MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1863.

Our Relations with England. We do not like the temper of the recent debate in the English House of Commons. The Hon. W. E. FORSTER, member of Parliament from Bradford, introduced to the attention of the House the case of the Alabama, and asked the Government whether it had considered the danger to the "friendly relations of England and the United States, resulting from the fitting out in English ports of ships-of-war for the rebels. In a speech, marked with candor and fairness, Mr. Forster discussed the course of England towards the United States, and the ter fell; three months thereafter, the grand timidity, hesitation, and coldness manifested by her Majesty's Government during this war. He contrasted the promptitude of the United States Government during the war with Russia with the tardiness of the English Government since our own war began. On the mere suspicion of the English minister, in 1854, the United States interfered with Mr. WEBB's contract with Russia to build the Great Admiral, at New York, and

subsequently detained another wessel until. the British minister was satisfied of her neutral character. Although a great deal of sympathy was felt for Russia, and the judgment of many was opposed to Mr. MARCY's interference, our Government did its du y. Mr. Forster showed conclusively that the Government of England had not given the law the attention its honor demanded. To use his own words, the ministers of the Government "seemed to suppose that it was not their business to put the law in force, but to wait for information from the Americans. Upon this point they were mistaken. It was not a question of sympathy between North and South, but of obedience to British law." In reply to this excellent and temperate speech, the Solicitor General made an elaborate attack upon America, which, coming from the second law officer of the

Crown, and supposed to represent the opinions of the Government, cannot be overlooked by the American people. Instead of confining his argument to the question propounded by Mr. Forster, he arraigned the United States for its action in the case of General WALKER and the Honduras-the sale of a vessel to Buenos Ayres, in 1816the celebrated case of the Caroline—repeated the decisions of the Supreme Court on questions that were adjudicated in 1815, and taunted the United States with having carried on more contraband trade than the South, with many more absurd and irritating statements. The tone of the Solicitor General's speech was cchoed by Lord PALMER-STON, in one of the most heartless and ambiguous addresses that ever came from an English prime minister. The case of the Alabama, which has been

nate debate, is so very simple that we think our Government will be false to its own dignity if it does not compel England to our ruin? Where is the Southern Nationgrant some reparation. We look upon ality, or the nationality of slavery? We England's action in the whole matter as look upon the streets of our great city, and being a breach of faith, or a wanton disre- we see the concentrated panorama of a fire belching from all points on the water and the gard of the obligations she owes to this Go-mighty nation's climaeteries of wealth. vernment. On the 23d of June, 1862, Mr. fashion, trade, and collective prosperity RUSSELL, in which he says that he "is and pervading vitality of ever-growing life. under the necessity of apprising Earl Rus- | Not one brand from the Southern pyre of SELL that a new and still more powerful war has fallen within the line which war-steamer is nearly ready for departure stretches from Bull Run in the East to Lexfrom Liverpool." He then describes the | ington in the West. The graves of our Alabama, and asks the Government to | glorious dead who have fallen in the adenforce the law, and order her condemna- | vance of the Union's bayonets upon the tion. On the 25th, of June Earl Russell | soil of the rebel, form a boundary over replies, and says that the matter had been which the Southern foe steps only to his referred to the proper Department of her | death. After two years of the war, the na-

the cause of this unpleasant and unfortu-

that he "should instruct the United States consul, at Liverpool, to submit to the collector of customs at that port, such evithat his suspicions as to the destination a report was mode by the Lords Commisforth that they had visited the ship in question and found nothing wrong, and saying that any action on their part, looking to her detention, might entail serious consequences. The innocence of these Lords Commissioners in being unable to recognize a vessel of war within twenty-eight days of its departure for sea, is one of the strangest features of the whole affair. On the 17th of July, we learn that evidence of the Alabama's character had been furnished, in accordance with Earl Russell's suggestion, but had been rejected because of some technical omission! Subsequently, we learn that Mr. Adams again presented the subject to Earl Russell, giving the affidavits and an opinion of R. P. Collier, a distin-

guished lawyer, under date of July 16, in which he declares that the "evidence is almost conclusive that the vessel in question is being fitted out by the Messrs. LAIRD as a privateer for the use of the Confederate Government," and recommends the proper officer of the customs to seize the vessel. On July 22d, Mr. Adams again refers to the subject, and asks that the commissioner of Five Brothers, with twenty-four bales of cotton, customs be authorized to seize the vessel. On July 23d, six depositions are placed before the Earl Russell, and a further opinion from Mr. Collier, in which he says: "It appears difficult to make out a stronger case of infringement of the foreign enlistment act, which, if not enforced on this occasion, is little better than a dead letter. It well deserves consideration whether, if the vessel be allowed to escape, the Federal Government would not huve serious grounds of remonstrance." We have further information that on the same day the papers in the case were submitted to Mr. LAYARD, of the Foreign Office, with a request for their immediate consideration; but Mr. LAYARD, with provoking indifference, "was not disposed to discuss the matter, nor did he read Mr. Con-LIER's opinion." At this time the gunboat

was lying at Birkenhead, ready for sea in all respects, with a crew of fifty men on board. On July 25th the papers were referred to the law officers of the Crown by the Commissioners of the Customs. The American minister had taken all possible pains to enlighten the English Government. He had procured the evidence—obtained the legal advice of one of the first lawyers in England; he carried the case to the Crown itself. Let us see how England did her duty. On the 23d of July Mr. LAYARD received the papers. On the 28th Earl Rus-SELL telegraphed to Liverpool to seize the Alabama, but when the order reached Liverpool the vessel had sailed. Over a month had elapsed since the warning of Mr. ADAMS, yet the vessel was allowed to go to sea. There was some delay in determining the case, said Earl Russell, in his explanation to Mr. Adams, which "had unexpectedly been caused by the sudden development of a malady of the Queen's advocate, Sir John D. HARDING, totally incapacitating him for the transaction of business!" In the meantime the Alabama goes to sea and destroys our commerce, while Lord PALMERSTON taunts America with having bought guns and rifles, and coolly says that "the English Government did everything which the

law of the country enabled them to do." This may be so, but the Alabama is burning our commerce. She is an English ship. built of English oak, manned by English seamen, sailing under an English flag, defended by English laws, and purchased by English gold. Lord Russell is cautious. the Lords Commissioners are innocent. Mr. LAYARD is busy, Sir John D. HARDING is sick, and the Alabama is burning our ships! These are the excuses which England alleges for permitting a vessel-of-war - 'to be built under her flag to make war upon a friendly nation. No reasonable man would submit to any such a proceeding in his business, and England herself would be the last country to permit such doubledealing and mendacity on the part of another country. America can only pursue one course. England must redress this wrong. If her ministers serve her so badly, and her public officials are stolid and ignorant, she must assume the responsibility of being served by such men. We have no desire to say unkind words to England, we are anxious to have her love and friendship; we ask no harsh or unjust measures

are about two thousand negroes in washington, which all the rapidity that the energy of her brave crew could furnish. The rebels, as was expected, immediately concentrated their fire on the keokuk, which assumed to lead in the attack. From Sumpter, Moultrie, batteries Beauregard and Cummings' Point, and from a fort erected on the month of June the campaign and the war will be substantially over, as the Frederal troops cannot operate in the South after that time."

FROM NORTH CAROLINA—GENERAL FOSTERAL F a friendly nation. No reasonable man

towards her own people; we only desire | SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON. the execution of her laws. She has not dealt fairly with the United States, and the Government cannot overlook her conduct in the case of the Alabama.

