THE PRESS, PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.) BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. WHE DAILY PRESS. EIGHTERN CERTS PER WEER, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Eight Dollars PER ANNUE, FOUR DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS. TWO DOL-LARS FOR THREE MONTHS-invariably in advance for the Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, led to Subscribers out of the City at Four Dollar PER ANNUM, in advance YARNS, BATTING, & WADDING. A. H. FRANCISCUS, No. 433 MARKET. No. 5 NORTH FIFTH STREET, Has in store the largest stock in this City of WADDING, WADDING, BATTING VARNS. YARNS YARNS BATTING WADDING. BATTING, $\mathbf{Y}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{R}\mathbf{N}\mathbf{S}$ 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 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, RRUSHES, BASKETS, BROOMS, LOOKING-GLASSES,
TABLE AND FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS.
WINDOW-SHADES, FANOY BASKETS, &C. A LARGER STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY. CLOTHES WRINGERS. THE GREAT CLOTHES WRINGER. "SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER" Is warranted to be superior to any other in use. EVERY FAMILY SHOULD POSSESS A CLOTHES WRINGER. 1st. It is a relief to the hardest part of washing day.
2d. It enables the washing to be done in one-third less Mme. 8d. It saves clothes from the injury always given by 4th. It helps to wash the clothes as well as dry the WE BELIEVE IT ADVISABLE TO PROCURE THE FIRST. The rolls, being of vulcanized rubber, will bear hot and cold water, and will neither break nor tear off buttons.

SEGEND. The frame being of iron, thoroughly galvamized, all danger from rust is removed, and the liability to shrink, swell, split, &c., so unavoidable in wooden machines, is preverted. work as articles therein the thickness, and tersal to celve uniform pressure.

Fournt. The patent fastening by which the machine tightened to the tub, we believe to he aspective in claricity and emicincy to any yet offered.

Firth. It will fit any tub, round or square, from one-lift to one-and-a-quarter inches in thickness, without a least siteration. RETAIL PRICE: Mo. 1, 36...... No. 2, \$5..... Letter "A," \$8. Agents wanted in every county.

Beliable and energetic men will be liberally dealt "WOODENWARE ESTABLISHMENT" A. H. FRANCISCUS, No. 433 MARKET St. and No. 5 North FIFTH St. mb17-2m Wholesale Agent for Pennsylvania. OIL CLOTHS. OIL CLÒTHS AND WINDOW SHADES. CARRIAGE, TABLE, STAIR, AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, IN COTTON AND LINEN FABRICS, QUALITY AND STYLE UNSURPASSED. WINDOW SHADES, COMPRISING EVERY VARIETY OF NEW AND ORI-GINAL DESIGNS, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL. These goods will be sold to Dealers and Manufacture at prices much below the present price of stock. THOMAS POTTER, MANUFACTURER OF OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES, 239 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, and 49 CEDAR and 95 LIBERTY Streets, New York. mh29-lm DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERTSHOEMAKER & CO., PHILADELPHIA,

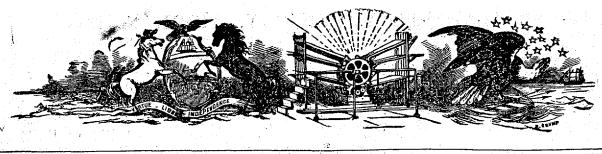
Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, | MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR. WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. ! AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. GAS FIXTURES, &c. 517 ARCH STREET. C. A. VANKIRK & CO.; MANUFACTURERS OF CHANDELIERS Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelair and Mica Shades, and a variety of FANCY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Please call and examine goods. FURNITURE, &c. TURNITURE A LARGE ASSORTMENT, W. & J. ALLEN & BROTHER, mh5-8m 1209 CHESTNUT STREET. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION. No. 261 South SECOND Street,

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

For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. TUCKER'S PATENT SPRING BED.
PATENTED JULY 3, 1855.
Universally acknowledged for Noatness, Comfort, and Durability to be the Standard Spring Bed.
Theaboye are manufactured and for sale by mh25-Sm No. 2 REVERE Block, Boston, Mass.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF

"Comet" and "Orescent" Champagne Wine, to ar-give per ship Carl, and for saleby JAURETCHE & LAVERGNE, M SOB and 304 South FRONT Street,



PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1863. VOL. 6.—NO. 222.

DRY GOODS JOBBERS. CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS. M. L. HALLOWELL & CO., A ROH-ST. CARPET WAREHOUSE. JOS. BLACKWOOD, TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH (South Side). (JAYNE'S MARBLE BUILDING,) 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 assortment of New Foreign AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH. TUST RECEIVED, AND

SILKS 3,000 ROLLS CANTON MATTINGS, and which will be sold at a To which we invite the attention of the trade.

M'CALLUM & CO., NO. 509 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA

MOVAL J. T. DELACROIX, STOCK OF CARPETINGS, From 47 South FOURTH Street, to his NEW STORE, No. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET, renerally, a LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF CARPETINGS, of all grades, and best known makes.
OIL CLOTES, MATTINGS, AND WINDOW SHADES
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. T. DELACROIX, No. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET, above Chestnut. GLEN ECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN, PA.

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

We have now on hand an extensive stock of CARPET INGS, of our own and other makes, to which we cal the attention of cash and short-time buyers. fel6-3m GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. GEORGE GRANT,

NO. 610 CHESTNUT STREET. A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, "PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS," manufactured under the superintendence of JOHN F. TAGGERT, (FORMERLY OF OLDERBERG & TAGGERT,)
are the most perfect-fitting Shirts of the age.

Orders promptly attended to. mh26-thstn3m

ARCH STREET. 606. FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER DEPOT. AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, AT MODERATE PRICES. FOUR PREMIUMS AWARDED FOR SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS.

G. A. HOFFMANN. 606 ARCH STREET, 606. 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. PINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business, Also, con-NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
tf Four doors below the Continental. CLOTHING

> Fine Clothing, WANAMAKER & BROWN "OAK HALL," S. E. cor. 6th & Market.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY INVESTMENT. PRICES SURE TO ADVANCE,

CASSIMERES.

NEW DIAGONOLS. NEW MIXTURES. NEW 6-4 COATINGS. NEW 6-4 MELTONS

LADIES' CLOAKINGS. BOYS' CLOTHING READY-MADE. BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER. COOPER & CONARD. ap4-tf S. E. corner NINTH AND MARKET Sts.

JOHN KELLY, JR., TAILOR, HAS REMOVED FROM 1022 CHESTNUT STREET.

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. RLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50.



HARDWARE. CLOSING OUT AT OLD PRICES. 427 MARKET and 416 COMMERCE Streets.

