in the part of the private merchant steamer flavors. The market for cotton goods being buoyant, with an advance of 1a lexabstrurs.—The market is heavy with a downward tendency. Flour nominal. Wheat duil and tending 286 66 for mixed.

Provinces.—The market is downward in tendency. Beef still declining, Pork quiet and steady. Beef still declining. Pork quiet

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS. FOREIGN OFFICE. Jan. 28, 1863. ve to state to your lordship that, I lately receive I have to state to your lordship that, I lately received from Mr. Adams some papers respecting the proceedings of the Alabama, which Mr. Adams informed me he had been instructed to sabmit for the consideration of her Majesty's Government.

These papers contain accounts of the varieus captures made by the Alabama, but they do not appear to her Majesty shovernment to affect in any way-the principles of international law applicable to that ship, upon which the naswers of her Majesty's Government to the demands of the United States Government to the chemands of the United States Government in this case have been framed. Some of the memorialists pray that the United States Government will so order their naval force as to prevent the captures made by the Alabama That is undoubtedly the remedy for the evil of which the memorialists complain, but it, of course, one with the ler Majesty's lovestoneth that he received the Alabama captures are as a state of the Alabama captures are as a state of the Alabama captures are also as the second of the first subjects. If this be so, these persons are acting invitation of the Onem's proclamation and of the foreign entistment act, but, unfortunately, in accordance with the principles upon this subject maintained by Mr. Seward, in his note to your lordship in the case of the Surbeam: evinced no disposition to press sales, the market hasbeen well supplied, and some concession in prices has been submitted to. In Surat a decline may be quoted of idd in the lower qualities. Bazzil and Egyptian shows idd in the lower qualities. Bazzil and Egyptian shows idd in the lower qualities. Bazzil and Egyptian shows is seen that week have been 35,620 lates, including 4,750 to speculators, and 5,640 to exporters. Yesterday (Friday) there was a good demand, and the sales reached 10,000 bales, including one hall for export and speculation. Prices were very firm and the tendency was upward. TRABE AVANCHESTER.—Inder the influence of favorable telegrams from India a good business was done yesterday, and extreme prices were realized. Yayns and cloth were generally quoted ld dearer on the week. Brandstuff, and extreme prices were realized. Yayns and cloth were generally quoted ld dearer on the week. Brandstuff, which is the submitted of the process of the submitted with FOREIGN OFFICE, February 14, 1863.

My Lord: I had a conversation a few days ago with Mr. Adams on the subject of the Alabama. It did not appear that his Government desired to carry on the controversy on this subject from Washington; they rather left the conduct of the argument to Mr. Adams.

On a second point, howevernment.

> The Late Commander Cummings. Commander James Alden, of the United States steamship Richmond, on March 22, 1863, announcing the death of the late Lieutenant Commander Cum-

mings, whose gallant fate has made his memory a precious name in history: THE ADDRESS OF COMMANDER ALDEN.

With deep sorrow I call you together to announce the death of our late executive officer Lieutenant Commander A. B. Cummings, at New Orleans. It has pleased God to take from among us our gallant friend in the fullness of his energies and usefulness.

You all well know the importance of his services in this ship; his conscientious devotion to duty; his justice and even temper in maintaining discipline; his ability in preparing for emergencies, and his coolness in meeting them. All these qualities he brought to his country in the hour of need, and he has sealed his devotion with his life. The fatal cannon shot struck him when he stood on the bridge cheering the men at the guns and directing their fire. He was thrown down upon the deck, but his presence of mind still remained. "Quick, boys, pick me up; put a tourniquet on my leg. Send my letters to my wife. Tell them I fell in doing my duty."

When below, he said to the surgeons, "II there are others worse hurt, attend to them first." "Nolan, are you here, too t" He inquired about Howard, and his thoughts were directly of others and of success in the fight. When told that the noise he noticed was from the secape of steam, and that the ship could no longer stem the current, he exclaimed, "I would rather lose my other leg than go back! Can nothing be done? There is a south wind; where are the saids." the sails?"

Friends: the high object of our country in this war is "that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations." In this sacred cause has fallen the Christian gentleman whose death we now lament. In this cause have fallen all the brave men whose blood has stained these decks. We cannot do our but helier, but let us at least try to do it as well. duty better, but let us, at least, try to do it as well.

JAMES ALDEN, Commander.

THE DEATH OF COMMANDER CUMMINGS. In this connection, we are also permitted to publish an extract from a private letter, written by a lady in New Orleans to a friend in this city, giving a touching account of the death of Commander Cummings, and the honors paid to his memory by the Union people of New Orleans: New Orleans:

New Orleans:

New Orleans, March 23, 1863.

Dear * * * Another brave man has fallen, a martyr to his country's flag, and your friend. Mrs.