Now and Then. Two years ago, that renegade and traitor, TOUTANT BEAUREGARD, ordered Major An-DERSON and the heroic little garrison of Fort Sumpter to surrender to the rebels of the South. The Major refused, the first gun of the rebellion was fired against the national flag and honor, and so commenced that war which foreign foes and domestic hypocrites gleefully predicted would, in less than a year, give grass-grown streets, anarchy, bankruptcy, and ruin, to the loyal North, and a separate and prosperous nationality to the slaveholding South. Sumparmy of the Union was disastrously routed at Bull Run. So began the great struggle for our nation's life-surrender by water, flight by land, and the swarming host of triumphant treason gathering for a fell swoop upon the capital. Then, too, commenced the jeers and jibes of treacherous England, the insulting and mocking patronage of politic France, the insolent recommendation to suicide of arrogant Russia, the undisguised spite of all Europe, and the hiss of the venomous copperhead from the grass vet recking with the blood of the wounded giant. The first slaughter of Bull Run did not more surely turn the scale of European sympathy against us than it evoked at our own hearth the unclean Northern shadow of the Southern murderer, to appal the hearts of the timid with malignant antics on the wall, and chill the souls of the brave with

the spectral presence of a cowardly, intangi-"Oh, the sun in heaven fierce havor viewed When the loyal turned to fly. When the loyal turned to fly,
And the brave in that trampling multitude
Had a dreadful death to die." But if the sacred blood which sanctified that first great field of the Union, brought contumely from the foreigner and crawlling treachery from our own firesides, it also fell upon the throbbing and fevered heart of the loyal nation like dew upon a trodden flower, and the patriotic impulse, which was but a reflected glow before, blossomed into an eternal fire. This day completes the second year of the war thus inaugurated and continued; and even with the thunder chorus of flaming cannon once more crashing about Sumpter, we can thank God for a hundred proofs in victory and prosperity of the justice and invincibility of our cause. With half a million of armed rebels before her, thousands of covert traitors behind her, and the shadows of three powerful thrones to darken her path, the Genius of the Union still towers unshaken and invincible through all the storms of war; her helmet and sword aflame in the blood-red light of the Southern sun, and her arms forged into harder iron by the blows which have fallen upon them. Two years of war-and where are our grass-grown streets, our rioting anarchy, our bankrupt gods of commerce,

moving steadily along with all the elastic Majesty's Government. On the 4th of | tion's substance presents the aspect only of a July, Earl Russell suggests to Mr. Adams | grander growth of peace, without the enervation which prosperous peace imposes.

Two years of war, and slavery has fallen to rise no more; our arms surround the redence as he may possess tending to show | bellion in an unbroken belt of steel and fire; the stars and stripes are the seal of possesof the vessel are well-founded." On July 1, | sion on the flowing sheet of the Mississippi loyalty and plenty at the North hurl back, sioners of her Majesty's Treasury, setting without one trembling echo, the hoarse ravings of mad treason and gaunt famine in the South; the life-blood of national revenue pours, two million dollars per day, into the treasury of the Union, and all the horrors. devastation, curse and ruin of war, are bursting upon the accursed city from whence

they were sent forth just two years ago! WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1863. Return of the President to Washington. The President, at a late hour last night; returned Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet had a prolonged session to-day, Postmaeter General Blair and Secretary Stanton absent. It is understood that our relations with England were discussed at length. Important Captures of Blockade Runners. The Navy Department has been informed of the capture, by the steamer Huntsville, of the British steamer Surprise, of Nassau, with a Confederate Havana. She had a cargo of 750 bales of cotton,

The Octorara captured the Confederate schooner and the English schooner John Williams, with an assorted cargo, including one hundred bags of saltpetre, twelve tons of iron, &c. She was a notorious blockade runner. The Tioga captured the English schooner Florence Nightingale, with a cargo of a hundred bales of cot ton. Three of the six persons on board are natives of the United States, including D. A. MADDEN, o

The Tioga also captured the English schoone Brothers, with a cargo consisting principally of contraband liquors, medicines, &c. McClellan's Resignation Rumored. A special despatch to the Herald mentions a rumor that General McClellan has resigned. Mustering Out. The War Department has decided that the mustering out of the two-years regiments must date from

ne time when they were mustered into the service of the United States. A gentleman arriving here to-day from Suffolk reports the death of Colonel BOWDITCH, of Vermont. formerly Collector of Burlington. He was killed b a locomotive falling through an open drawbridge.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Departure of the President and Party for

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTO MAC, April 11, 1863.—The President, accompanied by Mis. Lincoln and Attorney General Bates, left Acquia Creek last night for Washington. During his presence in camp, the President reviewed the and artillery. But one opinion has been expressed ral Hooker's army, and in this sentiment the Presi It is a significant fact that the despatches from Charleston make no reference to the rebel loss in the recent conflicts. Had it been slight, this fact would probably have been noted. The Fredericksburg correspondent of the Rich-

mond Whig, in a letter dated the 8th, says: "All was quiet as usual on that day, except in the firing of a salute of seventeen guns in the direction of the Potomac. A report from the other side says that Hooker's army continues greatly demoralized. Fears are entertained for the success of the Federal army The same correspondent says the late Confederate success seems to cause great discouragement in the troops of the Federal army.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA. of the 9th instant contains the following despatch: "THE SIEGE OF WASHINGTON, N. C.—THE GUNBOATS DRIVEN BACK.

"We have news from Washington, N. C., as late as Sunday. Our troops have captured the enemy's batteries at the Hills, situated on the banks of Tar river, seven miles below the town, which position gives us an open field and fair fight with the Yankee shipping.

"Two gunboats, followed by several large transports loaded with troops from Newbern to reinforce Washington, attempted to run our blockade at Hill's Point, on Friday, when they were fred upon by our batteries, and so badly damaged as to be forced to batteries, and go daily using as the back.

"They could not pass our guns, and at the last accounts the enemy were landing troops below our works at Hill's Point. Attempting to pass, the steamer Louisiana was sunk by our guns. There are about two thousand negroes in Washington, whom the enemy tried to get off, but failed in doing an.

ATTACK UPON CHARLESTON.

DETAILS OF THE PRELIMINARY ENGAGEMENT. OUR LAND FORCES ADVANCING.

Official Union and Rebel Accounts. THE "KEOKUK" SUNK -- ONE MAN LOST. BEAUREGARD'S SUNDAY DESPATCHES.

Results and Advantages Gained—The Real Attack yet to be made. &c., &c.

Union Account of the Affair. THE "KEOKUK" SUNK-ONE MAN LOST-THE "NAHANT" AT PORT ROYAL RE-PAIRING - INVULNERABILITY OF OUR MONITORS-GENERAL HUNTER AND HIS TROOPS LANDED.

New York, April 12.—The steamer George Pea-West on the 6th, arrived here this evening. Captain Atwell reports that he was at Hilton Head on the 9th, where he saw the Monitor Nahant repairing. She had five shot-holes in her chimney, and it was reported that she had five hundred shots fired at her by the rebel batteries at Charleston, but was not severely injured. Some of the rivets had been started in her turret, which prevented her guns from being worked to advantage. The Keokuk had been sunk and one man lost in her. At 10 o'clock on the evening of the 9th, the Pea-body was off Charleston bar and spoke two gun-boats, but obtained no news other than that General Hunter was up the bay.

The British steamer Dolphin, a prize to the steamer Wachusetts, and the schooner Clara, a prize to the steamer Kanawha, arrived at Key West on the 1st

TATER.
OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON—ARRIVAL OF GOVERNMENT DESPATCHES AT WASH-INGTON. &c .:-WASHINGTON, April 12.—The steamer Flambeau arrived here this afternoon, with Lieutenant Com-mander Rhind as bearer of despatches from Admiral Dupont to the Government. . . The reports from the several commanders had not been received up to the time of the departure of the Flambeau—namely, Wednesday night.
From other than official sources, it is ascertained that the vessels composing the fleet advanced upon Charleston on the 7th in the following order: The Weehawken, Capt. John Rodgers; the Passa-ic, Capt. Drayton; the Montauk, Capt. Worden, the Patapseo, Capt. Ammen; the Ironsides—the flag-ship—Commander Turner, with Admiral Dupont and his staff on board Next followed the Catskill, Capt. George Rodgers; Nantucket, Capt. Fairfax; Nahant, Capt. Downs; Keokuk, Capt. Rhind. In this order they proceeded up the main channel, arriving within 1,700 yards of the main forts. The Ironsides became unmanageable, owing to the tide and the narrowness of the channel, and she was, ashore. Owing to these circumstances, she signalled ner consorts to disregard her motions. The remainder of the squadron continued on its course, and soon came within the range of the rebel fire from all points. The obstructions in the channel from Sumpter to Fort Moultrie interfered with the progress of our ships. In consequence of this and the position of the Tronsides as above stated. the plan of operations for the battle was deranged and the space for managuvring being only from 500

and at once engage the forts and the adjacent bat The signal had been made for action at half past three o'clock in the afternoon by the Ironsides, but the rebels had previously opened fire upon the leadng vessels. The contest is represented as in the highest degree exciting, presenting a fearful scene of In the course of thirty minutes the Keokuk was from the fire, and seek an anchorage below the range of the enemy's fire. A few minutes afterward all the vessels withdrew, on a signal from the flag-ship, it eing deemed impracticable to continue further hostilities. The Kenkuk was within five hundred or six hundred yards of Sumpter, and was completely riddled, being struck from all the batteries within range at least ninety times in thirty minutes. The shot was from rifled cannon of the heaviest calibre. Captain Rhind, her commander, received a contusion on the leg, from a flying fragment of his vessel which only slightly lamed him. Twelve of the men were wounded, together with Acting Ensign Mac kintosh, who had charge of one of the guns. The

to 1,000 yards, the vessels were obliged to prepare

injuries are supposed to be fatal. The next morning, finding it impossible to save the vessel, Captain Rhind called a tug, which took all his men on board. A few minutes thereafter the Keokuk sunk. The persons belonging to the ship lost all their personal effects. On Wednesday, the squadron remained at anchor fleet only numbered about 1,000, with 30 guns, while the enemy, it is supposed, had at least 300 guns, the The injury to the vessels, excluding the Keokuk, are represented to be of such a character as will require but a short time for repair. The casualties

among our men were remarkably few, including The advantages of our fleet being in possession o the main channel narrows the circuit of the block-ade two thirds of the former distance. None of the batteries fired upon our vessels until the latter reached the vicinity of the main forts. The quartermaster and six men on the Nantucket Arrangements were being made to blow up the Keokuk. As regards future movements the flicting. It was positively stated by one of the pilots who boarded us, that the Monitors would withdraw over the bar, and that further action for the present roborated by a reporter of one of the New York An officer from the James Adger, who pre-

viously boarded us, stated that the engagement would be renewed about 1 o'clock P. M., and added cess. The channel above the fort was obstructed. No torpedoes were reported to have been exploded. We left the fleet at noon, and when about twentyweather was exceedingly pleasant and the sea