The Stock of a WHOLESALE HOUSE, comprising a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS. COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS COTTON SAIL DOOR of all descriptions for all unbers and brands.

Rayen's Duck Awning Trylls, of all descriptions for Tents, Awnings, Trunk, and Wagon Covers.

Also, Paper hiannfacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to feet wide. Tarpanlin, Bolting, Ball Twing, &c.

1003 JONES' Alley.

SPRING MILLINERY. NO. 615 CHESTNUT STREET, The undersigned has now open a

Have now in stock, and are daily receiving, a handsom FANCY DRY GOODS

All purchased since the recent DECLINE IN GOLD AND EXCHANGE. SMALL ADVANCE FOR CASH.

SPRING 1863. 1863. DRY GOODS.

HOOD, BONBRIGHT, & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS, NO. 435 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. The attention of the TRADE is invited to their large STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Among which are choice brands of Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, Madder Prints, De Laines. Ginghams, Lawns, and NEWEST STYLES DRESS GOODS. MEN'S WEAR

IN GREAT VARIETY. GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO CASH BUYERS.

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

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

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS, IN ANY MARKET. MODERATE PRICES.

mh9-tap28 DAVID ROGERS, No. 45 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, Importer and Jobber of MEN AND BOYS' WEAR, LADIES' CLOAKINGS, &c.

CPRING STOCK SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. A. W. LITTLE & CO.,

mb5-2m No. 325 MARKET STREET. SPRING.

RIEGEL; WIEST, & ERVIN, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS;

No. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA

JAMES, KENT,

Goods will find our Stock large Low Figures. In certain classes of Goods we offer inducements to

purchasers unequalled by any other house in

SANTEE, & CO.,

DRY GOODS. Nos. 339 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA, LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

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, YARD, GILLMORE, & CO.; Importers and Jobbers of SILKS

FANCY DRY GOODS, NOS. 617 CHESTNUT AND 614 JAYNE STS., Have now open, of THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, & LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK SPRING GOODS, COMPRISING DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS. GLOVES, &c. WHITE GOODS, LINENS, FURNISHING GOODS, EM-

BROIDERIES, AND LACES.

The attention of the trade is requested. SPRING. 1863. JOHNES, BERRY, & CO.,

(Successors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.) No. SAT MARKET, and 534 COMMERCE Streets PHILADELPHIA, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILK

FANOY DRY GOODS. lave now open a LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK

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. fel3-ti PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c. TAMES S. EARLE & SON, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LOOKING GLASSES. DRALERS IN OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PORTRAIT,

PICTURE, and PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. EXTENSIVE LOOKING GLASS WAREBOOMS AND GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, ial-tf 816 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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

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

SPRING MILLINERY.

A LOT OF RIBBONS AND FLOWERS Of last season's importation, will be CLOSED OUT VERY CHEAP. M. BERNHEIM,

No. 726 CHESTNUT STIEET. STRAW GOODS, 1863. FRENCH FLOWERS LACES AND RIBBONS, OF THE LATEST FASHIONS

THOS. KENNEDY & BR. 'S, No. 720 CHESTNUT Street, below EIGHH.

JUST OPENED

SPRING BROOKS & ROSENHEM, (Late Rosenheim, Brooks, & Co.), No. 431 MARKET STREET. North Side Tave now open, and are daily making additions A HANDSOME VARIETY OF

RIBBONS, BONNETS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, FLOWES,

MILLINERY GOODS IN GENERA. o which the attention of the trade is respectfuy soli

MISSES O'BRYAN, 1107 TAL-NUT Street, will open PARIS MILINERY FOR THE SPRING, on THURSDAY, And 9th, addin* 8 P R I N G 163

WOOD & CARY. No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET Have now in store a complete stock of STRAW AND MILLINERY GOOS. STRAW HATS AND BONNETS MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS

FANCY AND CHAPE BONNETS.
FRENCH FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c. To which they respectfully invite the attention of ar hants and Milliners. CASH BUYERS will find special advantage in examing this stock before purchasing. fe28-2 MILLINERY

AND
STRAW GOODS.

JOSEPH HAMBURGER,
25 South SECOND Stree
Has now open a large stock of Ribbons, Artificial Flowe,
&c., to which he respectfully invites the attention
Milliners and Merchants. Goods received daily fra
New York auctions. FIGHTH-STREET RIBBON STORI No. 107 North EIGHTH Street.

Ne would inform our customers, and the ladies sentrally, that we open this day a full and nery superious following and Summer seasons, which we are prepared to effer, wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable results. No. 4 CORD-EDGE RIBBONS, all colors, \$1 per year. BEST BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, with white ges,

BONNET SILKS of every shade, plain and plai. BONNET CRAPES, LACES, ILLUSIONS, BLADES, BURNET CHARTS, CONTROL OF THE STREET OF THE dualines.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHAKER HOOS.

THE BEST NEW YORK AND FRENCH DNNET
FRAMES, lower than they can be bought elsewere, by He dozen or single.

Give us a call.

No. 107 North EIGHTH freet. SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES. THE "SLOAT" MACHINE, WITH GLASS PRESSER FOOT,
NEW STYLE HEMMER, BAIDER,

THE TAGGART & FARR MACHNES. Agency-N. E. corner NINTH and CHERRY reets. SINGER'S

SEWING MACHINES For Family Sewing and Manufacturing Proposes 810 CHESTNUT STREET,

TRIMMINGS, &c.

Evans & Hassall, MILITARY FURNISHERS,

No. 418 ARCH STREET

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUL. A GENCY FOR THE SALL OF UNITED STATES STAMPS, No. 57 South THIRD Street, first door above Gestaut. A full supply of all kinds of TAX STAMPS costantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit.

A liberal discount allowed on amounts of \$50 and up-

Orders by Mail promptly attended to Office Hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. JACOB E. RIDGWAY No. 57 South THIRI Street. UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT
Of Pennsylvania, embracing the First, Sevenith,
Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth wards of the city of Philadelphila.

GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS AND CURES OF THE CELEBRATED

the fifth instant, third and including Sturday, the 9th day of May, 1863.

PENALTIES.

All persons who fail to pay the annul taxes on gold and silver plate, carriages, billiard table, and pleasure yachts, on or before the aforesaid 9th offmay, 1833, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof, as provided for in the this section, of the excise law of July 1, 1862.

All persons who in like manner shal fail to take out their fleenses, as required by law, on a before the 9th day of May, 1862, will incur a penalty of three times the amount of said licenses, in accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the excise law aloresaid:

Money of the United States only received.

JOHN H. DISHL, Cellector, apped may be apped to the section of the DISHL, Cellector, apped may be supported by the section of the DISHL, Cellector, apped may be supported by the section of the provisions of the 59th section of the excise law aloresaid:

Money of the United States only received.

