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

THE DAILY PRESS,
EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, TWO DOLLARS FOR THREE MONTHS—invariably in advance for the time ordered.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six lines constitute a square.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

VOL. 6.—NO. 219. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1863. THREE CENTS.

YARNS, BATTING, & WADDING.

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

No. 433 MARKET,

AND

No. 5 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

Has in store the largest stock in this City of

YARNS, BATTING, WADDING,
YARNS, BATTING, WADDING,
YARNS, BATTING, WADDING,
YARNS, BATTING, WADDING,
YARNS, BATTING, WADDING,
YARNS, BATTING, WADDING,

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

Goods Sold at Lowest Cash Prices.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

433 MARKET, and 5 North FIFTH Street,

Calls the attention of dealers to his

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

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

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

FANCY BASKETS, &C.

☞ A LARGER STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.

CLOTHES WRINGERS.

THE GREAT CLOTHES WRINGER.

"PUTNAM
SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER"

Is warranted to be superior to any other in use.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD POSSESS A

CLOTHES WRINGER.

BECAUSE,

1st. It is a relief to the hardest part of washing day.
2d. It enables the washing to be done in one-third less time.
3d. It saves clothes from the injury always given by wristing.
4th. It helps to *wash* the clothes as well as *dry* them.

WE BELIEVE IT ADVISABLE TO PROCURE THE

PUTNAM SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER.
PUTNAM SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER.
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PUTNAM SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER.
PUTNAM SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER.

BECAUSE:

FIRST. The rolls, being of vulcanized rubber, will bear hot and cold water, and will neither break nor tear off the buttons.

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

THIRD. The spiral springs over the rolls render this machine self-adjusting, so that small and large articles, as well as articles uneven in thickness, are certain to receive uniform pressure.

FOURTH. The patent fastening by which the machine is fastened to the tub, we believe to be superior in simplicity and efficiency to any yet offered.

FIFTH. It will fit any tub, round or square, from one-half of one-and-a-quarter inches in thickness, without the least alteration.

No. 1, $6.....No. 2, $5.....Letter "A," $8.

☞ Agents wanted in every county.
☞ Reliable and energetic men will be liberally dealt with.
For sale at the
WOODENWARE ESTABLISHMENT
OF
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
No. 433 MARKET St. and No. 5 North FIFTH St.,
mh17-2m Wholesale Agent for Pennsylvania.

OIL CLOTHS.

OIL CLOTHS AND
WINDOW SHADES,
CARRIAGE, TABLE, STAIR, AND FLOOR
OIL CLOTHS,
IN COTTON AND LINEN FABRICS,
QUALITY AND STYLE UNSURPASSED.
WINDOW SHADES,
COMPRISING EVERY VARIETY, PLAIN AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.

These goods will be sold to Dealers and Manufacturers at prices much below the present price of stock.

THOMAS POTTER,
MANUFACTURER OF OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,
229 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, and
42 CEDAR and 95 LIBERTY Streets, New York.
mh29-1m

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

ARCH-ST. CARPET WAREHOUSE.
JOS. BLACKWOOD,
832 ARCH STREET,
TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH (South Side),
IS NOW RECEIVING
FOR SPRING TRADE,
A rich and extensive assortment of
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETINGS,
Of the best makes,
Embracing all the new styles, which are offered
AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
mh13-2m.

JUST RECEIVED,
3,000 ROLLS
CANTON MATTINGS,
To which we invite the attention of the trade.
M'CALLUM & CO.,
NO. 509 CHESTNUT STREET,
mh13-tf PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.
J. T. DELACROIX,
has removed his
STOCK OF CARPETINGS,
from 47 South FOURTH Street, to his
NEW STORE,
No. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Where he offers to his old customers, and purchasers generally, a LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF
CARPETINGS,
of all grades, and best known makes.
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, AND WINDOW SHADES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET, above Chestnut.
mh9-2m

GLEN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PA.
M'CALLUM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS,
509 CHESTNUT STREET,
(Opposite Independence Hall,)
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c.
We have now on hand an extensive stock of CARPETINGS, of our own and other makes, to which we call the attention of cash and short-time buyers.
fe16-3m

STRAWBERRY WINE,
EQUAL TO MALMSEY MADEIRA.
Just received.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
fe25 CORNER ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,
No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
mh31-6m

OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW ARRANGED:
80,000 DOZEN
HOSIERY,
AT LOWER PRICES THAN PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.
THOS. MELLOR & CO.,
40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. ja31-3m

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.
BAGS AND BAGGING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NO. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET,
WOOL BAGS FOR SALE.
ja26-6m

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET.
JOHN C. ARRISON;
(FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE.)
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT MODERATE PRICES.
N. B.—Particular attention given to the making of Shirts, Collars, Drawers, &c. ap2-6m

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, constantly receiving,
NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
J. W. SCOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
ja20-tf Four doors below the Continental.