HOW THE MOVENIENT WAS ACCOM-PLISHED-OUR IRON-OD ADS PASS FORT SUMPTER-THE INJURIES VERY SLIGHT -THE KEOKUK SUNK BY AN ENGLISH STEEL-POINTED SHOT, &c. NEW YORK, April 12.-The following has been received from a gentleman on board the steamer Mary

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., April 10, via Fortress Monroe, April 12.—We passed through the fleet off Charleston on Thursday, the 9th, at 10 o'clock A. M. The weather was clear and pleasant. The Monitors were ranged along the beach off Cummings' Point, all in good order. We were boarded by one of the pilots of the expedition, who stated that the Ironsides and seven Monitors attacked Fort Sumpter on the 7th, and passed some distance above the Fort, receiving some two hun-dred shots. A pointed shot, of English manufacture, penetrated the Keokuk, and she sunk twelve hours after upon the beach. The other iron-clads passed through the shower of shot and shell uninjured, o with trifling damage. The casualties are reported as few. Capt. Rhind, of the Keokuk, was slightly in

ADDITIONAL DETAILS. BALTIMORE, April 12.-The gunboat Flambeau arrived at Old Point on Saturday afternoon, bring ing the officers of the iron-clad Keokuk, which was disabled in the engagement off Charleston, and sunk we gather the following interesting particulars: The fleet, after leaving Hilton Head, rendezvoused in the mouth of Edisto, and several days were occupied in gathering the vessels and making final ar rangements, issuing orders, and arranging for the attack. All being completed, the fleet left in detachments, and assembled off Charleston on Sunday, the 5th inst. The iron-clad fleet crossed the bar and entered Charleston harbor on Monday. The Keokuk, drawing less water than any of th others, was sent in first to find the channel and replace the buoys. Proceeding up the main channel trance with full eighteen feet of water in the shalon Charleston bar. The buoys were replaced without difficulty, the rebels offering no opposition. The Keokuk returned to the fleet, and on the morning of

the 7th the order was given to the iron-clads to enter the harbor. The order was to proceed in single file or in a line shead. The Weehawken was the leading vessel having in front of her a scow, and then between her and the scow Ericsson's tornedo-exploder, or Devil, as it has been called. The Ironsides, with Admiral Tumont on heard was the fifth in the line, and the Keokuk the last. In this order the bar was passed in safety without detention. The order given to the commanders of the various versels was to keep straight on up harbor until WASHINGTON, April 11.-The Richmond Dispatch | they came within 1,000 yards of the forts, and then to attack, directing their efforts principally against Fort Sumpter. In this order the fleet moved on steadily and gallantly up towards Forts Sumpter and Moultrie, the rebels withholding their fire until they got well up into the harbor. The Ironsides stopped off Fort Moultrie, and let go her anchor, it being dangerous to take her further up, on account of her drawing over 15 feet of water. At this moment there seemed to be a temporary misunderstanding, and all the iron-clads, except the Weehawken and Keokuk, gathered about the Ironsides, apparently supposing that she had grounded and needed assistance. They were, however, soon signalled to go into action. The Keokuk had kept on until she led the line, and had advanced to within 400 yards of Sumpter, against whose granite walls she hurled her flery shot, with all the rapidity that the energy of her brave crew could furnish. The rebels, as was ex-

was a failure. The rebels' balls seemed to pene trate her as easily as those of a wooden ve sel. The portholes or shutters of her ports became jammed, and her guns practically unserviceable. During the thirty minutes she remained under this concentrated fire, one hundred shots struck her, ninety of which were water line shots, or such as would cause her to leak in a seaway. In ct, she was perfectly riddled. Her flag was shot into tatters, and the whole of her sides were bat tered, bruised, and pierced. Perceiving the severe injuries she had received, the Admiral signalled her o retire out of action, and anchor out of range. his was safely accomplished. In the meantime the Monitors Nahant and Catskill had moved up to the support of the Keokuk and engaged Fort Sumpter; the Ironsides and other reseals at longer range were dividing their attention between Moultrie and Sumpter. Into and on the latter fort a heavy fire was thus poured, and it is elieved, not without effect. The engagement was kept up from 1 till 4 o'clock, when, in obedience to Admiral Farragut's signal, the fleet retired slowly, receiving and returning the rebel fire until they anchored out of range, within The Weehawken was assigned the important duty. which was faithfully performed in the midst of the fight, to examine, and if possible to fire, the obstrucions which the rebels have extended across the har

bor from Fort Sumpter to Moultrie. Protected by the scow and the Devil in front of her, she pushed up straight toward the obstructions.

They were proved to consist of a net-work of chains and cables stretched across the harbor, over which it was impossible for the Weehawken to run without fouling her propeller, and which she found mpossible to force. To this net work the rebels are supposed to have suspended torpedoes and other marine explosives. Having completed the examination, and tested the impossibility of working up the harbor until means are devised for the removal of these obstruction the Weehawken returned, and reported to Admiral Dupont, who then ordered the discontinuance of the conflict. It is believed that the damage done to Fort Sumpter by our fire was serious. So far as it showed externally, it consisted of two embrasures being knocked into one, and numerous indentations in the wall, which it is believed a few hours more yould have converted into a serious breach. What damage and loss of life was sustained in the terior of the fort is not, of course, known, but it is believed to have been considerable. Fort Moultrie vas also well hammered, and at least one gun was. dismounted. Beyond the sinking of the Kcokuk, the damage to the iron-clads was very slight, not more than would require 24 hours to repair. They

to have continued the conflict had it been advisable. The Ironsides was hit frequently, but besides having one port shutter injured, was unharmed.
Our informant heard of no serious casualties on hoard of any vessels except the Keckuk. Thi vessel sunk the next morning, about 1,000 yards from the Morris Island beach. She had thirteen vounded, two of whom, including Acting Ensign McIntosh, will probably die. The Devil was not los as stated by the rebel despatches. When th the scow she had in tow broke loose and grounded n Morris Island. The rebels thinking it a dangerous affair peppered away at it, thinking it was the Devil, or something worse; but our informant assured us that the Devil was safe, and will yet be made use of against the rebels.

The affair might be summed up thus: We have entered Charleston harbor, made a successful recon-noissance, engaged the rebel forts for three hours, lamaged Sumpter seriously, lost one vessel, an

all came out of the contest in fighting trim, and abid

ave had a crowning proof of the invulnerability of the Monitor fleet. Rebel Details of Tuesday's Bombardment. WASHINGTON, April 11 .- The Richmond Whig of Friday has been received here. It contains the folowing despatches: CHARLESTON, April 8, 8 o'clock P. M.—All is quiet thus far to-day. The people and troops are in high spirits at the result of yesterday's fight. The Keokuk is certainly sunk. The fighting vesterday was chiefly at a distance of

The Monitors cannot pass Sumpter without co ning within five hundred yards. The impression is very general that the enemy will renew the attack after repairing damages.
Seven Monitors and the Ironsides are still off the CHARLESTON, April 8, 10 o'clock P. M .- The latest official intelligence from the bar states that only two of the iron clads have gone south, leaving seve emaining, besides the Keokuk, which lies sunk about a thousand yards from Morris Island. The Yankee machine called the "Devil," designe for the removal of torpedoes, has floated ashore and fallen into our hands. All is quiet now. The enemy is constantly signalling, but no rene al of the attack is anticipated before to-morrow. amages. THE KEUKUK CERTAINLY SUNK.