"EXCELSIOR" HAMS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. NONE GENUINE UNLESS BRANDED "J. H. M. & CO. PHILADA. EXCELSIOR." J. H. MICHENER & CO.,

"EXCELSIOR" SUGAR-CURED HAMS.

Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Styet, Between Arch and Race streets, Philadelphia The justly-celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS arroaded by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themsel's) expressly for FAMILY USE, are of delicious flave, free from the unpleasant sate of sait, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. AS-3m BOWEN & CO.'S LITHOGRAPHIO Southwest Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESTNIT Sta.

NO. 515 MINOR STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Every description of
LITHOGRAPHY, PLATE PRINTING, and CLORING
EXECUTED IN THE MOST SUPERIOR MANNE.

mblo-tf DENSIONS.—\$100 BOUNTY AND PAY procured and collected for Soldies, Sallors, and the relatives of such as are deceased, attrassonable and satisfactory rates. Soldiers who have breat the years, and all soldiers who have been tipharged by years, and all soldiers who have been tipharged to reason of wounds received in battle, are no entitled to reason of wounds received in Dattle, are upsion, the \$100 bounty; and the latter, also, to a masion, JAMES FULTON, Solicitor for Clamants, mhit 424 WALJUT Street.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1868. THE MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON. MISSISSIPPI SOUADRON.

HELENA, Arkansas, April 11, 1863. pondence of The Press. 1 LIt is now too late for me to give you in detail the vents of the Yazoo Pass Expedition, or more properly speaking, of the two expeditions, and the he-roic and noble fights of the United States gunboat Chillicothe, which alone and unsustained by the army fought Fort Greenwood three several times, receiving fifty-nine terrific shots, and having in killed and wounded, out of a crew of less than sixty, twenty-two killed and wounded. The expedition is not a failure by any means, but t would have been a perfect success but for the needess, yes, criminal delays of the army officers at Helena in fitting out transports for the troops, and for the delay, after the expedition got through the Pass into Cold Water river, of Lieutenant Commander General Ross, of the army, and the commanders of the Chillicothe and Baron De Kalb would have

but for the delays of their superiors, or but for their The expedition is so far a great success in this, that it has entirely destroyed all prospects for crops of any kind on the Yazoo Pass, on the Cold Water, and on the Tallahatchie. In addition to the above very important item, all the cotton, cotton-gins, plants ion houses, and negro quarters, all the corn and all the cattle, and all of the fences on these streams, we itterly destroyed; besides the rebel loss in killed and wounded and in prisoners, and from desertion was e. Their greatest loss, however, was in the very large amount of cotton they destroy ed to keep us from getting it, and the loss of a great umber of their negroes, who were brought out un der the provisions of the President's proclamation nd in the complete demoralization of what were left. A portion of the negroes that the Yazoo Pass Expedition caused to leave their masters, are now being drilled at this point as Federal soldiers. The breaking of the levees in getting into the Pass will destroy all the country adjacent to our route and will render the whole upper portion of the Stat of Mississippi so sickly, that it will be impossible for their armies to remain in the localies we have ust visited. The same may be said of all the Lake

Providence country and that of Vicksburg, and, in fact, of all the States on the Mississippi river-for the levees are broken from Memphis to New Orleans. and cannot soon be repaired, for the negroes won't work, and Southern chivalry have to fight not only the Yankees, but starvation, There is a movement on the tapls to-day that indicates a complete concentration of all the troops, from Memphis down, on the City of Hills, as the rebels poetically style Vicksburg. If, as I suppose

I will not go wanting for material to keep up my I think we will strike this time by the way of Lake Providence—and, should we fail again, we beg to all to the minds of our friends the anecdote of Bruce

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Progress of Our Great Armada-Vicksburg to be Assaulted from Below by our Entire Force—The Yazoo Pass Expedition—1st CINCINNATI, April 20.—You may look for important news from Vicksburg about this time, and I think it will be nothing less than that the passage of the river batteries by the upper fleet has been accomplished with transports and an assault by 70,000 men by the way of Warrenton. Part of the boats forming the Yazoo expedition have arrived at Mem-phis. The damage has been appraised as follows:

The John Bell, \$1,483; the Key West, \$2,225; the Mariner, \$2,800; the Tecumseh, \$5,800. NEGRO SOLDIERS IN ARKANSAS. CINCINNATI, April 20.-The 1st African Regiment much enthusiasm, and some of them are very proud of the service of soldiers in our army. GEN. THOMAS' PLAN FOR THE EMPLOY-MENT OF COLORED TROOPS IN THE SOUTHWEST. CAIRO, April 20,-Below will be found Genera plantations. He says he wishes it had been done a omplete, but even yet much may be done: First. The Government of the United States, in

complete, but even yet much may be done:

First. The Government of the United States, in order to secure the safety of commerce and navigation on the Mississippi, have determined to locate on or near its beach a loyal population, who will protect, instead of destroying, as is now done, the ireedom of commercial intercourse on this great inland sea. That this policy may the more speadily specify its initiation, George B. Field, Captain A. E. Sinkile, and Rey. D. S. Liyermore are hereby appointed commissioners, whose duty it shall be to superintend the letting of plantations to persons of proper character and qualifications, and to see that the mutual obligations between the negroes and their employers or superintendents, shall be faithfully performed; to attend in some measure to their moral and intellectual wants, and generally to carry out the policy of the Government regarding negroes that are to be put to agricultural pursuits.

Second. It being deemed the best policy as far as possible to make the employment and subsistence of negroes a matter to be left to private enterprise, plantations will be placed in possession of such persons as commissioners shall deem of good character, and pecuniary responsibility, and in lieu of rent a tax will be collected upon the product of the land, payable to such agents as the Treasury Department shall designate, care being taken to secure, as far as possible, the just rights of employee and employed, and in all cases the negroes will be furnished with enough clothing for comfort in advance of their earnings, in consequence of their extreme destitution, and in no case will negroes be subject to corporal punishment by the lash or other cruel and unusual modes.

Third, Upon the occupancy of plantations inspect.

canimas, in consequence of their extreme destitution, and in no case will negroes be subject to corporal punishment by the lash or other cruel and unusual modes.

Third. Upon the occupancy of plantations inspectors will visit each plantation and take an inventory
of all the property upon the estate. Crops yet ungathered will be turned over to be gathered by the
lessee, upon such terms as shall secure to the Government its fair share, while all movable property,
stock; grain, &c., will be taken possession of by the
Government or sold to the lessee, if he so desires, at
their appraised value, payable out of the proceeds of
the plantation in the fall. The appraisers to be appointed by the commissioners, unless otherwise designated by the Government.