CLOTHING.

BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,
BRUSHES, BASKETS, BROOMS,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
TABLE AND FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,
WINDOW-SHADES,
CLOCKS.
FANCY BASKETS, &C.
☞ A LARGER STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.

Fine Clothing,
Made up early, for Spring and Summer Sales, now ready,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
"OAK HALL,"
S. E. cor. 6th & Market.

DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,
NO. 615 CHESTNUT STREET,
(JAYNE'S MARBLE BUILDING,)
Have now in stock, and are daily receiving, a handsome assortment of New Foreign
FANCY DRY GOODS
AND
SILKS,
All purchased since the recent
DECLINE IN GOLD AND EXCHANGE,
and which will be sold at a
SMALL ADVANCE FOR CASH.
ap3-2m

1863. SPRING 1863.
DRY GOODS.
HOOD, BONBRIGHT, & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
No. 435 MARKET STREET.
The attention of the TRADE is invited to their large Stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,
Among which are choice brands of Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, Madder Prints, De Laines, Ginghams, Lawns, and Newest Styles Dress Goods.
ALSO,
MEN'S WEAR
IN GREAT VARIETY.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO CASH BUYERS.
mh15-2m

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, AND RETAILERS OF
DRY GOODS.
727 CHESTNUT STREET.
Invite the attention of Cash Buyers to their
FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK,
Embracing the most desirable styles of
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,
IN ANY MARKET,
AT
MODERATE PRICES.
mh2-tap26

DAVID ROGERS,
No. 45 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Importer and Jobber of
MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,
LADIES' CLOAKINGS, &c.
mh25-2m*

SPRING STOCK
SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.
A. W. LITTLE & CO.,
mh5-2m No. 325 MARKET STREET.

1863. SPRING. 1863.
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
CASSIMERES.
NEW DIAGONALS.
NEW MIXTURES.
NEW COLORS.
NEW 6-4 COATINGS.
NEW 7-4 MELTONS.
LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
BOYS' CLOTHING READY-MADE.
BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner NINTH AND MARKET Sts.
ap4-tf

JOHN KELLY, JR.,
TAILOR,
HAS REMOVED FROM 1022 CHESTNUT STREET,
TO
EDWARD P. KELLY'S,
142 South THIRD Street.
Where he presents to former patrons and the public the advantages of a STOCK OF GOODS, equal if not superior, to any in the city—the skill and taste of himself and EDWARD P. KELLY, the two best Tailors of the city—at prices much lower than any other first-class establishment of the city. apl-tf

BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50, At 704 MARKET Street.
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BLACK CASS. PANTS, $5.50, At 704 MARKET Street.
GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
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GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
mh22-6m

DESIRABLE
PROPERTY
FOR
INVESTMENT.
PRICES
SURE TO ADVANCE.

1863. SPRING. 1863.
RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
DRY GOODS,
No. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Merchants visiting this city to purchase DRY GOODS will find our Stock large and admirably assorted, and at LOW FIGURES. In certain classes of Goods we offer inducements to purchasers unequalled by any other house in Philadelphia.

JAMES, KENT,
SANTEE, & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
DRY GOODS,
Nos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE RACE,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have now open their usual
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Among which will be found a more than usually attractive variety of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS;
Also, a full assortment of
MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS,
and
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
To which they invite the *special* attention of cash buyers.
fe20-2m

SPRING, 1863.
YARD, GILLMORE, & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
SILKS
AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
NOS. 617 CHESTNUT AND 614 JAYNE STS.,
Have now open, of THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, a
LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK
OF
SPRING GOODS,
COMPRISING
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, &c.
Also, a full assortment of
WHITE GOODS, LINENS, FURNISHING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, AND LACES.
The attention of the trade is requested. fe15-3m

1863. SPRING. 1863.
JOHNES, BERRY, & CO.,
(Successors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.)
No. 527 MARKET, and 524 COMMERCE Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SILK
AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
Have now open a LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK
IN
DRESS GOODS,
Adapted to the Season. Also, a Full Assortment in
WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, SHAWLS, &c.,
Which they offer to the trade at the LOWEST PRICES.
CASH BUYERS
are particularly invited to examine our Stock. fe13-tf

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LOOKING GLASSES.
DEALERS IN
OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
PORTRAIT,
PICTURE, and
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
EXTENSIVE LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS AND
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,
jel-tf 816 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SPRING MILLINERY.