CHARLESTON, April 9, A. M.-All is quiet this morning. The Monitors are still in sight. Yesterday evening many pieces of the Keokuk's urniture, with a spy-glass, &c., were washed on , Morris Island beach.

Many of these articles were covered with clotted blood. The impression prevails at our batteries that the slaughter on board the Keokuk was terri-CINCINNATI, April 11.—A special despatch to the Gazette, from Nashville, gives the following:
"We have received late Southern papers, which

state that a terrible battle is progressing at Charleson. "The Federal iron-clads have been repulsed, it is: said, and the land forces are fighting within sight of he city."

IThis despatch is most improbable. No news from Charleston could reach Nashville later than that received yesterday by way of Richmond.] THE REAL ATTACK YET TO BE MADE. WASHINGTON, April 11.—The news from Charleson is regarded by the authorities here as favorable. The real forces of Admiral Dupont are not revealed by the attack of the first day, which was intended as a feeler.

REBEL PREPARATIONS AND HOPES.

the following editorial article, which shows the

spirit with which the rebels went into the fight:

LET THEM COME.

the Charleston Mercury, of April 6th, we find

The long-delayed hour seems at last to have arrived. The attack on our city, threatened for more than a year, is now imminent. Whatever careful preparation, unlimited resources, all the instruments and agents of modern warfare, undisquised hate and bitterest feelings of revenge, can suggest, have been arrayed against the "nest of the rebellion," for the avowed purpose of wiping out the insult to their fiag which the fall of Fort Sumpter, on the 18th of April, 1861, nearly two years ago, inflicted on the Yankee nation.

Charleston is the heart, as she was the head and front of the offence. Through her closely-blockaded port a hundred vessels are bearing to the hands of our young Confederacy the means and material of war. To effect the absolute destruction, therefore, of this port as an emporium of trade, and, at the same time, to glut their fiendish malice the metropolis of the pestilent State of South "the dearest wish of our inhuman Carolina," their cherished desire shall for. With God's and the sterness courage, and With the loffiest hone, the sterness courage, and for. With God's and, not be gratified.

With the loftiest hope, the sterness courage, and the loftiest hope, the sterness courage has a sterness courage, and the loftiest hope, the sterness courage has a sterness courage, and the sterness courage has a sterness courage, and the sterness courage has a sterness courage, and the sterness courage has a sterness courage with the lottlest hope, the medium of wield, the unconquerable resolve never to submit or wield, we go forth to the struggle conscious of, and we trust equal to, the great duties which lie before us, and by the mass our hearts are in the trim. The Mercury also contains the following: IMPORTANT ORDERS FROM GEN. BEAU-REGARD. REGARD.

Headquarters Department South Carolina and Florida, Charleston, April 5, 1863.

Special Orders, No. 77.—1. In case of a bombardment of the city of Charleston, should any hospital become untenable, medical officers in charge, and those attached to regiments, unless otherwise specially ordered, will repair forthwith to the temporary hospital established four miles from this city, next adjoining the building known as the Four-Mile House, where they can be removed, and, with their attendants and nurses, will report to the surgeon in charge for duty. **
2. Wounds will be dressed and operations will be performed, as far as possible, on the field, and pa-tients will be made as comfortable as circumstances, will admit for transportation to hospitals in the in-

terior.

3. Medical inspectors are charged with the general supervision of the removal of the wounded by railroad to the hospitals at Somerville and Columbia. By command of General Seauregard.

JOHN M. OTHEY, A. A. General. A general order, same day, is to the following effect, and also signed "Beauregard:"

"Field and company officers are specially enjoined to instruct their men to fire at the fleet of the enemy, to hold their men in hand, and require each to single out his mark, file by file to be avoided in the beginning of battle, and men kept in the ranks. Soldiers not to be allowed to quit the ranks even for the purpose of removing our own dead, until the action has subsided, and then only by permission. The surest way to protect our wounded is to drive the enemy from the field. The most pressing, highest duty is to win the victory. Quartermasters to make all necessary arrangements for immediate transportation of wounded from the field, and establish ambulance depots in the rear.

"Before and immediately after battle, the roll of each company will be called, and absentees must strictly account for their absence from the ranks. Any one quitting the ranks will be detailed. These menmust not loiter about the ambulance depots, but return promptly to the field as soon as possible."

THE ACTION ON SUNDAY. and also signed "Beauregard :"

THE ACTION ON SUNDAY.
GENERAL BEAUREGARD'S OFFICIAL DESPATCHES TO
GENERAL COOPER. CHARLESTON, April 8, 1863.

To General S. Cooper:

Double-turret Monitor so badly injured in conflict yesterday, sunk at nine o'clock this morning. Chimey now to be seen sticking out of the water.

PETER G. T. BEAUREGARD. CHARLESTON, April 8-1,30 P. M. To General S. Cooper:

Seven turreted iron-clads and the Ironsides are within the bar; twenty-two blockading vessels off the bar. The Keckuk is certainly sunk on the beach off Morris Island. No disposition is apparent to rene the conflict. PETER T. G. BEAUREGARD. A Whaler Chased by the Pirate Retribu-New York, April 12.—The whaler Ellen Kisben, re-cently arrived at Grand Cayman, reports having been hased for twelve hours by the pirate Retribution on the 8th ult. Arrival of a Prize. New York, April 12 -The prize schooner Rising Dawn, with a cargo of British salt from Massau, captured by the gunboat Monticello off Wilmington on the 5th inst., arrived here to-night. Naval Intelligence. NEW YORK, April 12.—The U.S. steamers Alabama nd Oneida were at Caracoa on the 22d ult. Flood at Albany. ALBANY, April 12.—A warm rain has been falling all lay, and the docks are submerged. The river is still

Lake Navigation. CAYUGA BRIDGE, N. Y., April II.—The first steamer of the season reached here from Ithuca to-day. The navi-gation of Cayuga Lake is now fully resumed. Gold Fluctuations. NEW YORK, April 11.-The following are the gold rates at the hours named to-day soon, however, became apparent that the Keokuk 10.45 10.45 151 1.20 10.45 10.60 601 20.00 10.60

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. Return of Union Prisoners—The Rebels Re-capture two Carloads of Prisoners and Train of Cars, with Passengers, Stores, NASHVILLE, April 11 .- Between fifty and sixty prisoners, who were captured at Franklin, Tenn., arrived in this chy to-night. Most of them are of

the 10th Infantry, belonging to Nashville. The rebels, at Layergne, yesterday captured two-carloads of Confederate prisoners en route for Nashville, plundered the passengers of their watches, oney, and clothing, and paroled the Federal officers and soldiers. Many of the officers refused to accept the parole, and were sent South.

VAN DORN ATTACKS FRANKLIN, TENN.—
REPULSED BY. GEN. GRANGER—SFANLEY'S CAVALRY CHARGE. CINCINNATI, April 12.—A special despatch to the mmercial, from Murfreesboro, states that Van Dorn attacked Gen. Granger at Franklin, on the 0th, with 15,000 men. The battle lasted almost all day, and resulted in the enemy being repulsed with the loss of 300. Our loss was about 100. General Stanley's cavalry, led by him in person, charged ipon and captured a battery, with 2000 prisoners, t being unsupported, was compelled to relinquish the battery and all but twenty of the prisoners. emy was pursued until dark.

THE LATEST. Washington, April 12.—The following has been eccived at the headquarters of the army:
Murrerssion, April 11, 1863:—Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief :- The following despatch vas received from General Granger on the 10th: Van Dorn made his promised attack to-day at 1 clock, directly in front and on the town. The infantry regiments on guard in the town, with the ca-valry pickets, held him at bay until their ammunition was exhausted. The dense smoke and atmosphere favored their operations, enabling them to approach very near without our being able to observe them. Our siege guns and our light batteries opened upon them with murderous effect, literally strewing he ground with men and horses. I had halted Gen. inley four miles out on the Murfreesboro road. He at once crossed his forces over at Height's Mills, vigorously attacking Forrest's divisions, moving down on the Lewisburg pike, capturing six pieces of artillery and some two hundred prisoners, but owing to the unfavorable nature of the country, was unable to hold them, being attacked by greatly superior numbers, outflanked, and nearly surround ed. Our loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, is less than one hundred, while the enemy's cannot be ess than three times that number. They were repulsed on all sides and driven until darkness pre

ented the pursuit. Captain McIntyre, of the 4th Regulars, took the battery and prisoners, bringing off thirty odd of the latter.