Fourth. After the lessee shall have taken possession of the plantation, as many negroes of average
quality as he may desire shall be turned over to him
upon the order of the commissioners, the lessee entering into bonds to employ them until the first of
February, 1864, and to feed, clothe, and treat humanely, all the negroes thus turned over, the clothing to be deducted from their wages, and to be furmished atcost.

Fifth. If it shall be found impracticable in consequence of the lateness of the season to find persons
of sufficient character and responsibility to give employment to all the negroes coming within the lines
of the army, the commissioners may appoint superintendents, under whose supervision the soil may be
cultivated for the exclusive use of the Government.

Sixth. The wages paid for labor shall be as follows: For able-bodied men, over fifteen years of
age, seven dollars per month; for children, between the ages of twelve and fifteen,
half price.

Children under twelve years of age shall not be
used as field hands, and families must be kent to-

over litteen years of age, live dollars per month; for children, between the ages of twelve and fifteen, half price:

Children under twelve years of age shall not be used as field hands, and families must be kept together when they so desire. The tax on the products of the plantation in lieu of rent shall be at the rate of two dollars per bale of 400 pounds of cotton, and five cents per bushel on corn and potatoes.

Seventh. Whilst military protection will not be guarantied for the saiety of persons engaged in cultivating the soil, yet all troops will be required to give protection where it can be done without injury to the service, and it is confidently believed that the military organizations of the negroes will afford all the protection necessary.

Eighth. Commanders of the army will render the commissioners such military assistance as may be necessary, without injury to the service, for the execution of their duties. The commissioners will report their proceedings to the Secretary of Warevery two weeks.

Given under my hand at Milliken's Bend, La, Arril 15 1863 by authority of instructions from the every two weeks.

Given under my hand at Milliken's Bend, La.,
April 15, 1863, by authority of instructions from the
Secretary of War. L. THOMAS,

JUDGMENT AGAINST THE REBEL SE-CRETARY OF WAR.—Quite an important case was on trial yesterday in the Circuit Court now being held here by Judge James C. Smith, which resulted in a judgment of about \$1,800 and \$200 costs against Judah P. Benjamin, the Rebel Secretary of War. The suit was brought by Thomas C. Bates, who had about \$50,000 in claims to collect at the South. Mr. Bates employed Benjamin to collect these claims. The latter agreed to do so for \$5,000. After doing a portion of the business, and collecting enough money to pay himself the \$5,000, Benjamin refused to have anything further to do with the business, and would not pay over the money collected. Mr. Bates sues him and recovers, as before stated. Benjamin had three partners, so the plaintiff recovers a judgment for about one-third of the actual claim, It is stated that the Rebel Secretary of War has considerable property in New Orleans, and the judgment has been sent there for collection.—Rockester Democrat.

was killed, and two persons injured. Thompson's Express messenger was also wounded.

The accident occurred on the 9.40 A. M. train from Worcester. The baggage mester, named Wasson, was instantly killed. Mr. Hydo, the express messenger, received serious internal injuries, and four other persons were seriously injured.

A portion of the train is a complete, wreck, while the remainder fortunately escaped. The sufferers were promptly removed to the Swan House, where they receive every attention.

No detention of the trains was caused by the accident.

NEW YORK CITY.

their respective desks. In the rear of these were the House printing telegraph machines. They exactly resemble pianos, and were being played upon with great velocity by the artists who had them in charge. The second story is appropriated to the uses of the officers of the company. Here I met that accomplished gentleman, the new chief engineer, Marshall Lefferts, so well-remembered in Washington and elsewhere, as the colonel of the great 7th Regiment, an organization which from being the pride of this metropolis became a national example, as well because of its prompt patriotism ence of The Press.] New York, April 18, 1863. PROSPERITY ems to be the rule, rather than the most general exception even, with all branches of industry. Every mortal shopkeeper, from the merchant prince down to the humblest tradesman, appears to be doing a maximum business; nearly all vendable commodifies are dearer than usual, but the buyers for everything are plentiful, and have the cash. The great dealers in the more expensive luxuries of arranged to accommodate over one thousand cells of "Grove's and Prinsen's Coke" battery. Here is where the telegraphic fibres that atretch all over the land are fed with fire. All these iron nerves are brought into the building through the cupols which surmounts the building, and from which we had a gorgeous view of the city, the bay, and the adjacent country. What wealth, poverty, vice, ambition, hopes, and fears, are at work in this heaving and contentious mass! What life and death!
What a buye and terrife struggle to fill the bids. dress and housekeeping, whose yearly store rents are so many fortunes, make no complaint of a falling off of custom, and meet their notes with a promptiude indicative of steady thrift. Though public charities of all kinds have but to appeal to be answered by the most liberal contributions, their deand contentious mass! What life and death! What a busy and terrific struggle to fill the brief space of the one with honor or with riches; what a neglect of the certainty of the other! From this height I could fancy the marvellous mission of the telegraphic machine. Stretching in one unbroken nerve to San Francisco in one direction, and to Cape Race in another, Mr. Sandford expects it shortly to endants are fewer now than ever before. All rough the cold weather, and up to the present time, there has been less suffering amongst the poor of this city than was ever known previously for the same period. From twenty-five to thirty

different places of public amusement are open every week, and all receiving ample patron-The money market is absolutely pletho age. The money market is absolutely pletno-ric for certain and uncertain investments of every lescription-Government stocks, real estate, bond and mortgage, and railway paper. Take the apprentice boys, and they all seem to have more money to spend for pleasure than ever before. If we are not living upon a tremendous financial bubchieved a fame such as the war has not produced, ble—if what we are using for ready money is really so much cash—if the present financial policy of the nation is as sound, systematic, and well guarded gainst contingencies, as it certainly appears to be and as every attendant circumstance and consume ndicates that it is, our country is an enigma, and s miracle amongst the Powers of the earth. Nothing nakes the ultimate annihilation of the Souther ebellion so certain as this vigorous prosperity of the North; for while it continues, and while bank-

ruptcy and famine make proportionate havoc mongst our enemies, battles, won or lost, can only e the accidents of the war, in no way affecting its final issue. THE FASHIONS or the remainder of the spring and the whole of the ummer season are already revealed by the oracles nd promise to make "Miss Flora McFlimsay, o Madison Square," more glorious for Saratoga, New onnet suggestive of woven steam, trimmed with flowers and feathers of exquisitely tortured straw. Her hair will present an assortment of all the fanciful forms, mixtures, aggregate attitudes, bizarre curvatures, and bewildering conglomerations of which the capillary, aided by oily art, is at all sus-ceptible. The most conspicuous object of the "rear elevation" of this marvellous head-piece, will be a nigh golden comb, enriched with mosaics, or adorn ed with jewels. From the middle-distance of the nit, a bird-of-paradise feather will curve backward in gentle agitation, to fall delicately to the Miss McFlimsay's favorite necklace will composed of the most delicately-tinted amber beads