SPRING MILLINERY.
The undersigned has now open a
HANDSOME STOCK OF
RIBBONS, SILKS, CRAPES,
ILLUSIONS AND LACES.
Also, a splendid assortment of
FRENCH FLOWERS,
Consisting of fine ROSES, ROSE BUDS, fine GRAPES, and FRUITS,
All of the most fashionable shades and styles.
A LOT OF
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS
Of last season's importation, will be
CLOSED OUT VERY CHEAP.
M. BERNHEIM,
No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET.
mh30-2m

STRAW GOODS, 1863.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
LACES AND RIBBONS,
OF THE LATEST FASHIONS,
JUST OPENED
THOS. KENNEDY & BRO.'S,
No. 739 CHESTNUT Street, below EIGHTH.
mh31-2m

SPRING 1863.
BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,
(Late Rosenheim, Brooks, & Co.),
No. 431 MARKET STREET, North Side,
Have now open, and are daily making additions thereto, A HANDSOME VARIETY OF
RIBBONS, BONNETS,
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, FLOWERS,
AND
MILLINERY GOODS IN GENERAL,
to which the attention of the trade is respectfully solicited.
mh18-2m

MISSES O'BRYAN, 1107 WALNUT Street, will open PARIS MILLINERY FOR THE SPRING, on THURSDAY, April 9th, 1863. ap7-1m

1863 SPRING 1863
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET,
Have now in store a complete stock of
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
INCLUDING
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS,
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS,
FANCY AND CRAPE BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c,
To which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Milliners.
CASH BUYERS will find special advantage in examining this stock before purchasing. fe26-2m

MILLINERY
AND
STRAW GOODS.
JOSEPH HAMBURGER,
228 South SECOND Street,
Has now open a large stock of Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, &c., to which he respectfully invites the attention of Milliners and Merchants. Goods received daily from New York auctions. mh24-2m*

EIGHTH-STREET RIBBON STORE,
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street.
We would inform our customers, and the ladies generally, that we open this day a full and very superior stock of MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, for the Spring and Summer seasons, which we are prepared to offer, when purchased at the most reasonable prices.
No. 4 CORD-EDGE RIBBONS, all colors, $1 per piece.
No. 5 CORD-EDGE RIBBONS, all colors, $1.20 per piece.
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, every width, superior quality.
BEST BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, with white edges, every number, at lowest prices.
BONNET RIBBONS, plain and fancy, every shade, width, and quality—an immense variety to suit all tastes.
BONNET SILKS of every shade, plain and plaid.
BONNET CRAPES, in white, Lilac, Light Blue, Pink.
Gleason's Fashion Plates gratis.
SICHEL & WEYL,
mh2-1m No. 107 North EIGHTH Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.
THE "SLOAT" MACHINE,
WITH GLASS PRESSER FOOT,
NEW STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER,
and other valuable improvements.
ALSO,
THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES.
Agency—N. B. corner NINTH and CHERRY Streets.
mh5-tf

SINGER'S
SEWING MACHINES,
For Family Sewing and Manufacturing Purposes.
810 CHESTNUT STREET.
fa16-3m

TRIMMINGS, &c.

EVANS & HASSALL,
MILITARY FURNISHERS,
No. 418 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ap10-1m

