SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1863.

NEWS from the Army of the Potomac contains nteresting details of Stoneman's expedition. Owing to rain-storms his original plan was frusrated; and, after scouring the country between Falmouth and Sulphur Springs, he rests at War-renton: Randolph's rebel Black Horse Cavalry had been dispersed, and Lieutenant Paine, commanding captured. Much to the disappointment of General Stoneman, the April rains have prevented any MAJOR GENERAL HALLECK'S visit to the Department of Virginia has encouraged the campaign in that quarter. With the earnest co-operation of Admiral Lee, it is believed that the enemy will soon be driven beyond the Blackwater. General Wise had asked relief for the starving inmates of the Lunatic Asylum at Williamsburg, with which petition General Keyes humanely complied. His adjutant general, Colonel Suydam, writes that the commanding general is unwilling that the impufation of inhumanity, so justly chargeable to the rebels, should rest upon the army of the Union. Admiral Lee reports a successful skirmish by Lieut. Cushing. News from North Carolina confirms the report that General Foster had left for Washington with re nforcements. Deserters from the rebels coming

daily into our lines substantiate the accounts of disaffection and starvation in the army of the enemy. General Naglee had started on the 18th in its pursuit. The Wilmington Journal views with chagrin General Hill's abandonment of the slege of Wash-DESPATORES have been received at headquarters of the Department of the Southwest, announcing General McNeil's arrival at Cape Girardeau, an the entire safety of that post as well as Pilot Knob The rebels were occupying Frederickstown, two miles east of Pilot Knob. In consequence of an extensive kidnapping of negroes, Governor Gamble has called four regiments of militia into service in the

St. Louis district. We give important details of onel Smart's engagement with Marmaduke, near In the rebel army the issue of whisky to troops, except in cases of extraordinary fatigue, was pro-hibited. The evil of flogging had become so general, that special orders were announced for its prohibi-tion. Rebel papers declare that the South can never e subjugated by starvation, but admit in every way

the bare condition of its commissariat. Nevertheless "the army is in fine condition." THE Polish committee in Paris is endeavoring to obtain a loan of two million dollars. The Polish emigrants in the French capital have supplied considerable sums, but they are insufficient, and large purchases of arms are required. Among the colections ordinarily made in the churches in Poland at the Easter fetes, the most fruitful this year has been that for the insurrection. More than one hundred thousand roubles, it is said, have been raised in this way. A particular mark has distinguished the box destined for this collection, and the persons who come to the church recognize it at once. In the common feasts which take place at this time of the year, the well-to-do families have all invited the workmen, and the citizens have renewed their oaths of fraternity. Those who have eaten together will,

perhaps, die together to morrow. Ar the recent, State election in Michigan, in the towns of Watertown, Dement. Wisner, Wells, and Kingston, all in the county of Tuscola, not a single Democratic vote was polled; every one for the Union. In the town of Wells the only man that was a Democrat last year came out for the Union, and was elected supervisor. Some amusement was occasioned in the Canadian Assembly the other day by a decision of the speaker, to the effect that he would not kneel before the repreative of her Majesty, in presenting the address. The authority of Lord Eversley, late speaker of the British House of Commons, was cited in proof of that mode of proceeding; but the Speaker declared hat sooner than see it introduced into the Legislative Assembly, he would resign.

The health of Garibaldi is thus reported in a etter from Caprera, dated April 3: "I am happy

to inform you that during the last fortnight a very considerable amelioration has taken place in the general's health. The rheumatism has disappeared ely, and his wound is closing regularly. In NEW CARTHAGE, the place at which the advance of the Army of the Mississippi had arrived, at last accounts, is on the Louisiana side of the Mississippi, below Warrenton, and above the mouth of PAUL BENTLEY, the prisoner who was taken to Helena, Arkansas, with Mrs. Jeff. Thompson and

Mrs. Calhoun, to be sent across the lines, was recognized by General Prentiss as being a Confederate officer from Atlanta, Georgia, who ordered him back. He is guarded at the Everett House, St. Louis, where he awaits trial. date for Governor, is called to meet at Portland on R. W. Shufeldt. consul general at Havana, has

esigned, on account of the inadequacy of his salary. His successor has not yet been appointed. On the Banks of the Rubicon