attainable. Her dress will be a rich moire of peach blossom, or light violet hue, with all the rarities of polite botany scattered vivaciously over they approach the bottom of the skirt, where they lose themselves in a superb border of heavy satin flower garden. This last idea is a modification of the Eugenie border, which represented a branch of a cherry tree with leaves and fruit, a brid's nest half hidden by the foliage, but still revealing its eggs, and a bird flying out of it. Miss McFlimsay's rival for the heart of Charles Augustus the younger, will wear—well, you may judge what she will wear by a little circumstance I am about to relate. On Fri day evening, when the steamer British Queen had just arrived here from Havana, and while the pasgetting their carpet bags "passed" by the custom-

house officer in charge, a fashionable young-lady passenger, who was accompanied by her mamma timidly requested said urbane and susceptible official to "please to pass my birds," These "birds," were contained in a small glass case, and proved to be a number of very brilliant glow worms. It is the custom with the belles of Havana society to enclos these flaming insects in the lace or crape flounces of their dresses as ornaments, and the effect. I car to be introduced here this summer, and Miss Mc Flimsay's queenly rival will exploit it.
A SISTER OF GERALD GRIFFIN,

phen's Roman Catholic Church in this city, a few days ago. Though born in Limerick, Ireland, se venty-two years ago, she had resided in this country for many years, having a true Irish regard for ou republican institutions, and gaining a large circle of warm personal friends, no less by her refined intel-lectual characteristics than by her amiable qualities of heart. Another name, having honorable men of death lately. Mr. Gabriel Franchere, who died at St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 12th, was a member of the firm of Franchere & Co., of this city, and the

last survivor of John Jacob Astor's famous "Astorio" expedition. Washington Irving, in his fine book of "Astoria," quotes largely, and whiterendiffer from Mr. Tranchere, who became an intimate friend of the author.

A LARGE WAGER was won yesterday in this style: From ten o'clock n the morning until sunset, the Broadwayites were edified with the appearance upon the oross walk of one of the streets intersecting Broadway just above Grace Church, of a very distingué sweeper, whos costume, excepting his coat, hat, and boots, was that of a fashionable gentleman. Diligently he plied his rugged broom before the steps of each person crossing the street in question, revealing on reaching the curb, and solicited contributions fo corners towards evening, to stare at him, and though his business had been good all day, it then became a gorgeous shower of pennies and postal currency. At sunset (or near that) he suddenly stopped his work, threw his broom clear across Broadway jumped into a carriage which had just driven up close by, and was whirled away around the corner of Fourteenth street before the spectators had suffi-Probably you have already guessed the true facts of the case; the mysterious sweeper was a young

man of fashion, who had made a bet with a friend the night before that he could collect twenty dollars in a day from the public by playing sweeps to be a close secret between the two until the wager was decided, and he who offered the bet pledged himself not to recognize any of his friends who might encounter him during his employment with the broom, nor make any advances, or confidences, or give any intimations of which any ragged sweeper might not legitimately avail him-self. The amount he actually collected was \$27.15. The ladies were most liberal in their donations, and postals. They "pitied" him most generously, and which was passing slowly, to hand him her contri prosperous genuine vagrants; let him get himself up in the "reduced gentleman" style, and he can make a fine income—while the novelty lasts. PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS are as numerous as ever, and very liberally patro-

nized still; but the approach of the warm weather is having a slowly thinning effect upon all the au-diences. At the Academy of Music, the "Ballo" is to be given on Monday night, the special benefit of Mazzoleni, the tenor, and then the opera season is ended. At Niblo's, Miss Heron comes out in "Aurors Floyd." Miss Lucille Western, despairing of success in polished characters, goes back to her native "French Spy;" and that dramatic sacrifice o womanly modesty is announced at the Winter Garden. Actors and actresses can never hope to be respected like other people whilst first-class theatres tolerate plays which no modest woman can look upon without blushing. Miss Laura Keene, who intends to take her company on another starring tour during the summer, is doing a rather unequa "new" plays. At Wallack's, "My Noble Son-in-Law" is still announced. Gottschalk is sentimen-talizing the fashionables, at Irving Hall, with digiverstringing. The various other entertainments o the day—or evening—suggest nothing to mention.
STUYVESANT.

AN EDITORIAL LETTER.

From the Washingron "Chronicle."]

being held here by Judge James C. Smith, which resulted in a judgment of about \$1,800 and \$200 costs against Judah P. Benjamin, the Rebel Secretary of War. The suit was brought by Thomas C. Bates, who had about \$60,000 in olating to collect at the south of the business and collecting enough money to pay himself the \$5000 Benjamin refused to have anything further to do with the business, and would not pay over the money collecting. But the south of the business and would not pay over the money collecting. The Bates mest him and recovers, as before stated. Mr. Bates mest him and recovers, as before stated. Mr. Bates mest him and recovers, as before stated. Mr. Bates mest him and recovers, as before stated. Mr. Bates mest him and recovers, as before stated. Mr. Bates mest him and recovers, as before stated. Mr. Bates mest him and recovers, as before stated. Mr. Bates mest him and recovers, as before stated. Mr. Bates mest him and recovers, as before taked. Mr. Bates mest him and recovers, as before taked. Mr. Bates mest him and recovers, as before taked. Mr. Bates mest him and recovers, as before taked. Mr. Bates mest him and recovers, as before taked. Mr. Bates mest him and recovers, as before taked. Mr. Bates mest him and recovers, as before taked. Mr. Bates mest him and recovers, as before taked. Mr. Bates mest him and recovers, as before taked. Mr. Bates mest him and recovers, as before taked. Mr. Bates mest him and recovers, as before taked. Mr. Bates mest him and recovers, as before taked. Mr. Bates mest him and recovers and the second mr. Bates messages was a state of the second mr. Bates messages was a vermiture for children and delisting and mr. Bates messages was also wounded.

Woodsparts, Mass., April 90.—An accident occurred his morning, two miles scale of words have been also message was also wounded.

Railroad Accident.

Woodsparts, Mass., April 90.—An accident occurred his morning, two miles scale of words and the subject of the was statified and the business of was still durfer on this interesting

side, and materials for writing, and a book in which he entered every message after it had been sent. Here the Morse system was used, and I think at least thirty-five persons are constantly at work at a public meeting, as early as convenient, a committee of three or more discreet citizens, charged with the duties beroinsfter mentioned.