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF UNITED STATES TAX STAMPS,
No. 57 South THIRD Street, first door above Chestnut.
A full supply of all kinds of TAX STAMPS constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit.
A liberal discount allowed on amounts of $50 and upwards.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.
Office Hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
JACOB E. RIDGWAY,
ds9-4ie10 No. 57 South THIRD Street.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT
Of Pennsylvania, embracing the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth wards of the city of Philadelphia.
NOTICE.
The annual assessment in the above-named district of all persons liable to tax on Gold and Silver Plate, Carriages, Billiard Tables, and Pleasure Yachts, and also of all persons required to take out Licenses, having been completed, notice is hereby given that the taxes due under said assessment will be received by the undersigned, daily, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., at his office, southwest corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, on and after SATURDAY, the 11th instant, until and including Saturday, the 9th day of May, 1863.
PENALTIES.
All persons who fail to pay the annual taxes on gold and silver plate, carriages, billiard tables, and pleasure yachts, on or before the aforesaid 9th of May, 1863, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof, as provided for in the 19th section of the excise law of July 1, 1862.
All persons who in like manner shall fail to take out their licenses, as required by law, on or before the 9th day of May, 1863, will incur a penalty of three times the amount of said licenses, in accordance with the provisions of the 50th section of the excise law aforesaid.
Money of the United States only received.
JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.
ap9-dtmy9 S. W. cor. of THIRD and WALNUT Sts.

THE
"EXCELSIOR" HAMS
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
NONE GENUINE UNLESS BRANDED
"J. H. M. & CO. PHILADA. EXCELSIOR."
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street,
Between Arch and Race streets, Philadelphia.
The justly-celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE, are of delicious flavor, free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. ap5-tf

BOWEN & CO.'S LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT,
Southwest Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESTNUT Sts.,
AND
NO. 515 MINOR STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Every description of
LITHOGRAPHY, PLATE PRINTING, and COLORING
EXECUTED IN THE MOST SUPERIOR MANNER.
mh16-tf

PENSIONS.—$100 BOUNTY AND PAY procured and collected for Soldiers, Sailors, and the relatives of such as are deceased, at reasonable and satisfactory rates. Soldiers who have served two years, and all soldiers who have been discharged by reason of wounds received in battle, are now entitled to the $100 bounty; and the latter, also, to a pension.
JAMES FULTON, Solicitor for Claimants.
mh14 424 WALNUT Street.

The Press.
FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1863.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

(Special Correspondence of The Press.)

FRANKLIN, Tenn., April 8.

That portion of the Army of Kentucky which is under command of Gen. Granger is encamped upon the north side of this town.

GEN. GRANGER AND STAFF.

Major General Gordon Granger has his quarters in a beautiful garden, owned by a beautiful rebel, and the tents of his staff officers surround him in this beautiful place, to the great astonishment of the owner.

Gen. Granger is one of the finest gentlemen, and one of the bravest officers, in the service. He is one of the few men who understand how to administer affairs in a rebel neighborhood, and is the only one I know who gives universal satisfaction to the Union citizens. As is seldom the case, *all* of his staff officers are quiet, gentlemanly soldiers, and deal with rebels, without any deviation, according to the General's rules. As General Granger pursues one course, and one only, I will give you a brief description of his mode of

TREATING LOYAL AND DISLOYAL PEOPLE.

There are but half a dozen Union families in Franklin, out of a population of 1,500 inhabitants. The Union people are put to no inconveniences, and are allowed to go anywhere within our lines. The Secessionists—every one of all they desire from our commanders of posts,) are deprived of all privileges, and forbidden to leave the town, upon the penalty of being arrested as a spy. When persons apply to the general for passes, he does not ask them if they will take the oath, or if they are *willing* to acknowledge the Federal Government, but inquires "Have you *always* been a loyal subject of the United States?" He admits of but one answer, prefaced by no ifs and ands. If they answer "Yes," he makes them prove their loyalty. If they answer "No," he informs them that he considers that none but loyal people are entitled to privileges, and grants none; and all the talking, smiles, and taking of oaths amounts to nothing with him, and he gives the applicants to understand that. The misery and

SUFFERINGS OF THE REBELS

can hardly be imagined. They have no firewood, and in two weeks more will have nothing to eat. Not a market wagon is allowed to enter town. All of the rebels are engaged in cutting down their fruit and ornamental trees for firewood, and, in many cases, the owners are destroying their fences and outhouses for the same purpose. The half a dozen Union families, by order of General Granger, are being supplied with firewood by the soldiers, and the necessaries of life they are permitted to procure from the quartermasters at Government rates. Under no consideration are the rebels permitted to cross any of the picket lines, even to attend a funeral, unless making oath that they will not return until the termination of the war. There is one hotel in town kept by a man named Caruthers, who is "on thefence;" but as there are a great many sick officers boarding with him, he is permitted to purchase just enough articles to feed *them* with. "No rebelboarders allowed here."

FRANKLIN BEFORE THE WAR.