G. GRANGER, Major General. To W. S. ROSECRANS, Major General. THE MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE The Entire Flotilla to Run the Blockade. en. Osterhaus in the Rear of Warrenton &c., CAIRO, April 12.-The despatch boat New National has arrived from Vicksburg, which place she left on Wednesday. She brings news that the ironclads Louisville, Mound City, Carondelet, Benton, Lafayette, and two others, were all prepared to run the blockade, and expected to execute the movement on Friday or Saturday night. It was also said that the transports had been prepared with log and cotton bulwarks, to run by the batteries. The reported arrival of Gen. Osterhaus at Car-

hage, ten miles below Warrenton, with a heavy force, is confirmed. [Gen. Osterhaus commands a division of Western veterans, including Ellet's Marine Brigade. The eizure of the point held by him now, forms a romantic episode of the war. New Carthage is nearly opposite Warrenton, on the west bank of the Mississippi. In view of the movement now decided upon by Gen. Grant, the position held by Gen. Osterhaus is very important.—Ed. Press.]

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Movements of Our Troops-General Grant Gone to Vicksburg Under a Flag of Truce Negro Troops Organizing—A Trap for Admiral Farragut, &c. despatch containing the following: There is nothing new from Vicksburg. The health of our army is improving. The weather is General Grant has moved his headquarters to Milliken's Bend.
Adjutant General Thomas arrived at Helena, on the 6th inst., on his way to General Grant's headquarters. A flag of truce went to Vicksburg, on the 4th, and was accompanied by Gen. Grant in person. His mission is a secret one

Rebel advices from Fort Pemberton to the 5th say the Federal troops commenced embarking on the shelled their camps and transportation, disabling one of their boats. New York, April 11.—A despatch to the Tribune says that Adjutant General Thomas arrived at Helens, Arkansas, on the 6th, to organize the negroes into regiments and origades.

Those unfit for military duty will be set to work on the abandoned plantations, and the black troops will be used to protect the commerce and navigation of the river against the guerillas, and to protect the

THE LATEST. RETURN OF YAZOO PASS EXPEDITION— THE TROOPS AND GUNBOATS ORDERED TO VICKSBURG. CHICAGO, April 12—A special despatch to the Fines, from Helena, Arkansas, dated the 9th, says: The entire Tallahatchie fleet, consisting of the divisions under Generals Ross and Qimby, and the numerous gun and mortar boats, arrived last night. The expedition, which had been absent forty-three days, left Fort Greenwood on Sunday. As soon as the bustle of departure was observed by the enemy, they opened a brisk fire upon the woods where the batteries had been planted, which continued untilthe last boat steamed up the river. On their passage, the boats were frequently fired on by the guerillas. A number of soldiers were wounded, and

twenty-five or thirty killed. The divisions under Generals Quimby and Hovey have been ordered to DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. NEW YORK, April 12-Midnight.-We have the

ollowing news from New Orleans by the steamer George Peabody: contains a letter from Bayou Boeuf, dated the 1st, stating that a large rebel boat had just arrived at Brashear city, but the object was unknown. The rebels in New Orleans had a report that Rosecrans had defeated Bragg and his army in Tennessee The gunboat Arizona had arrived from Phila-Tisdale, who was tried for a display of rebel flags at a fair, had been discharged. Nothing has been received from Texas or Baton

Public Entertainments. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. -To the performance of "Dinoah," on Saturday night, we make much the same objections as to that of "La Juive. These are important works, and it is a disappointment to see them ill-performed by a company of first-class pretension. We must ask for more energy from its direction. The artists do not act well together; there is a tedium of gaps and pauses; the orchestra lacks adequate ambition, and there is an absence of furord. What is wanting is earnest and comprehencing direction. est and comprehensive direction—perhaps, also, a respect for the musical intelligence of the city. It is quite a fashion among the impressarios of the Italian opera to make great announcements, and deliberate. disappoint -to bring us excellent voices, and give us careles performances. There is a wide difference between giving music merely for the sake of money, and performing great works thoroughly for the sake of art. This our public appreciate, and have ceased to be too indulgent to the shortcomings of musical enterprises which can afford to do well. Could an Italian company now-asages cut out—did the artists have more work instead of leisure, and loye their work better—were there unanimous ambition in orchestra, artists, and chorus, we should be very fortunate. We should have great works performed with thoroughness, earnestness, and fidelity. As it is, some fine voices and good artists are poorly applied; the singers become genteelly independent of the work which they are singing, and the orera is merely work which they are singing, and the opera is merely a concert. What is wanting in Italian opera of late is a director who possesses some musical inspiration. These remarks are general. The "Dinorah" of Saturday night had many merits. It was a pleasure to listen to an artist so well educated and versatile as Cordier, whose culture and intelligence are superforts her mere power of voice, which is not great. Morensi it was also appleasure to hear. She has a graceful and stately preence, without much action, and a contralto which seems to possess completeness; it has richness, depth, and valume, and she sings with ease and force. Amodio, without a very remarkable voice, is a good artist, and Susini, with a large organ, is generally satisfactory, without ever being more than the ordinary Susini. Corentin the Idiot was splendidly performed by Brignoli, the singer being at home in the part. We sometimes doubt whether Meverbeer is the great genius which his admirers claim. Cestainly this per-formance did not give the impression of a great work. ment. In rendering what is simple, he is sometimes stiff, over elaborate; at other times, we grant, the mu-sic is delightful. Dinorah is not, we think, one of his most inspired or most consistent works. It is scientific and claborate, but hardly possesses profound genius. Measured by the truly great of all time, Meyerbeer's genius is rather of the stage than of music, in its truest sense. He is a grand master of operatic effect, undoubt-edly. But he is cosmopolitan rather than universal. To-night, Don Giovanni will be performed for the director of the troupe, Mr. J. Grau. An excellent cast is

rector of the troupe, Mr. J. Grau. An excellent cast is announced.

The New Chestnyt-Street Theatre.—Mr. Forrest and Mr. Bandmann have closed their angagements at this theatre, Miss Kate Bateman copening this evening in a new play, entitled "Leah," from the pen of Mr. H. F. Daly, of the New York press. "Leah." has had a very wonderful success in New York, and is recorded by the critics to be written with taste, pathos, and beauty. Our recollections of Miss Bateman assure us that any dramatic performance requiring these qualities will be a success in her welcome Miss Bateman to. Philadelphia, and shall be glad to see her engagement as the second will be a success in her welcome Miss Bateman to. Philadelphia, and shall be glad to see her engagement as the second will be a success in her welcome Miss Bateman to. This Arice—"Amora, Floyd," respectate to night, with Miss Kate Denin, a nexcellent actress of melo-drama, as the heroine. It will be an exciting performance.

The Machier trainer Theatre.—"Amora, Floyd," respectate to night, with Miss Kate Denin, an excellent actress of melo-drama, as the heroine. It will be an excising performance.

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The Arice—trainer Theatre—"Amora, Floyd," respectate to night, with Miss Kate Denin, an excellent actress of melo-drama, as the heroine. It will be an excellent actress of melo-drama, as the heroine. It will be an excellent actress of melo-drama, as the heroine. It will be an engagement this everaing, and presents as an attraction a play written by the late. Robert 2: Oppared for Edwin Adams, one engagement this everaing, and presents as an attraction as play written by the late. Robert 2: Oppared by the citemacy of the poor of St. Joseph's Parish a concert will be given, on Friday evening, at the Missical Fund Hall. The singers and programmence excellent:

Sin No Birtz—This is the last week of Signor Bill

LOYAL MEETING IN NEW YORK. The Great City True to the Union. Speeches and Letters from Eminent Men of all Parties-Soldiers, Scholars,

(From the New York Herald)

The recond anniversary of the rebel attack on Fort Sumber was made the occasion of another imposing Union demonstration in New York, on Saturday, under the attackers of the Loyal National Learne. As on the two lormer occasions, when that first Vork the rebellion summoned the citizons of New York the rebellion summoned the citizons of New York the rebellion summoned the citizons of New York the rebellies that the place of meeting. At six points, about the figure, platforms were creeted, decorated with flags and banners, and firmished with bands of music, and all around was an immense assemblings of the people, exhibiting as much enthusiastic loyalcyand devoin to the flax, and as much determination to put two years ago. And above all rowered, majestic and secrent, the bronze questrian give of Washington, the pedestal gaplanded with evergreens, and the plead recked with the astonal colors.

The public coffices generally, and most of the large throughout the day. Among the notable exceptions to this rule were the work head currers of the Democracy, Tammany Hall and Mozart Hall. The weather was superb, and that portion of the Strad No. 1 stood at the southeast corner of the supers animated spectacle.

of Music.

On the stand, beside the speakers, were Admiral Paulding, Captain Aloses, of the navy, and the boy hero of the Harriet Lane.

The meeting was called to order by Mr John C. Green, who nominated as chairman the Hon, Geo. Opdyke. THE ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

THE ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The address was read by Mr. George Griswold, and was, of course, pproved.