THREE CENTS

Race in another, Mr. Sandford expects it sheach Europe via the Atlantic cable. When

reach Europe via the Atlantic cable. When this is laid, this nerve, or nerves, will vibrate in Pckin, China, and in Yeddo, Japan. He estimates that when the great Russian scheme of a telegraphic line and cable by way of Behring's Strait is accomplished, of which. he entertains no doubt, the earth will be girdledt in less time than Puck could do it. The American Telegraph Company own over eight thousand miles of telegraph line, and more than sixteen thousand miles of wire. They have four hundred and thirty-two offices and employ some afficen hundred persons. They connect with all the main telegraphic lines of this country and Great Britain. Add to this enormous wealth and power the fact that they own the patents for a new and faster system of telegraphing, which is now being perfected, and you have some conception of the magnitude of an enterprise which, within my own recollection, was made the sooff and scorn of the doubter, and which for a nearling coverage the

tion of the magnitude of an enterprise which, within my own recollection, was made the scoff and scorn of the doubter, and which for a period covered the inventor, Mr. Morse, with all the mortification that resulted from the jealousy of some and the ignorance of more. Unlike many other discoverers, he lives to enjoy, the fruits of his genius, and to prove an exception to the rule that great minds are only the laborers and sufferers for an ungrateful posterity.

The experiments indicate a change in the entire status of telegraphing, a reduction of expenses to the

Inhorers and sufferers for an ungrateful posterity.

The experiments indicate a change in the entire status of telegraphing, a reduction of expenses to the company, and in the cost to its customers. Beside the general connections of this great association, the company owns a "City Line," which embraces the whole metropolis and suburbs, including Long Island, Staten Island, and a number of the river towns. Under this organization it has already established 18 offices, and expects to have 14 more prior to the first of June. The advantages of such a telegraph as this are beyond calculation. It will prove to be a new power to the company and a vast social and business convenience ito the public. And I was not surprised to hear that particular attention was being given to the details of the whole plan. The penny post and all other inventions to facilitate local correspondence will be contemptible in comparison with this city line of electrical intercourse. A gentleman can invite a sudden party of fifty to his house, reaching his friends who are miles away in a few minutes, and all this as genteelly as if it were done by cards. Tidings of good or bad import, messages of hostility and messages of love, sales of stocks and sales of property, and the myriad bys, can be sent and answered with equal rapidity and accuracy.

As I saw the intelligent young fellows sitting at

boys, can be sent and answered with equal rapidity and accuracy.

As I saw the intelligent young fellows sitting at their cozy deaks, sending off and copying despatches, a thought occurred to me, why does not this great company employ females to do at least a share of this sort of work? One of the great unsolved problems of civilization is the proper reward and often the final rescue of the thousands of honest women in the over-swollen cities of the Old World and the New. Can it be accomplished, Mr. Sandford? This great establishment is entitled, "The American Telegraph Company," chartered by the State of New Jersey in 1859. Present officers—E. S. Sandford, president; Marshall Lefferts, chief engineer; Cambridge Livingstone, secretary. Main office, 145 Broadway, corner of Liberty street.

J. W. F.

STATES IN REBELLION.

General Wise Occupies Williamsburg, Virginia—Business of Running the Blockade—General Hooker said to be Advancing—The Food Supply and Cotton Panic—Siege

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

DEATH OF A REBEL CONGRESSMAN.

DEATH OF A REBEL CONGRESSMAN.

Hon. W. M. Cook, of Missouri, representative of the
St. Louis district in the Confederate Congress, died in
Petersburg, Va., on Tuesday last, at the residence of
Mr. D'Aroy Faul. He was one of the commissioners
who came from Missouri to Virginia before the war, for
conference with the authorities here. He was afterward
aid to Governor Jackson, and, during the war, was on
the staff of General Steiting Price, and went through
several engagements in the West under that command
ext. Judge Cook was about forty years of age. He was
a native of Norfolk. Va., and a graduate of the University of Virginia. He leayes a widow and seven children
in St. Louis. His remains will be interred in Petersburg
to-day.

THE "FOOD SUPPLY" QUESTION-PLAN SUGGEST-ED BY THE REBEL SECRETARY OF WAR.

make the following extracts:

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by S3 00 um in advance) at..... 32 00 Larger Clubs than Twenty will be charged at the same rate. \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instances can these terms be deviated from as they afford very little more than the cost of the paper. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an

extra copy of the Paper will be given

THE WAR PRESS,

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

2. Let it be the duty of this committee to ascertain from each citizen in lie county or parish what amount of surplus corn and meat, whether bacon, pork, or beef, the can spare for the use of the army, after reserving a sinply for his family and those dependent on him for food. Let this committee fix a price which is deemed by them a just compensation for the articles farnished, and inform the citizens what this price is, so that each may know, before delivery, what price is to be paid for the articles furnished. ation of the supplies to some convenient & untation with the officer who is to receive at the committee make delivery of the & twing payment of the price, and assume to get it over to the citizens who have fur

nittee.

5. As this appeal is made to the people for the benefit of our brave defenders now in the army, the department piles with confidence on the patriotism of the people that it omer than just compensation would be fixed by the committees, nor accepted by those whose chief motive will be to sid their country, and not to make undue rains out of the needs of our noble soldiers.

A COTYLON DATES AND THE AMERICA A COTTON PANIC AND ITS CAUSES. A COTTON PANIC AND ITS CAUSES.

From the Macon Telegraph I
Cotton took a terrible fright in the Macon market on
Saturday. The speculators had been foot-balling it back
and forth till they had kicked it up to forty odd cents
a pound; but saturday morning telegrams came from
Augusta to buy no more a maximum of twenty cents.
This, you will observe, left a maximum of twenty cents.
between buyers and holders, and the result was nothing
done, nor was there any effort to accommodate the difference. Nobody wanted to buy. From an object of the
fond and eager pursuit, cotton suddenly sunk into universal disfavor. has no cotton and other produce in the hands of speculative holders. The tax is ten percent, or say twenty dollars per bale. Another cause was the failure of the one acre bill in the Legislature. The crop of this year, under the three-acre law now in force, liberally construed as it will be in practice, will largely swell that volume of this idle product, now lying weless and cumbersome in all the market towns of the State.

Thus it will be seen that at the moment the paper makers took frightat the price of cotton a concatenation of eyents has come to their relief, and the old staple will probably subside quietly again in sober habits and safe prices. Indeed, we shall not be surprised to see it go very low. Planters will be indisposed to hold it as an annual tax of five percent, and specultaors will not like it much better at ten.

EUROPE.