Before the breaking out of the rebellion, this was one of the most beautiful places in Tennessee. It is delightfully situated in Williamson county, the most wealthy, except Davidson and Shelby, which contain the cities of Nashville and Memphis, in the State, and is embosomed amid fair hills, being almost encircled by the Harpeth river. The farms are the finest in Middle Tennessee, the land being of a nature to produce cotton, corn, wheat, or tobacco. There were several flourishing institutions for leaning, several churches, a newspaper, and an intelligent and refined people. The streets are laid out by great coal, and with much taste, and finely graded and Macadamized. The Nashville and Humboldt Railroad passes through the place, it being one hour's ride to the capital of the State. The people of the town, as a majority, opposed Secession for a long time, but finally succumbed, and acted most outrageously. B. C. T.

A REBEL CAVALRY DASH.

FRANKLIN, Tenn., April 11, 1863.

The officers of guard yesterday, before starting to relieve the regiment on duty across the river, received orders in regard to increased vigilance, from the fact that Gen. Granger believed, from the mysterious movements of the inscrutable enemy, that something would happen in the night. The conjectures of the commanding general proved correct; for, hardly had the regiments on duty been relieved, before Van Dorn, with about 2,000 cavalry, dashed in upon the Columbia and Liberty pikes. Gen. Aines commanded the force which entered town upon the Columbia pike, and Gen. Whitworth those upon the Liberty pike. The cavalry vedettes gave the alarm, and most of our infantry managed to escape. We heard several shots fired, and, in a few moments, our horse and foot soldiers came rushing for the railroad and pontoon bridge, pell mell, in company with half a dozen citizens immediately in the rear of our troops were the rebel cavalry, chasing and occasionally firing upon our men, most of whom successfully crossed the bridges. In the meantime, the long roll was beaten upon this side of the river, and the division of Gen. Baird, before the rebels got well into town, was in line of battle. No unusual excitement took place as Gen. Granger hoped to decoy the enemy to the south bank of the river, believing their intention to be the destruction of the railroad bridge. The enemy, however, did not venture within a hundred yards of Harpeth river, but drew up in line in town. From the hill this side of the river, we could perceive the battalions in all parts of the town, and several battalions drawn up in lines in echelon. In a few moments two heavy thirty-two pounders from the fort, and two sections of light artillery opened upon the rebel cavalry, and shelled them out of town without opposition. The guns slacked away until they got far out upon the pikes they came in upon, leaving their dead and wounded lying upon the ground in the streets of Franklin. Evidently, the whole thing was a feint, or a reconnoitring of a new fort which we have nearly completed. I have not been in town this morning, as it is not deemed prudent to cross the river yet. In all probability we shall picket into town as usual before night. We lost about thirty men prisoners and three wounded. We lost no man killed. Two rebel cavalymen, who were pursuing a captain of one of the Ohio regiments, were shot dead, while crossing a little vale near the river, by some sentinels who were doing duty upon the railroad bridge. I do not think any fears need be entertained for the safety of this command, as our positions a very strong one, and the general and his officers and men extremely vigilant. B. C. T.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Condition of This Army and Its Prospects —General Hooker as a Leader, &c.

MR. J. A. Ware, one of the editors of the Washington *Daily Chronicle*, has been spending a few day with the Army of the Potomac. He embodies the results of his experience in a letter as follows:

FALMOUTH, Va., April 13, 1863.

A trip to the Army of the Potomac is, to the convenient, as I have been, solely with the armies of the West, full of interest, and presents many novel topics of thought. I left Washington on Saturday morning, and arrived at Falmouth a little past noon. I have been here just three days, and have already seen so much that I think a short account of my travels will be interesting to you.

Had not been on board the boat ten minutes before I fell in with two gentlemen wearing a foreign uniform, speaking French, and smoking some very long, slender, funny-looking cigars. On entering into conversation with them I found that they were Major General Auguste Fogliardi, of the Swiss army, and Colonel Reppetti, his adjutant, who have been sent to this country, by their Government, on a tour of observation through our army. The General served to the Crimea on a similar errand, and Col. Reppetti has been in the United States army as lieutenant colonel of a New York regiment. I was exceedingly interested in what they said. They are both genuine soldiers, and love their profession. The General struck every one who observed him, both officers and at General Hooker's headquarters, as a very superior man and an able soldier. Both these gentlemen, like all true loyal Swiss, sympathize strongly with the North in the present contest, principally on the merits of the case, but partly, also, because a precisely similar rebellion was successfully crushed in Switzerland in 1847. I suggested to them that they might, perhaps, be allowed to visit the rebel army, but they said they would not go if they could; they had no sympathy with the rebels, and wished for no intercourse with them.