The Democracy of Berks have arrived at the banks of the Rubicon, and our gallant and dignified friend, Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, finds himself another Cæsar. Some time since the officers of the law discovered a treasonable organization in Berks county, arrested a number of the members, and held them to bail. It was a very simple matter, and perfectly in accordance with the law Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, himself, came to Philadelphia, and after seeing the case fairly tried, returned home. He received. every courtesy, and, his clients every favor they requested. They were even released on their own recognizance. The matter became a question of law, and people said no more about it. It was not so with our Berks county Cæsar. He obtained his fee-he did his duty-he demeaned himself with all the deportment of Mr. Turveydrop, his great original; and, on returning to Berks county, he called a meeting, made a speech, and offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted. We need not inform our readers that Mr. J. GLANCY Jones is one of the most insignificant creatures in the modern Democratic party, and that, under ordinary circumstances, we should not mention his name, except among the new arrivals at our hotels. But, at

this time, Mr. Jones has forced himself upon us in a very prominent position—and we speak of him not as himself alone, but as the leader of a bold and audacious party. These resolutions we have not space enough to print, but the spirit of them may be very briefly stated. After reciting the arrest of Huber and his fellows, the authors I. "We will not submit to nor tolerate the slightest encroachments upon our rights

and privileges; such attempts will meet with our resistance at all hazards and regardless II. "Secret societies, political or otherwise, are not in themselves in violation of

the Constitution and laws." III. "If the Government, for political purposes, fails to render [these secret societies] that aid, we pledge ourselves to furnish it to the best of our power." IV. "That, if secret political societies have recently been organized among us, it is to be presumed they are for no other pur-

pose than the protection of their rights against unlawful arrest or the execution of unconstitutional laws." V. "That resistance by force to an invasion of our personal freedom is a virtue! and if the insane threat of a distinguished military chieftain, to put his heels

upon the necks of Northern men, be attempted to be carried out, we promise him a warm VI. "We recommend open organizations to resist every encroachment upon our personal rights and freedom guaranteed

by that instrument and those laws." VII. "We do not approve of this war as at present conducted. We never did approve of it in itself, but accepted it in preference to disunion, anarchy, and despotism."

This is the platform of Berks county as Mr. Jones and Mr. CLYMER expound it. | nesday morning last, has already been an-It will be observed by the reader that the | nounced in these columns. A sketch of the into secret political societies; that they have perhaps, the fittest tribute that could be paid Europe sends with calumniating breath determined to resist by force the act of to his memory. He was born in Birming over the heedless seas—these struggles with tempts to suppress any of the secret socie- until his eighteenth year engaged in the cult at times to maintain, but sweet to ties, Mr. Jones and his friends will use force pursuit of agriculture, acquiring in his leisure cherish, and precious among the memories to protect them; that the object of these | hours a fair English education. In 1800 he | that we leave to our children—this realizasocieties is to organize opposition to the commenced to study medicine, under the tion of more than Spartan firmness, and Government; that if the new provost mar- tuition of Dr. John Vaughan, of Wilming- more than Roman glory—we welcome and shals attempt to suppress treason "they will meet with a warm reception;" that or- with the title of M. D., at the University of ganizations are to be formed everywhere to | Pennsylvania in this city. In 1806-7 he oppose the law; that the Democracy do | made a voyage to India as surgeon of not approve of the war, and they "never did | a vessel, and returned with an enlarged approve of it in itself." In short, we are to and ripened experience in the prac have, if the Democracy-of Berks can pro- tice of his profession, which secured duce it, anarchy and civil war in the North. him an extended reputation and numerous

them, that if these gentlemen attempt to LL D was conferred upon him by Yale carry out these wild threats-it, in other | College. He was president of the Bank of halting, they will be subdued and pu- had devoted a large portion of his life to the nished. They might as well understand study of botany, his favorite science, in this now as in time to come. So long as which he acquired a vast fund of informa-Mr. Jones and his friends confine their sen- tion. He likewise attained considerable cetiments to speeches, it is very well. We | lebrity as an author. In 1804 he published |

and unscrupulous demagogue. We tell execution is the duty of the Administration. .

the traitors' fate they cross this Rubicon, and persist in the wild and terrible course marked out, then upon themselves be the shame, the sorrow, and the humiliation that will surely follow. Democratic Chivalry.

The editor of the New York World would seem to have at last arrived at a most congenial level of recklessness. After calumniating loyal men, abusing the President without cause and without stint, and inciting to anarchy and defiance of the laws; after doing the basest offices of Mr. FERNANDO Wood, and becoming a willing slave to the worst sentiments of the so-called Democratic party, but one thing else remained for him to do-and that is, to attack a woman. In abusing the Government which protects him, the editor of the World divests himself of every claim to patriotic feeling; but in abusing a lady who has never done him wrong, and whose only crime is an outspoken expression of fidelity to that Government, he relinquishes all claim to the consideration of gentlemen. The last subject of his abuse is Miss Anna E. Dickinson, a young lady of Philadelphia who has lately felt herself called upon to take part in discussing the social and political questions of the day, and who, in the course of a recent speech in New York city, took occasion to | junior Lord of the Admiralty, in 1807. His comment severely upon the enemies of the | father followed no business; being a Peer country and the friends of the New York | who lived on his private fortune. World.