Letter from Earl Russell Defending the Arrest, Examination, and Seizure of all Suspicious Vessels by American Cruisers-lord Palmerston Pledges Himself and Party in Favor of Non-Intervention—The Rebel Cotton Loan—W. H. Russell on Ser-vile Insurrection as a Legitimate Aid to the Union Course. the Union Cause. THE LATE SEIZURES BY FEDERAL CRUIZERS.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM EARL RUSSELL. FOREIGN OPPICE, April 3, 1863.

Sir: I am now directed by Earl'Russell to make you acquainted with the conclusion at which, having considered, in communication with the law officers of the Crown, your letter of the 26th of March, requesting to be informed in regard to the right of British vessels to trade with Matamoros, her Majesty's Government have arrived.

with a view to obtain the immediate restitution of the ship and cargo, with full compensation, and without the delay of proceedings in a prize court.

Her Majesty's Government, however, cannot, without violating the rules of international law, claim for British vessels navigating between Great Britain and these places any general exemption from the belligerent right of visitation by the cruisers of the United States, nor can they proceed upon any general assumption that such vessels may not so act as to render their capture lawful and justifiable. Nothing is more common tian for those who contemplate a breach of blockade, or the carriage of contraband, to disguise their purpose by a simulated destination and by deceptive papers; and the situation of the ports on the coast of Mexico, with reference to the Confederate States, is such as to make it not only possible, but in many cases probable, that an ostensible Mexican destination would be resorted to as a cover for objects which would really justify capture. It has already happened, in many cases, that British vessels have been seized while engaged in voyages apparently Lunful, which vessels have afterwards been proved in the prize courts to have been really guilty of endeavoring to break the blockade, or of carrying contraband to the Confederaies.

of Washington, N. C., &c.
From the Richmond Dispatch of the 16th instant we blockade, or of carrying contraband to the Contederates.

It is the right of the belligerent to capture all vessels reasonably suspected of either of these transgressions of international law, and whenever any such case of casture is alleged, the case cannot be withdrawn from the consideration of the prize court of the captor. After the case has undergone investigation, it is the duty of the prize court to restore any such prizes unlawfully made, with costs and damages, and the proper time for the interference of her Majesty's Government is, in general, when the prize courts have refused redress for a capture which the evidence shows to have been unjustifiable. make the following extracts:

THE WILLIAMSBURG AFFAIR.

From a letter written by an officer of General Wise's command to a gentleman in this city, under date of the 18th, we have some information with reference to affairs at Williamsburg. The letter states that the enemy had surrendered the possession of the town to our forces, and that we have troops there. The citizens of the place were moving out rapidly, perhaps in anticipation of further fighting, and were receiving the protection of our forces. The officers of the Insane Asylum have appealed to Gen. Wise for protection, which was accorded. A considerable number of conscripts and contrabands were captured by our men. The loyal people of that section have sayed a large amount of forage, which was being hauled awas as rapidly as the means of transportation would allow. There was also some bacon and salt secured. Our forces were greeted by the people of the ancient town with marked manifestations of delight.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNING FROM NASSAU. fiable.

Her Majesty's Government cannot, upon ex-parte statements, deny the belligerents in this war the exercise of those rights which, in all wars in which Great Britain has been concerned, she has claimed herself to exercise.

I am, str, your most obedient humble servant,
E. HAMMOND.

E. T. COUNLAY, Esq., No. 3 Leadenhall street.

were greefed by the people of the ancient town with marked munifestations of delight.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNING FROM NASSAU.

Some developments made by the Nassau correspondent of the Charleston Courter, about blockade running between the two cities, demand the attention of the Confederate authorities. The mail carried by the steamers is nothing less than free and turestricted postal communication between the Confederate and United States. At the office of the consignee in Nassau a bag is hung up, into which any person may drop a sealed letter, which is forwarded uninspected to Charleston, and thence by mail to its destination. At this end of the line no more caution is used than at the other. The mails are large enough to warrant their examination by an authorized Confederate officer at Charleston, where the letters from a for Nassau should, be seeding furselett. Another after the construction of the confederate officer at Charleston, where the letters from a faring pieces of consequent improper persons coming into our ports on these blockades steamers. After gretting to Charleston, they are seen in all parts of the Confederate officer and for Massau should be seeding fursely the cause. The correspondent gives an example:

I know of one instance where a foreigner, who has just come hack from Charleston, has talked loudly, and within earshot of a score of Yankees, of the defences of our city and coast. He boasted that he had been shown over the fortifications, and related what Confederate officers had told him of the strong and weak points of the steeners, who are striving to procure passages to Charleston. They may possibly have the less intentions in the view; but if no discrimination is made, what is to pre-LORD PALMERSTON ON NEUTRALITY. HE PROMISES NON-INTERVENTION FOR HIMSELF AND
HOPES IT FROM THE DERBYITES. HE PROJISES NON-INTERVENTION FOR HINSELF AND HOPES IT FROM THE DERBUTTES.

Lord Palmerston alluded to the American question, during his speech in Glasgow, in the following terms: 'I wish I could tell you that we anicipate any very early termination of that most lamentable struggle which is going on among our kindred upon the other side of the Atlantic. We must all deplore that unhappy war. The most unhappy of all wars is a civil war; but any interference on the part of the nations of Europe, so far from extinguishing the fame, would, in all human production, have only made to be a suffered and with the contact in the fame of the part of the nations of Europe, so far from extinguishing the fame, would, in all human production, have only made to be suffered and with the part of the striking his anison. In the contact in which the point of striking his anison. In the worst for his interposation, but would not avert, the blow levelled by the one against the other: I think their Government has determined rightly in not attempting intervention. A great and most estimable, part of our population has been suffering deep distress. That distress has been less, perhaps, among you in Scotland than in the districts south; but even here in Glasgow and in other places great misery has been experienced by the cessation of the supply of the great staple of our industry. But if we had attempted by forchile means to bring over that supply which, owing to the contest, has been withheld from us, I am convinced that, instead of diminishing the pressure, we should have increased the evil

steamers, who are striving to procure passages to Charles-ton. They may possibly have the best intentions in view; but, if no discrimination is made, what is to pre-yent black sheep from slipping through? Our authori-ties should refuse to permit any persona to enter the har-

sentatives of the Confederate States at either Nassau, Bermuda, or Havana.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

FREDERICKSBURG.

April 15.—Last night and nightbefore the Yankees had vivid lights and cars running all night. There appears to be two large fires last night in the direction of Aequia Greek. What all this indicates I cannot say. It looks like a Yankee movement somewhere.

Piring was heard across and up the river yesterday morning. Perhaps Stuart is after them.

A heavy rein is falling, which began last night.