A. B. Cummings was wounded on board the Richmond, on the night of March '14th, while attempting the passage of the batteries at Port Hudson. His wound, although a severe one, was not at first considered mortal. He, was removed from the R, to the steamboat Iberville, at Baton. Rouge, which left the evening of the 15th for this city. During the trip, Dr. McCowan, who had been with him all the time, discovered that he was sinking fast, and could not possibly live long.

Dr. McCowan then informed Lieutenant Cummings of the painful fact, but was astonished at the calm and beautiful manner with which the intelligence was received; he conversed in the most cheerful manner of his approaching end. I have heard several persons who saw him remark that his calmness was wonderful. He was entirely free from pain, and suffered only from extreme weakness. After he was first struck he spoke pleasantly to his friends of his wound, remarking that he would never be ashamed of it, as it was an honorable one. "In fact," he said, "I think I shall be rather proud of it than otherwise."

After being told that he could not live, he said, to noe of his friends. "I have professed the faith of a New Orleans, March 23, 1863.

of the results were filling out.

The Southern conduct of the Hirlish GodMe warmly defended the conducted the Hir merely gone to sleep. His boy, who had served and truchered him with the utimost fidelity, could not realize that his master was really gone. When, the saire that his master was really gone, When, the saire that his master was really gone. When, the saire that his master was really gone. When, the saire that his master was really gone. When, the saire that his master was really gone. When, the saire that his master was really gone. When, the saire that his master was really gone. When, the saire that his master was really gone. When, the sair that his master was really gone. When, the sair was a second to chair for the hearth and his present the common deep like the term and a wear of his could have a superior of the hearth and his present the common deep like the term and a wear of hearth was escorted to Christ Church, The hearts, and the sair was escorted to Christ Church, The hearts, was made the common deep like the hearts, and walking a were Commonder Morris, Capt. Similar to the church, and were quite near the common deep like the hearts, and walking a were Commonder Morris, Capt. Similar to the church, and were quite near the common person there exist he was placed in front of the chancel, which was placed in front of the chancel in wreath of white flewers and several bouquets. Although he was far from his kindared, warm hearts were not lacking to bring their feelige tribute to deak a hero's coffin.

The services at the church was read at the church, a here were many riends of the deceased present; but the province of the deceased present; but the church was not to be buried here, the whole service for the dead was read at the church. The heart was not cartly comforte can.

After level the church the body was to be taken to a transport, to be conveyed to the North. As the coffin was again placed in the hearts, the band of the words, "Lepis, love of my soull." The safe, solemn music forced the tears to many a stern face.

The line of procession was again taken up, and

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

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**Cor To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, did extra copy of the Paper will be given.

THE WAR PRESS.

THREE CENTS.

RUSSELL:

m any of the carriages were occupied by ladies. I sup pose that nearly every Union woman in New Orle' has was present. We rode with Dr. Shiveley. When' we reached the levee Lieut. Dewey, an intimate i viend, left the tanks and came to me, and asked m. if I would not come nearer to the coffin. He said, "let there be some woman near my poor friend, it w'ill seem more like home." I expressed not only my willingness, but also my great anxiety, to be as clost as possible, "for," I said to him, "I want to tell h is wife, if I ever see her, that he was sympathized with, and that everything that friends could do was done." As we stood almost beside the coffin, I shall never forget the scene. Beside the coffin atood a complay of marines, resdy to offer the last token of respect to the lemented dead. Beside the coffin the rest of the group forsied a large semicircle. The old Commodore and Capt. Smith stood with boyded and uncovered Teals. All the officers held their hats is their hands. Severel ladies stood near us. In fronter all rolled the mighty Mississpip, its mucky, turble waters striking the shore in colemn dirige-like mostic, and dimly and family reflecting upon its mighty waters the shipping, which was all at half mast. For a few moments all stood in allence then the order was given to "fire!" and the little to the slip. Scoot the disappearad over it safes, and was lost to curaight.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

To-day's excitement out the street har not been exciteded any time since the fall of fort Simpler, two years ago. Gold steadily awared to 153 up to 4 o'clock on the strength of runoiral repulses and defeats at Charlesson. Many of the Evekers were auxious, some wild, and a few crazy on the subject of a further advance or gold, and the opnetics of Mozay's business will very likely by still more exciting. This state of things must continue white doubts exist as to the movements of our forces on the assaulted cify; so we may look for nothing but a speculative fever for a day or two. above pur.
Amid all the exchements of war and the fluctuations of the gold produce, and cotton markets the subscriptions to the five twenty from still move proudly on. Jay vehicle of a nation's confidence.