So far as the propriety of Miss Dickinson's appearance before the public as a speaker is concerned, we may simply remark that to her it is a question of conscience—to us a question of taste. We may look upon it as questionable taste; but we are glad to do Miss Dickinson the justice to say that press its criticism in virulent and unjust who held him in and pure-mindedness of woman;" and her of our generals are spoken of as "indecencies" bossed with Power. It is an Idea. Not an then we have this bitter and malignant destroying valor, genius, beauty, virtue,

with the sneers of a virago." finds herself called upon to take a position | bitious men had stifled the calm and conbefore the world which is unusual to her sistent voice of virtue—then, instead of being sex, surely there is nothing in this fact to | the leader of the Republic, he would have release the World from the obligation of become the slave and the victim of its enetreating such self-sacrificing conduct with mies; he would have been the great coward consideration, respect, and kindness. Miss of history, and, instead of living among the Dickinson is a young girl; she comes from | immortal names that the world forever a highly respectable family of the Society of | blesses, be thrown into the fosse of history Friends, and, until within a recent period | amid the ashes and lime. has led a life of retirement. Like most of her people, she is a strict and conscientious opponent of slavery. She entered into this struggle without a hope of personal remuneration, although we may be permitted to say, that her circumstances might have justified her in assuming a more ambitious course. Belonging to a sect which recognizes the propriety of ladies speaking in public before their assemblies, their meetings, and their convocations, Miss Dickinson early learned to regard the platform and the forum as coming legitimately within the sphere of her

sex. Some two or three years since she attended a convention of the anti-slavery study these changes, for then we see that society, then held at West Chester, and in the most perfect philosophy is that which the course of the deliberations made a few remarks relative to the cause she advocated. hearts of men, and developing the career of Exhibiting in this, her first appearance, so much taste, modesty, and feeling, and adding attributes of manhood, subject to the same youth and beauty to genius and energy of purpose, she became at once an acknowledged leader in the anti-slavery societies of our State. She continued to live a plain, domestic life, occasionally making addresses before these societies, and always defending the cause she had so warmly espoused. More The form is a question of taste—we aim at the recently, thrown by an accident into the campaign in Connecticut, she achieved by her remarkable success in that State a national reputation.

What is there in all this to excite the acrimony of the New York World? What has Miss Dickinson done to call upon her name the unmanly denunciations of this angry editor? Why should he wantonly Liberty, but it became fanaticism; it was assail her in language which no gentleman take advantage of her gentle woman-sex to step beyond not merely the proprieties of his profession, but the simplest courtesies of social life? Assaults like these can never injure Miss Dickinson; for, while many people may disagree with her sentiments and disapprove her manner of proclaiming them, the world at large can have but one opinion of a journalist who takes advantage of his anonymous position to traduce and

vilify a devoted, pure, and high-minded woman. The Late Dr. Darlington. The death of Dr. WILLIAM DARLINGTON, which occurred at West Chester on Wed-Democrats of Berks county have formed | life and eminent services of the deceased is, | flicts and battles—the enmity and envy that conscription; that if the Government at- ham township, Chester county, in 1782, and one another—this devotion that is so diffi-In reply to these gentlemen we have few | connections. During the last forty-four words to say. They openly avow their pur- | years he filled several important positions pose to be open, violent, and unceasing of trust under the General Government, as enmity to the Administration. We say to | well as that of the State. The degree of words, they attempt to cross the Rubicon; Chester county until his death-a period of beside whose fearful waters they are more than thirty years. Dr. DARLINGTON