General Fogliardi could not restrain his expressions of amazement and admiration at the gigantic efforts the North has made to subdue this rebellion, and at the remarkable prosperity which, notwithstanding the war, everywhere appears. I told him that he must not, of course, expect to see an army equal to those of European nations, as we had heretofore been a peaceful people, wholly unused to the arts of war. He replied that he certainly did not expect anything of the sort. We had improvised our army; had been compelled to raise a million of soldiers out of a commercial and agricultural population, and we could not expect to rival the armies of Europe. How different was the event from his anticipations!

I arrived at Falmouth at about 1 o'clock, and reached General Hooker's headquarters just in time to see General Fogliardi and suite come up in great style, riding in a carriage, and escorted by a company of lancers. In the afternoon, we all went out to a review of General Newton's corps. It was entirely an impromptu affair, but everything was done as perfectly as though days had been spent in arranging the splendid spectacle. As we rode up and down the line, every man was immovably fixed in his place, and when they marched by us in column it seemed as though every company was only a part of one grand machine. Every line was as straight as a string could be drawn; hands, guns, and bayonets were all in exact order and in proper places. My inexperienced eyes could not detect a fault, and yet I am told that this corps is not as perfect in its drill as some of the others. The next day General Fogliardi, accompanied by Colonel Dickinson, Colonel Duell, and others of General Hooker's staff, rode over to General Meade's corps and inspected his camps. In the evening I called on General Fogliardi, and asked him his opinion of our troops, and I was not more gratified than surprised at his judgment of our army. He said that it was fully the equal of any of the European armies he had ever seen, both in drill and discipline. The marching was equal to the best, and in all the minutiæ and detail which marked the true soldier, our army was perfect. Colonel Reppetti said to me that General Fogliardi was indefatigable in his researches; that he seemed to see everything, no matter how insignificant; that he could tell the uniforms of the men, their performances of the manual of arms, the horses, equipments, tents, harness, and wagons, the arrangement of the camps, the cleanliness of everything connected with these temporary habitations—in fact, that nothing escaped his practical eye. The General told me that in everything denoting the discipline and subordination of regular troops, in the regularity, propriety, and neatness of everything connected with the encampments, the accoutrements of the artillery, infantry, and cavalry, our army was equal to anything he had ever seen in the field. An army in garrison is a very different thing. But the Army of the Potomac was in better order, more "*propre*" and "*en regle*," than even the famous camp of the French army at Chalons. Our men and officers may well be proud of such praise. When we reflect that the European armies are the result of centuries of education, labor, tradition, and military pride, we may well flatter ourselves at having achieved such results in two years. But Gen. Fogliardi is not alone in his opinion. Many European officers of distinction and experience were present at the grand review of the army which took place last evening before the President. They were unanimous in their commendation, and in the opinion that they had seen nothing in Europe that could surpass it. What do you think of a whole corps, extending more than a mile in one line, changing its front to one at right angles with its former position, by a simple wheel, just as a platoon of forty men would do? Yet this was done, and the same movement could doubtless be performed on the battle-field, to the great discomfiture of the enemy who should happen to be within range of their rifles.

After instituting an elaborate comparison between our great Western armies and the Army of the Potomac, the writer concludes his letter thus:

To sum up: it is, I fear, rather presumptuous in me, on so slight an acquaintance with the Army of the Potomac, to characterize it; but I think I shall not be far wrong in saying that it is a better army than the Western—better drilled, better dressed, and better disciplined—but not so self-reliant, not understanding so thoroughly the real issue of the conflict in which we are engaged. The Western army has been more successful, and has done more for the cause. That is owing, however, entirely to the difference in their leaders. No Grant or Rosecrans has had command of the Army of the Potomac; but when it gets such a leader as it deserves, it will, I am inclined to think, do the best fighting the world has ever seen.