The resolutions were read by Mr. S. B. Chittenden.
They declare the undreable determination of the American people to preserve unimpaired toe national unity, both in principle and territory, against armed traitors in the South, their aiders and abstross a the North, and their piratical alifes in Great Britain, and resolve that, in view of the recent conduct of the British Government in permitting a piratical vessel to be built, equipped, and manned in a British port, to prey upon American commerce, it was proper to recall to the British Government and people the contrast between such a violation of international neutrality and the nonorable fidelity and prompiness which the American Government had entiremly observed toward the Government of Great, Britain. (The allusions to England were received with yells and groans.)

The question was put, and the resolutions were adopted.

SPEECH OF HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

The question was put, and the resolutions were adopted.

SPEECH OF HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

The Hon. Montgomery Blair, Postmas or General, was been introduced by the chairman. He spoke as follows: The contect in which we are engaged is a struggle for the great idea underlying our political fabric, and as we live in an age when opinion is the great clement of power, it is essential to our success that the true nature of the struggle should be comprehended by good men at home and abroad. Some reference to the parties to it may contribute to effect this object. From the oatset the oligarchic interest everywhere has been at no loss on which side to range itself. Everywhere it has identified itself with the rebellion because it battled in the cause of privilege, and against free government, and every where it has exerted itself promp'ly, yet skilfully, to support the rebel cause. Wieding was power in all European Governments, controlling the whole foreign press and some of our own, and assuming from the first mutterlugs of the tempost that our ship of State was a wreck, as they had always predicted it would be, they have looked on only to find facts to sustain a foregone conclusion and otherwise to exert all the power they could wield to consummate their wishes I do not, in thus speaking of this class, and especially of the European branch of it, wish to be understood as impeaching their motives or questioning the sincerity of their conviction that in the preservation of their own and kindred orders they are doing the best for mankind. As individuals, and especially is this true of the British aristocracy, they are distinguished by a high sense of bonor. by courage, truthiulness, and other manly qualities. But these personal characteristics only serve to give more effect to a mistaken pointy in autagonism to freedom and ree government, which results necessarily from the relation to society to which they are born and bred. They justly feel that the continuance of such a government as ours says the foundation of their

the Goopel preached to all creeds. These was on a built bowyer, upon which every leiter-write and book-making tourise who catered to the appatite of the estably the property of the comment with the greatest harshness. Plant was that we tolerated African alavery. So bitter have been comment with the greatest harshness. Plant was that we tolerated African alavery. So bitter have been done to the comment of the property of the pr

and Statesmen.

piring to equality with their brethren beyond the Atlantic, remembered only the glory of a common fleage, land guage, and literature. They felt, and with reason, that the natual abhorrence of a wery, is whatever form imposed, would induce the Government of the United States to make common cause with England against any attempt to invade or enslave her. But now that, their apprehensions or danger from across the chaunef are for the time silayed, and they feel no present need of help, the feeling for America, which for a moment expanded the hearts even of the English lordlings, has passed away. They have become as earnest as in 76 to overthrow our Government, and exceoperating with therabels, as with the tories, in every possible way short of declared way, and have decany evinced their disposition to take even that step whenever we will give them a pretext for it which will carry the people of England with them. We cannot, therefore, be too careful not to furfill the desired pretext, especially when the people of Europe, as well as of America are awakening to their interest in this struggle. We had bettor, suffer for a time from the pirales set affoat in England and harbored and provisioned in their West Inda possessions, to devastate our commerce, to exable the English nation to put a stop to these outrages. I have considence that they will do it, and I much profer the mode adopted by the real nobliny of England—the men who love truth and instice—to whom alone she owes her greatness attoord the real nobliny of England—the ten who love truth and curgoes of food, while her aristocrats are turning loose upon us practical vessels, tells more than words can express of the nature of this struggle and who are alties in it. I will venture to affirm that the mediciting leaders who when controlled to affire that the mediciting leaders. superb, and that portion of the city presented a mest animated spectacle.

Animated spectacle

towards alsocountrymen, were laviesing millions to sustain free government, although moss of them are Democrats.

SPEECH OF JUDGE KELLEY.

The Hon. Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia (late member of Congress), was next introduced. In the name of unconditional loyalty to the Union, Philadelphia through him, greeted New York. Bennsylvania had teaus for the deal, symbathy for the mangled and between the conditional loyalty to the Union, Philadelphia, through him, greeted New York. Bennsylvania had teaus for the deal, symbathy for the mangled and between the conditions of the deal, symbathy for the mangled and between the last formation of the conditions of the same of their country surrendered, although it should take from their lockers the last dollar, and from their lockers of the morning papers to show the altered opinion of Earl Russell in regard to this country, as expressed in his late speech in the House of Lords. A voice. Bully for you!" [Langhter! Am. Kelley. Bully for the American poolle—[langhter!—Am. Luly for american inettutions. [Cheers.]. Like Secretary Chase, he was for letting the darkey in—[cheers.]—letting nim in under the stars and stripes to win his way to freedom by proving the power of his manhood. [Cheers.] Having restored the authority of the Government, they would sink all the traitors, from Fernandy, up or down—[laughter]—whichever it might be, "deeper than did ever plunmet sound." They would have so sqoolched treason that their children and their children's children to the latest generation might never fear another civil war. They would have peace with England and with France, and vould have demonstrated to the world the power, as well as the beneficence, of republican institutions. Thoy would have shown to the world the power, as well as the beneficence, of republican institutions, framed under his (pointing to Washington's statue) v who nominated as chairman the Hon. Geo. Opdyke, who nominated as chairman the Hon. Geo. Opdyke, SPEECH OF MAYOR OPDYKE.

Mayor Opdyke, on taking the chair, said that this was the third time the citizens of New York had assembled on this spot to ronew their pledges of patriotic devotion to their country. In conclusion he introduced to the meeting "The Hero of the Harriet Lane," the boy Rob. Cummings, who was the last to leave the dock of that vessel, and who seized his revolver and fired right and left among the robels.

A voice. Three cheers for him. [Hip, hip, hurrah.] Several voices. Stand him up
The boy, a quiet, unpretending little chap, wearing his rough sailor clothes. was placed on a chair, and was cheered loudly. A similar presentation took place at the other stands.

not only beneficent over a young and reaceful peop e, but is aft canopy for a continent. ["Three cheers for Judge Kelley."]

SPEECH OF BENJ. H. BREWSTER.

The Mayor next presented Mr. Bend. H. Browster as a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia. He commenced by eaving that he lad been not only a Democrat, but a pro-slavery Democrat. He had not voted for Abrahem Lincoln, or should he bave given him a vote if he had had a thousand; but now, if he had a million votes, he would give him every one of them. The Northern men who give their sympathy to the Soutbern traitors, who call them dogs and cowards, were themselves worse than dogs, and deserved to be pit upon. [Cheers.] Hawas for prosecuting the war, negro or no negro. If they could not crush the traitors, he was for crippling them, so that if they ever came out of the war their devilishindependence would not be worth a straw. [Cheers.] An ode by Mr. Wm. Ross Wallace, on the here of Fort Sumpter, was read by the author, and at its conclusion there were three cheers given for General Anderson.

'Ppeches were also made by Colonel Stewart J. Woodford and Colonel Taylor, of the Scott Life Guard.

Stand No. 3 was lorated on the west side of Union Square, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth treels. At the appointed hour for commencing the proceedings Dodworth's grand band played a grand march from "Le Prochete," of Mey erbeer.

Dr. Francis Lieber, of the council of the Loyal National League, called the meeting to order.

Beuson J. Lossing, Esq., the historian, said that two years ago he was in New Orleans, when the news reached there that Fort Sumpter was attacked. He went down to the monument erected to the memory of Jackson, where the battle was fought, and beard seven discharges of cannon. When he heard that he knew that it mean the seven Confederate States regioning over the fall of Sumpter. But the sound of that cannon was significant; for it was to him the death knell of the journer. But the sound of that cannon was significant; for it was to him the death knell of t

nation. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF GENERAL SIGEL.

Lord calls were made for Major General Sigel, who was then introduced, and made a brief and patriotic speech. "This is not a new time." he said. American people, it is the spirit of 1776—Lapplauss—which is making its tour round the globe, and which is revived in the fearts of the American people. France and applause.] My friends, this spirit is awakened, and we have to maintain it. It not only is revived in the heart of the American people, but it has permeated France and Haly; it has revived Germany and Hungary; it has not the synthe and the lance in the hands of those wise, and away that far away grizzly bear of Feter burg. And Europe looks upon you as those. Shockave to fight the battle. They say you began in 1773, and where he has bought and the revolutions oflowing; and it is in this country where the last blow must be struck, and where the last battle must be fought. You are not of the opinion of those who think that this war must be ended now and must be ended very quickly, and I am not of fillst opinion sinde and every quickly, and I am not of fillst opinion sinde and every quickly, and I am not of fillst opinion sinde and every quickly, and I am not of fillst opinion sinde and every quickly, and I am not of fillst opinion sinde and every quickly, and I am not of fillst opinion sinde and every quickly, and I am not of fillst for republicanism and for the independence of nations. Cheers.