can afford to look upon them with contempt. | his "Mutual Influence of Habits and Dis They are soldiers of discretion, and the Go- esse." In 1826 his most successful work, vernment need have no apprehension from "Flora Cestrica," appeared, and passed to their valor. We speak to their followers- three editions. It was favorably noticed by the to the honest, brave, and misguided men greatest botanists of Europe, and established who do not see in Mr. Jones a political its author in the front rank of American charlatan, nor in Mr. CLYMER an aspiring scholars. In 1843 he revised and published "Roliquiæ Baldwiniæ," and four years afterthem the laws must be observed. These laws | ward issued his "Agricultural Botany." are just and necessary. They have been In 1849 he gave to the public "Memorials demanded by the public safety. They are of John Barton and Humphrey Marshall. constitutional. They look to the strength | These were the principal works which gave and salvation of the country. Their him transatlantic fame, and most of them were favorably reviewed in the foreign jour-Congress has given the President power. nals of agricultural science. In addition to That power will be exercised, no matter his varied scientific and literary attainments, what responsibility it entails. Any other Dr. DARLINGTON was a decided politician, course would manifest weakness and dis- and during the Administration of General honor. The President has sworn an oath, Jackson was a prominent candidate before and he will respect it. If the people of the Legislature of this State for the position Berks array themselves against the Govern- of United States Senator, being defeated ment they become traitors, and must expect | by very few votes. During the existence of the Whig party he took an active part What a simple thing this is; and what in support of its principles, but soon after folly and madness for these people to bring | its death he retired from the political field. disgrace upon themselves, by avowing such | It is gratifying to know that during all this treason! They have gone far enough. We- war, and until the day of his death, he was beg them to reflect. We admonish them of a firm friend of the Administration. Altheir duty as good citizens. If, however, though during the latter years of his venerable life, engaged as he was in quiet study, he was precluded from any prominent expression of his sentiments, he was always true to the Union. In the county of Chester no one was more respected, and no one will be more lamented. As a gentleman, a scholar, and a patriot, he was among the first, and though, in the course of years, the time had come for him to die, we cannot but look upon his death as a great loss to our State and country.

Lord Palmerston. Judging from the number of inquiries which reach us respecting him, Lord PAL-MERSTON is an object of interest to nume rous persons in this country. To save trouble, and gratify curiosity, we shall condense, into a few sentences, the leading points of his personality. We beg to state, therefore, that HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, third Viscount Palmerston, succeeded his father, the second Viscount, in 1802. He is an Englishman, born at Broadlands, Romsey, Hampshire, on the 20th October, 1784. The title, which is Irish, was created in 1722. He was educated at Harrow, at the University of Edinburgh, and at St. John's Col-

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

lege, Cambridge. He first took office, as

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1863. The consistency with which the Administration develops its policy of emancipation excites great gratification throughout the country. Those who thought Mt. Lincoln she has accepted her self-imposed task as an | merely intended his proclamation as a "bull obligation of duty; and that, in giving her against the comet" will find the best proof talents to the cause of the country, she has of their folly in what we now see. Emanfollowed what seemed to her to be a holy | cipation is a policy, and the whole power of and conscientious mission. If the World had | the Government is exerted to sustain it. In simply contented itself with expressing its | the army and navy, and in the civil ways of disapprobation of Miss Dickinson's appear- | the Government, we see the negro protected, ance before a public audience, we should and his capacities employed. His slavery have nothing to say; but it sees fit to ex- | becomes freedom by the crimes of those language. It speaks of this lady as "one | principle is defended, because the enemies of divested of the grace of her sex," and that principle made its defence the necessity "stripped of the gentleness, and charity, of national self-preservation. We have what every contest must have—a cause. It is speech is spoken of as an "exhibition which | Liberty. We call it Union, but Union is no woman of refinement and no man of good | consolidated Liberty. It is Liberty and sense could witness without blushing for their | Power, Truth and Justice, and Humanity kind." Miss Dickinson's allusions to some and Law, strengthened, dignified, em-

of speech which would have disgraced a Idea run wild like the French Revolution, pot house brawler of the other sex." And | ripening into anarchy, thirsting for blood, sentence, which no gentleman would de- faith-like the desolating tempest which scend to utter: "There were, as might have carries death in its van, and brings life in been expected, the coarse ribaldry of men its train-but the ripened fruit of this prouttered with the volubility of a woman; gressive and advancing age. The negro is the thousand-times-refuted slanders of cam- | not the effect; he is not the cause. He is paign orators, reasserted with feminine ef- | the illustration of a truth. The proclamafrontery; the hack arguments of male poli- tion of emancipation is but the proclamation ticians, reiterated in tones an octave higher; of a truth, and those who persecute the the falsehoods of the war committee set off | negro because he is unfortunate and dependent, forget that they merely rail at Infinity, We express no opinion upon the propriety and make war upon the Providence of God or impropriety of Miss Dickinson's ap- | by abusing his helpless creatures. They pearance upon the stage of Cooper Institute. | curse the waters and vainly bid the waves That is a matter which must rest with her stand still. If the President had been terown moral sense and judgment; and if she rified by these people—if the clamors of am-