That leader I sincerely believe that the Army of the Potomac now possesses. Despite all the flattering testimony that has been borne to General Hooker's abilities by army officers, soldiers, and correspondents, I confess I was prejudiced against the system. He has about him a most excellent staff, gentlemen of the highest ability, and each one thoroughly conversant with his business. General Hooker consequently has little to do but to direct. He is sure that every order that he gives will be executed, and he has no trouble about details. The soldiers feel that everything about the army is well done, their rations and clothing are furnished in abundance and with regularity, their equipments are kept in order and completely supplied, and their health is carefully looked to. The spirit of the soldier is infused into them, and they feel that they are under the care of a soldiers of himself. Friends or his personal applications, means to do everything in his power to prepare them to fight well. I feel, as I say, as firmly as I can believe anything that has not yet occurred, that, when the Army of the Potomac moves, it will move to certain and conclusive victory.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Movements for the Relief of Gen. Foster—General Spinola's Expedition—The First Day's March—The Skirmish at Blount's Mill—The Artillery Fight at Ruff's Mill—Our Losses, &c.

NEWBERN, April 11.—Our expedition left Fort Anderson, on the Neuse river, opposite Newbern, at three P. M., on Wednesday, 8th inst., for the purpose of relieving Washington, by an overland route. We marched in fine order that afternoon as far as New Hope school-house, on the road towards Swift creek, where a part of the command, through a mistake of orders, encamped for the night, while the advance pushed on to Little Swift creek, four miles beyond. From this point our cavalry went to within a mile of Great Swift creek, where they ascertained that the rebels had destroyed the bridge, and hurriedly retreated on the roads we had come to proceed. They also learned from perfectly reliable sources that the enemy were encamped there, about fifteen thousand strong, with batteries arranged to command the roads approaching in every direction. This was precisely what I expected to find, as I had learned as much before leaving Newbern, from the talk of the Secessionists there.

SKIRMISHING.

Finding it impossible to proceed by this route, we next attempted to gain the other side of the swamp by the upper road to Blount's Mill. But here again we were doomed to disappointment. We left New Hope Corners about nine o'clock on Thursday morning, and came upon the rebels at Blount's bridge, where we had a brisk fight for over an hour, losing about a dozen men wounded. The rebels had here also a superior force of infantry and artillery, had cut away the bridge over the creek, and had erected breastworks on the opposite side, which commanded every approach. We could only fire at of the whereabouts of the enemy by the flashes of their guns and the smoke (as they were masked), while they had their artillery trained so as to sweep the roads completely.

THE FIGHT.

At two o'clock, news came back to the General that our cavalry had come upon the rebel pickets about a mile this side of Ruff's Mills. Immediately the line was put in motion, and we marched at a brisk pace to a point near an old church, where we halted while Captain Pond's company of cavalry and the 17th Massachusetts Volunteers were sent forward to reconnoitre. They had not been gone many minutes when we heard brisk firing in the direction of the mill, Captain Pond having come upon a line of cavalry dressed in the common blue uniform of our soldiers, which first mistook for our own men. The rebels let our cavalry come up to within a few yards of them, when they opened a murderous fire and fled. Captain Pond immediately deployed his company on foot as skirmishers, and for a few moments the fire on both sides was quite spirited, amounting to no loss to us, except one man slightly wounded and one horse killed. The rebels retreated across the bare string pieces of the bridge, and sought safety behind their works. As soon as the rebels fled, our artillery commenced using their artillery, and our boys replied with a small cavalry howitzer. The two thirty-two-pound howitzers were then sent forward, and they took position upon the brow of the hill, just above the bridge, and within three hundred yards of the rebel works. The column of infantry was also moved down into the woods, while Belger's battery was held in readiness to join in the action. It was soon found that the thirty-two had not sufficient ammunition to last them through a long action, and two guns of Captain Belger's were ordered down to relieve them. Captain Belger had just arrived on the ground with his pieces, when a spherical-case shot landed in the midst of his men, wounding the Captain, and killing his horse instantly. The battery then took up the fight, and for an hour the cannonading on both sides was terrific. But we labored under great disadvantage, as the thick woods upon both sides prevented our gunners from seeing the enemy's position, while they could fire at random at the woods on our side, and be tolerably certain of doing us some damage.

Finding the contest so unequal, and the possibility of our crossing so very thin, General Spinola ordered his command to fall back to New Bern, and our forces moved away in as much order as though they were on a dress parade. The artillery, however, as a partisan rebellion, had to force into the mill and lumber piles, and when we left they were in a fine blaze.

OUR LOSSES.

The following is a list of casualties on our side, which is very light indeed, considering the circumst