Rev. Dr. Rudolph Dulon addressed the meeting in

friend and brother. God bless those nonle men of arms who had gone forth to plant our banner rictoriously on the place where the reptile flag of disunion was first raised. The afternoon of this April day in Charleston bad an atmosphere hanging over it lurid with shot, and shell, and flame.

The speaker then alluded to several heroic manifestations of heroism recorded in history, which were now being reproduced in America. The sesson of to-day was unity above everything else. He alluded in complimentary terms to General Sigel, whom he had watched as a member of Congress from the opening of the war till the present, and he could not point to a single military error which he had committed. He had made an eloquent speech, but he had made more eloquent speeches at Wilson's creek, Carthage, and Pea Ridee. Before this war closed he hoped the Administration would weed out every commanding officer whose whole heart was not in the struggle, and who did not stand by the Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, was the next speaker. He remarked that the attack on Fort Sumpter was not like studden impulse of passion, but it was the outbreak of an old felling that had fought against our fathers in the days of the Revolution, under the name of Tory, that had taken its seat in South Carolina, and had been in South Carolina politics from that day until the present, and had many sympathiers in the shape of Copperheads. [Gheers.] They had decided that the two institutions of labor in this country could not exist; had preached the doctrine that where labor participated in government the institutions of the country could not be stable, and had affirmed that the laborers of the South were slaves, and that the laborers of the North were no better. They had inculcated all these doctrines into the minds of their children, and had insugurated this revolution, not for the purpose of perpetuating slavery or dividing the North, but for the purpose of enslaving laboring men, whether they were in the North were no better. They had inculcated all thes sound principles.

Dr. Lieber announced the death of James L. Petigrne.

Of Charleston, and offered a series of appropriate resolu-tions, which were unanimously adopted.

- Hon. Monigonery Blair was introduced, and said a ew words, and Mr. Weill and Dr. Forsh addressed the audience in

Jerman.
The shades of evening were falling, and the gaslamps and began to brighten up before the last of the orators at some of the stands had dnished their speeches.

A number of letters were read from eminent men. We give a few extracts to show their tempe LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP HUGHES. A letter from Archbishop Hughes simply said that his attrictism and loyalty were too well known to require jim to make any public demonstration, or to sign any paper on the subject. paper on the subject.

LETTERS FROM DISTINGUISHED PATRIOTS.

LETTER OF LIEUT. GRN. SCOTT.

NEW YORK, April S, 1863.

Sir: I feel myself honored by the special invitation to attend the Union meeting on the lith instant, to renew to the Government on that day (the anniversary of the attack on Fort Sumpter) the solemn pledge to uphold the national authority and national unity.

With an undying attachment to the Union, to which I have given fifty odd years of my life, my heart will always be in all meetings called to sustain it. but probably I shall in person never again be present at another public assemblage, even for that noble purpose.

With great respect.

Your obedient servant,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Steyens, Jr., Esq., chairman, &c.

J. A. Stevens, Jr., Esq., chairman, &c * * * The loyal States must conquer this rebellion, or it will conquer them. Loyal men of all parties, and of all shades of political opinion, must gaite in supporting the Government of our fathers, or consent to see the glory and integrity of this great nation utterly destroyed by rebels and trailors. This rebellion cannot be put down by peaceful measures. Those who pretend to think so are either madmen or traitors in disguise. We must either conquer or submit to terms dictated by the Southern oligarchy. There is no other alternative. The great North and West, with their vastly superior numbers and means, can conquer, if they will act together. If, through factions and dissensione, they fail to do this, they will stand ferever disgraced in the opinion of the world, and will transmit that disgrace to their posterity. We have already made immense progress in this war—a greater progress than was ever before made under similar circumstances. Our armies are still advancing, and, if sustained by the voices of the patriotic millions at home, they will ere long crush the rebellion in the South, and then place their heels upon the heads of sneaking traitors in the North. FROM GENERAL HALLECK.

LETTER FROM GENERAL HOOKER.

Headquaitters army Potomac, April 9, 1863.

To James A. Roosevelt, Secretary Loyal League:

Sir: Acknowledging the receipt of an invitation to be present at a mass meeting of the loyal citizens of the United States, to be leid at New York on the lith inst... I have occasion to regret that my duties will not permit me to be present at the important assemblings. Permit me, however, to express my hearts, ympathy with the objects and purposes of the proposed demonstration, and to desire that my name may be placed with those who so love their country, its Unional States of the factor of the second of the demark.

The frequent assembling together of our country men, for purposes of counsel and interchange of thought upon the great national question of the day, is one of the useful and commendable duties of the times, which has my best wishes, as it has those of all hourst and loyal men. The army which have the hours to command is, I am proud to say, in such good, health and in so excellen a condition, that I am wereanced in pledging it to a gallant blow for the defence of our national unity and integrity wherever the enemy shall be met by the Army of the LETTER FROM GENERAL HOOKER. wherever the clean, small reformance.

That God may speed the cause of the Union and of popular liberty everywhere, is the hopeful aspiration of Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,

Major General Commanding.

LETTER OF HON. WM H. SEWARD, SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES. LETTER OF HON WM H. SEWARD, SECRETARY
OF STATE OF THE INITED SHETES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

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WASHINTON, April 3, 1883.

To James A Roosevelt. Esq., Secretary. &c., No. 94

Maiden Lane, New York.

It be Jak Sirk I refrect has I connot attend the Loyal
National Leigue, at their inaugural mass meeting, to be
held on the 11th o'April, to which you have invited me.
But I respectfully urge upon those who-shall fertunately
te able to be there, vigilance, energy, and above all
things, unanimity and concert. When that excellent
parriot, Gov. Wilght, of Indiana, told me that he was
going to Philadelphia to attend a Union League, and
asked what he should say to the Lesgue for the, "Tell
them," I said, "to put my name down on their rolt."
He reviled: "But there are two Union Leagues there;
the one thinks this, and is ogganized
by so-and-so. In which of the two, will yow be enrolled? "In both of them." was my reply.

We are now at the crisis of a revolutionary contex
which involves nothing less than the transcoadentai
question whether this unconquerable and irresistible
nation shall suddenly perish through imbecility, after a
successful and glorious existence of eighty years, or
whether it shall survive a thousand years, diffining
light, liberty, and happiness, throughout the world.
Our armies are moving on with a stop firmer than those
of the Roman empire or the French republis ever
naintained. Our fleets have surrussed ir anchievements
those of any previous national power. "Our credit is this combination with slaveholders to extirpate liberty in America? The orrays of the privileged orders in Great Britain, the Quarterly Reciev. London Times, &c., already congratulate their patrons on the fact this rebellion bere has arrested reform in England. They proclaim that Lords Palmerston and Russell reached their power in England by pledges of reform, and now they rejoice that the rebellion has exonearted them from their orbigation. They would now, for the third time, attempt to crush the free principles which, nurtured here beyond the reach of despotic coalitions, have attained a prosperity spreading an influence back to the country of their origin, reforming their interest of the selfish for that the progress of nations in reform, in freedom and happiness, is to be arrested. Is it possible that a great war, waged by the potentates of Europe, in alliance with the slave system propagated in the South, against the free States of America, will be cordially supported by the substinuial, intelligent body of the Enropean populations? Can Lord Lyons persuadability in the state of the process of actions of the country of their contry on the contract of indications. Lord Lyons persuadability of the substinuital, intelligent body of the Enropean populations? Can Lord Lyons persuadability of the substinuital, intelligent body of the Enropean populations? Can Lord Lyons persuadability of the substinuital, intelligent body of the Enropean populations? Can Lord Lyons persuadability of the substinuital, intelligent body of the Enropean populations? Can Lord Lyons persuadability of the substinuital, intelligent body of the Enropean populations? Can Lord Lyons persuadability of the substinuital, intelligent body of the Enropean populations? Can Lord Lyons persuadability of the substinuital process of the country when its fortunes and process of the country when the crisis in the free States canable of the world with them are pared by the clement of the country when the crisis in the free States canable of the world wi LETTER FLOM SECRETARY CHASE.

that this a merican Republic shall perish. We are tried as by fire, but our cochtry will live. Notwithstanding all the violence and the machinations of traitors and their spented earl the machinations of traitors and their spented earl the machinations of the Milandist of the Whillow is will live. The friends of the Union is good for wills, will die. The friends of the Union is bought perior the rebellion predicted to destruction if so will be will die. The friends of the Union is how the will die. The friends of the Union is how the will die. The friends of the Union is the will be completed to destruction if hat madees have as a consequence of seession, if hat madees for the States before rebellion, from all federal interference, si very has come out from its shelter nader State Constitutions and laws to assail the national life. It will surcely die, pierced by the own fares and stages.