Outrost, Near Port Royat, Va., April 12.—This is a memorable day in the annals of the Southern Confederacy—the second anniversary of the fall of Fort Sumpter—a propitions harbinger of the many brilliant triumphs of our arms subsequently. While we are still in the midst of a struggle that has snaken the American continent from centre to circumference, and excited the admiration of the whole of Europe for unprecedented prowess, we have reasons for feeling sanguine that, in the sequel, the bonnie blue flag will float proudly over the land that has been drenched with the blood of her chivalrous sons. While we sorrow over the dead that are scattered profusely over countless battle-fields, and feel the weight of the great sacrifices we have made, we are unwilling to sheathe the trenchant blade until we shall have avenged their lives and achieved a giorous independence. A partial abstement of the spring tides, together with the amelioration of the roads, may laduce "Fighting Joe" to move at any moment. Still there are no visible indications of an advance; he still lingers on the heights of Staford, looking wistfully at the Confederate camps. The Confederates, in return, look back to the hills of Staford, which are literally clad with tents, with a degree of indifference. Prof. Lowe makes daily aerial voyages, to ascertain if any new fortifications have been constructed, or if there has been any material that he inflated his balloon with, (gas.) Ballooning an enemy's camp or bivonac, for information in America, we h

spence, and atthough he is nearly related to Mr. J. B. Spence, there has not been, it it is said, the slightest business connection between them. Among the supporters of the loan it was stated that a large number of speculative sales were effected to day in order that the Cunard steamer on Saturday may carry out adverse prices. Nothing appears to have transpired politically to after its position or prospects, and it is with the cotton operators throughout the kingdom that the task of determining its value must still rest. Unfortunately, one result of this condition is, that the speculation in the London market assumes the character of that which is most congenial at Liverpool.

(From the Daily News.)

The scrip of the new Confederate loan was again very heavy to-day, and gradually declined, closing at 2% to 2 discount. Some of the sales were said to be attributable to an impression that Mr. John B. Spence, merchant of Liverpool, who has just stopped payment, is identified with the financial agent, of the Confederate Government. This, however, is not the case. Mr. John B. Spence, who has been fifteen years in business, and is well known, is a brother of Mr. James Spence, the Confederate agent, but is entirely unconnected with him in business. From the Herald.1

In the case of the Cofederate cotton loan, a further fall. In the quotation having occurred to-day, the scrip remained dull at the depreciation to the close. The drop is ascribed chiefly to heavy speculative sales, promoted by parties favorable to the North.

(From the Star. 1.

The Confederate cotton loan, the object of which is to get money here to pay for the war ships now building, in violation of law, in our ports for the Southern Confederate, and which; when launched a fortuight sines, suddenly obtained so much favor as to rise to a premium of five per cent, has already experienced as signal reverse of fortune. As the rotten nature of the security offered by the Confederate Government came to be better known, and, the scandalously illegal purposes to which the money was to be applied in Ragland were exposed, pecple who at first were thoughtlessly allured by the apparently splendid profits offered, took the alarm; and the consequence is, that the Confederate loan is now dealt with on our Stock Exchange at a discount of two per cent, and manifests all the symptoms of a commodity rapidly einking out of public favor.

INSURRECTION AS A WEAPON OF WAR. INSURRECTION AS A WEAPON OF WAR. [From Russell's London Army and Navy Gazetta.]

There is a journal in this metropolis which is the reputed organ of the Confederate States. At all events, the spaper, has decided Southern proclivities. In the last number it is asserted that civilized nations will think death. by powder and ball "is too respectable for men guilty of an attempt to incite an interior race to insurentiated."

sity of Virginia. He leaves a widow and seven children in St. Louis. His remains will be interred in Petersburg to-day.

THE SIEGE OF WASHINGTON, N. C.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, April 18.]

Much interest is felt in the progressing siege of Washington, N. C., by the Confederates under General Hill, which is increased from the fact that a force of about 10,000 Yankees marched from Newbern, thirty miles, to the relief of the place, was met at Blount creek, seventeen miles from Washington, and detasted by General Petitigrew. The Yankees were attempting to gain General Hill's rear, but after their, defeat fiel precipitately, cutting down the forest for miles in their own rear to impede the progress of our pursuing troops. As the garrison at Washington can no longer receive relinforcements or provisions by the river, they will be forced to surrender. A good deal of shelling between our batteries and the gunboats and town batteries has been going on. We have lost only two killed—James McKinntenies and the gunboats and town batteries has been going on. He have lost only two killed—James McKinntenies and the gunboats and town batteries has been going on the progress of the 'siege,' If says:

On Tuesday morning the firing commenced and, was continued for some hours. The Yankees replied from two gunboats and their shore batteries. One of the will we gunboats and their shore batteries. One of the will we gunboats and their shore batteries. One of the will we gunboats and their shore batteries. One of the will we gunboats and their shore batteries. One of the will we gunboat the Eagle—was severely damaged; the Wallington to effect hilleday with other guns, placed in position to effect hilleday with other guns placed in position to effect hilleday with other guns placed in position to effect hilleday with other guns placed in position to effect hilleday with other guns placed in position to effect hilleday with other guns placed in position to effect hilleday with other guns placed in position to effect hilleday with the death by powder and ball "is too respectable for mensurity of an attempt to incite an inferior race to insurrection." The allusion arises from a report that Federal officers of a certain negro regiment, which is said to have been taken in Florida, had been sentenced to be shot. This passage is one of many proofs that the Americans cannot comprehend the feelings of this country—it may be of any other—regarding the war. The aprising of a portion of an enemy subjects, inferior or superior in race, is a desirable object to effect—it is quite a legitimate operation of war. If Great Britain were engaged in a war with France, nothing would be more natural than for our enemy to excite Hindoo, Mussulman, or Arabio revolt. No rule of warfare would permit us to treat officers engaged in that service otherwise than as men conducting a legitimate operation. It is a necessary evil of a war, in which servile insurrection may be invoked by an invader; to increase the ordinary horrors and calamities of hostile occupation. When some years ago Southern statesmen, insolent and aggressive, threatened this country with war, it was remarked over and over again, in British journals, that the despatch of some of our West Indian regiments to Louisians or the correction would be a dreadful of I. Havould be a repetition of the Indian regiments. But it is an accident and a contingent of any war, in which a State of slavery on their shoulders. But it is an accident and a contingent of any war, in which a State of slaver regiments.

A Prize Schooner at New York. New Yonn, April 20.—The prize schooner Antelope has prived at this port from Charleston bar, via Port Royal. She was taken by the gunboat Memphis, with a cargo of sait or saltpetre. She reports having seen two Anglo-rebel steamers, bound toward Charleston, on the 12th

The French Gunboat Catinet. New York, April 20.—The French gunboat Catines arrived at this port this morning. The Catinet reports that she was 72 hours on her passage from Charleston. The New Ironsides was then at anchor off the bar.