The stock intarket was dull, bet prices were steady:
February and August seven-thirties so it at 106; April and Octobers at 103%; 105 was bid for 1881 sixes. State aves sold at 1015. City sixes were steady: Pennsylvania mortgages advanted in firstion. Riemira sevens fell of 3%, the chattel tens solding at 75. Sunquelanna Canal sixes sold in to 45; Schughlil Navigation sixes, 1839. Schuylkill were steady: Passenger railways were in-active. Green and Coates solid at 42½; Race and Vine at 11, Seventeenth and Mineteenth at 113. Susquebana Canal sold at 75; Lenight sorip at 414; Morris pre'erred at 1352; Hazleton Cool at 553; Bank of North America at 143; Corn Exchange at 31; Commercial at 52; Manu-

The market closed istanday, \$55,000 in bonds and 2,700 shares charging hands.

Dread & Co. quote: Demand Notes... Yew Certificates The following is the amount of coal transported over the Schuylkill Navigation's line for the week ending rsday, April 9: 1888: " Scheylkill Have: 17,890 15 36,461 05 Total for week.....

new law, was organized, in Springfield, on Saturday. Capital, \$159;00:

The statements of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one and the corresponding time of 1862 as fol-The statement of the Boston banks for the last week ing week of 1862 as follows:

The New York Evening Post of to-day says: A more convincing proof could not be given of the di-vorce between the prices of spocks and that of gold than is furnished by this morning's business. For while the former are tranquil and heavy, gold, on the other hand, is capriciously moving up and down, under the influence of every idle rumor started by the ingenuity, the rivalry, or the icars of busy cliques and opposing speculators. The market opened firm on Governments and weak on railroad securities.

We go to press.

Phila. Stock Exchange Salcs, April 11.
(Reported by S. E. SLAYMARER, Philadelphia Exchange.)

FIRST BOARD.

500 U S 7-30s bile A&O. 1024 | 995 N Penna Scrip. St.
2000 do. ... but F&A. 106 | 2000 New Creek Bonds. 25 |
1500 do. ... but F&A. 106 | 2000 New Creek Bonds. 25 |
1500 do. ... but F&A. 105 | 2000 New Creek Bonds. 25 |
1500 do. ... but F&A. 105 | 2000 New Creek Bonds. 25 |
1500 do. ... but F&A. 105 | 2000 New Creek Bonds. 25 |
1500 do. ... but F&A. 105 | 2000 New Creek Bonds. 25 |
1500 do. ... but F&A. 105 | 2000 New Creek Bonds. 25 |
1500 Penna K. .. 112 | 1000 Penna Scrip. 101 | 1000 Penna R. .. 20 | 1000 Penna R. .. 2000 Repair Nave Scrip. 2000 Repair Nave Rep

ment at \$7.50 \$ bbl. The sales to the retailers and bakers are modera; ranging at from \$5.57@5.25 % bbl for common and good superfine; \$6.50@7 for extra; \$7.12%@7.75 for extra family; and \$6@8.75 % bbl for \$7.12%@7.75 for extra family: and \$8@8.75 % bbl for fancy brands, acaprding to quakty. Bye Flour is quiet at \$4.75 % bbl. Corn Meal is held at \$4 for Ponnsylvania, and \$4.50 % bbl for Brandywing.

GRAIN—There is rather more demand for wheat, with sales of \$,000 bushels good and prime Western, and Pennsylvania red at 165@170a % bushel. 1,000 bushels on private taxms, and 1,000 Sushels Kentneky white at 190c % bushel. Rye is selling at 110c, with sales of 1,500 bushels at this rate. Corn—there is a good demand with sales of 4,000 bushels at one of 1,500 bushels and 500 bushels of 4,000 bushels and 500 bushels and 500 bushels at one of 1,500 bushels at the rate. with rales of 4,000 bushela rallow, at 50c affort, and 500bushels white at 91c. Oats are in request and higher
with galos at 82054c weight.

BARK — Quereitron is in steady demend at \$35.75 ton
for 1st No 1.

COTTON — The market is rather armer, with small
sales of middlings at 55076c 78 lb, cash.

GROCENIES — The market is firm, but we hear of no.
sales worthy of notice strails sales of sugar are making
at 10201c 78 lb for Cuba and New-Orleans, and RioCoffee at 22030c 71 lb, v. is very little doing: we quote
coffee at 22030c 71 lb, v. is very little doing: we quote
less at 62c and shoulders at 652050c 745. Lard is
selking in small, folls at the 78 lb for colls and tesselking in small, folls at the 78 lb for colls and tesselking in small, folls at the 78 lb for colls and tesselking in small, folls at the 78 lb for colls and tesselking in small, folls at the 78 lb for colls and tesselking in small, folls at the 8 lb for colls and tesselking in small, folls at the 8 lb for colls and tesselking in small, folls at the 8 lb for colls and tesselking in small folls at the 8 lb for colls and tesselking in small folls at the 8 lb for colls and tesselking in small for the folls with a small way at
the following are the receipts of flour and grain at this
port to day:

1,700 bbls.
Wheat. with sales of 4,000 bushels rallow, at S9c affort, and 500.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 11. 1613 To day's excitement on the street has not been ex-

To same time last year...... 50,879 Of the first national bank in Massachusetts, under the