Yell matter, now, how it obes? Whether as a sonsequence of object of the war, which states? Is this z time of pilit harks of logse? To me it seems that Frontence indicates clearly exough how the earl of slaving oder, decree, or proclamation, not to be disregarded or set and of the process of the war, which was the fare of the work of the process of the work of the process of the process of the work of the process of the proce

with great respect, yours, very truly, S. P. CHASE. FROM SECRETARY WELLES WASHINGTON, April 10, 1893.

SIR: I am honored by your invitation, to be present at an inaugural mass meeting of the Loyal National Leagues, at Union Squae, to-morrow, the anniversary of the day when the firing commenced on Fors sumpter, or exercitle the firing commenced on Fors sumpter, to renew the solemn and nrm resolve that the unity of the pation realized.

of the day when the firing commenced on Fors Sumpter, to renew the solemn and firm resolve that the unity of the nation suall not be impaired, and that the Gevernment of our fathers shall be maintained.

It will not be in my power to attend your meeting; had my heart will be with you. There are no higher earthly obligations than the preservation and perpetuation of the Constitution under which we live, and the Union that our fathers formed—both of which were assailed by traitors at Charleston, on the Ilan of April, 1991. Two years of causeless and embittered warrare, against the most beneficent Government which man has ever enjoyed—so far from weakening our efforts, or exhausting our energies, only renders more obligatory upon us, the maintenance of the Union, in its integrity, now and to sever, with all the vivor we possess, and by all the means which God and nature have placed as our dispense. the means which God and nature nave placer at our disposal.

For one, I am, irrespective of all past party differences or associations, the friend of every man who supports the Union, and the enemy of all who oppose it or sympathize, or have fellowenp, with the traitors who oppose it. So h, I doubt n it, are the object and purpose of the Loyal National League, and, as such, it has my acet wishes for its success.

Jas. A. Roosevelt Esc., Secretary.

Jas. A. Roosevelt Esc., Secretary. JAS, A. ROOSEVELT, Esq., Secretary FROM GOVERNOR CANNON, OF DELAWARE.

* * * 'All good citizens should lend their aid to the prosecution of the war with energy. The work should be done thoroughly, and so that complete security should be exacted for the future peace of the republic. Anything that contributes to the maintenance of the Aupthing that contributes to the maintenance of the public enemy is rightfully the object of attack and destruction. If it be armed men, they should perish; if slavery, it should be extinguished. When the question is between slavery, without a Government and a Government without slavery, in they do man should heater. Those who are in arms for the destruction of the Union have no right to invoke the Constitution as their protection against the consequences of their own crimi-

FROM OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. ** * * "The shorts in Union Square will be heard on Borton Common; the old grasshopper on Faneuil. Hall will where round to the southwest to listen for them; our narrow streets will not have room enough fortheir echoes; Massachusetts will riak with them; Rhode Island, the Lilliputan bride of Liberty, resplendent in the whiterobe and the proud jewels of their fresh esponsals, will stand on tiptoe to catch the sound; New Bngland will, thrill through and through with it; the wide horth will be all alive with it, and the west wind will carry it over the prairies, over the sierras; to the far shore fringed with the gold of suaset." The Lee Abduction Case. New York, April 11.—A habeas corpus case was pefore the Supreme Court to day, in which the custody of John Guy Lee, recently abducted from the

person to have the care of the child, &c. Mr. Lee traverses the return, and says that all the parties are residents of Philadelphis; that he, in 1857, resigned his position of lieutenant in the U. S. navy, at the solicitation of his wife and her father, who made promises which they have since evaded; that Mrs. L. abandoned him and her child; that the custody of the child is his by law, and should be adjudged to him. LARGE IMPORTANT POSITIVE SALE OF FRENCH, early and particular attention of purchases is rejuested to the valuable and attractive assortment o embracing about 700 packages (many in entire packottons, worsteds, silks, and woolens (part the importation of Messrs. L. Maillard & Co.), to be per-emptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months credit and for cash. by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, this morning at 10 o'clock, to be continued all day AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES The attention of buyers is called to the large and attractive sale; of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, &c., to be sold by catalogue, this morning, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their

store, Nos. 525 Market and 522 Commerce streets, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely. CITY ITEMS.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF BONNETS AND Millinery Goods of every description will be found at Messrs. Wood & Cary's, No. 725 Chestnut street. Their new bonnets are now the standing topic of GENUINE ITALIAN MACARONI AND VER-MICELLI.-A fine quality of these imported escuof C. H. Mattson, corner of Arch and Tenth streets FINE SWORDS, SASHES, BELTS, and Military Trappings, of every description, for army and navy officers, can at all times be had at Oakford & Son's, under the Continental Hotel, at moderate

THE "PRIZE MEDAL SHIRT," cut by Mr. John F. Taggart, and sold at Mr. George Grant's Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, 610 Chestnut street, is the best fitting shirt of the age. Try it.

MESSRS. OAKEORD & SON'S new spring Hats and Caps, for Gentlemen and Youth, are universally admired and much sought after. OLD BONNETS are made to look as well as new, by Messrs. Wood & Cary, No. 725 Chestnut THE BURNING OF MOSCOW .- This Historical Diorama is now on exhibition at the Spring Garden Institute Hall, corner of Broad and Spring Garden streets. Mr. Gallagher's exhibition of his extraordinary powers of ventriloquism afforded nuch amusement, as also did the diop many of which are of a truly comic character. The

performance is well worthy the paironage of our ditizens. It is on exhibition but three nights longer; and those who have not availed themselves of th SIGNOB BLITZ, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS .- Mysterious reports are in circulation in regard to the origin of this wonderful conjects, some affirming him to be only a traveller on this earth, from which he soon takes his departure; others, that the Evil One has imbued him with unlimited power to perform supernatural

Spring Clothing! Spring Clothing! Spring Clothing! Spring Clothing! Chas. Stokes & Co., Chas. Stokes & Co.,

SPRING CLOTHING!

Chas. Stokes & Co. Under the Continen Tinder the Continental. ARMOR AS IT WAS AND IS .- The Cuirassiers of the First Napoleon were so burdened with the steel armor that they were almost helpless when unhorsed. Upon the other hand the iron-clad vests made by Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, have the advantage of eing at once light and not cumbrous, while they are impregnable to bullets. The wearers of these vests would not be suspected of wearing armor; but protection from hostile shots. PRICES IN RICHMOND.—ID may be interesting to quote from the latest prices current in Richmond the cost of bonnets and bonnet materials. in that city. They are as follows: Silks \$17 per clothes equal in fit, fabric, and fashion to those nanufactured at the one-price eraporium of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, cannot be obtained at any price.
UPHOLSTERY.—The only successful upholstering establishment, since the days of our old favorites, Cowperthwaite & Christie, is that of the new West-End Upholstery store of W. Henry Pat-ten, 1408 Chestnut street. Pure materials, good. workmen, and prompt personal attention, is securing Mr. Patten a very large share of first-class. business. THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the

entire stock of Silver-Plated Wate and Housa-furnishing Goods of the late firm of E. W. Carryl & Co., will hereafter concuct the business at the old stand, No. 72. Chestrut street, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretefore extended to the late arm. The stock will be sold very cheap for cash in close the business. WM. E. NEWHALL. LETTER PLOM SECRETARY CHASE.

Washington, April 9, 1863.

Gentlemen: Insperative demands on my time compel me to deny myssife the gratification of attending that meeting to whick you kindly in the meeting to which you will meet to sond words of our brave generals and soldiers in the garb of peace, and and continued the integrity of the national tearitory and the supremay of the national Constitution and laws, to strengthon the hands and nerve the heard of the President for the great work to which God and the people have called him. For what other purpose can American citizens now assemble?

It is my fixed faith, gentlemen, that God does not mean. BEDDING of every description, of the purest materials, at W. Heary Patten's New West End Store, 1408 Chastnut street. ap9-6t OLD FURNITURE reuphostered, mended, varsished, and made to look equal to new. Persons having fine old furniture may sand it to this establishment with confidence, as I make this a special branch of my business, and none but the best work-men are allowed to work on old furniture at W. Henry Patten's West End Upholstering Store, 1408