The constancy of the Administration amid the noise and enmity of audacious men is a noble thing to see. It is leading public opinion, and in this question of Liberty is the embodiment of the people's innermost and truest thought. It is the Conscience of the nation. Speak as you will of men and measures, successes and failures, what has been, or what might have been; mourn, smile, criticise, or destroy, we are nothing but the instruments of the Providence who ordains all things well. We change our opinions, but the philosophy that leads us comes from above, and we follow it. It is profitable to finds the same simple causes moving the nations. The nation is but a man, with the impulses, governed by the same laws, liable to the same fate. A man is perfect when he exhibits honor, truth, faith, and courage. A nation is perfect when its laws are just and comprehensive—when liberty dwells with law, and security accompanies strength. substance. Monarchy springs from the weakness of the lower classes. It dazzles and drives them. It controls ignorance, represses prejudice, flatters ambition, and adorns power in robes of fine linen. In a monarchy the governing class lives by the exhaustion of the governed. It was so in France. The people of France accepted drowned in the blood of its own revolution, of sensitive honor would permit himself to and the nation itself shrank from its own use? In other words, why should he meanly | rule of Terror and took shelter under the imperial robes of Napoleon. The dread of 1793 gave Napoleon III, in 1851, an easy empire. The errors of France, and the errors of all the world, are examples to us, and we shall emerge from this contest a Republic-strong in ourselves-strong against others—combining a liberty that blesses and embraces all—with the strength that can defy tyranny and rebellion and aid liberty every-

> I see in the calm, unshrinking, constant course of Mr. Lincoln the best evidence of the truth and the hope that I have endeavored to express, and that now dwell in the breasts of all loyal men. He wrote LIBERTY upon our banners, and there it will remain forever. This war-this blood-these conrejoice in these, for they immortalize the present and glorify the future. Let us honor the Administration for having remained so true to these principles, and, sustained by the people, let us hope that its constancy may continue to the end. OCCASIONAL.

> GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT, last evening, was a fair suc cess in spite of the rain. Mr. Gottschalk's dexterity and brilliancy as a piano-player are famous and unques. ion-able, and, of course, the original and unvaryingly French-named compositions which Mr. Gottschalk p formed were given with great variety, delicacy, and effect. The fine violoncello performances of Mr. Charles Schmitz, a musician of superior taste and intelligence, were certainly among the chief pleasures of the evening. An arta from "Martha" was well given by the English tenor, Mr. Simpson, who possesses a voice of considerable volume and delicacy, without much force or individuality of expression. Miss Louise Vi-vier, a stranger to Philadelphia concerts, made a fair yier, a stranger to Philadelphia concerts, made a fair début in some performances, which were clever without being very remarkable in voice, or always admirable in expression. We wish that Mr. Gottschalk could give another concert before leaving us, with the same agree

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, April 24, 1863. A Despatch from Admira Lee. The Navy I epartment to-day received a despatch, lated the 23d, from Admiral Len, off Newport News, at ling hat I utenant wanted had, on the fternoon of the day previous, with ninety men and howitzer, gon- to the ville e of Chuckatuck where he encountered torty rebel cavalry. He deeated them, killing two of the cavalry and capuring three of their herses, bully equipped. Lieut. Justing lost one man killed. Slave-Trade Treaty with Great Britain. The President has officially proclaimed the additional article to the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade. It extends the reciprocal right f visit and detention by providing that it may also be exercised within thirty leagues of the island of Madagascar, within thirty leagues of the island of

orto Rico, and within the same distance of the sland of San Domingo. Unfounded Charge of Disloyalty. JAMES L. Addison, clerk in the Adjutant General's Bureau, and his brother, Anthony Addison, clerk in the Census Office, publish a card pronouncing as false the widely-published allegation that they are rebel spies and mail-carriers, and that through their instrumentality important army orders have been furnished to the enemy. The first named was arrested on Saturday night, but, as he ontinues at his desk, it is fair to suppose that the nvestigation of the case did not establish the truth f the suspicion affecting his loyalty. . Ex-Governor Stanley. Ex-Governor STANLEY will resume his residence California. His resignation as Military Governor of North Carolina was voluntary. While here re-cently he was on the best possible terms with the

members of the Administration. Soldier Pardoned. The President has pardoned SAMUBL-VAN HORN, a soldier in the 84th Pennsylvania Volunters, who was convicted, on the 22d instant, in the criminal court, and sentenced to an imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of one year. Unlef Justice CARTER and Associate Justices OLIN and FISHER united in petitioning for his pardon, upon condition that he would forthwith rejoin his regiment.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

ctivity of General Reynolds-A Battle Expected Soon.

MURFREESBORO, April 23.—General Hazen, at Recdville, reports that a party of refugees have arrived, who left McMinnville yesterday. They state that General Reynolds arrived at McMinnville on Tuesday evening, capturing two trains of ears, a train of wagons on its way to Sparta, thirty or forty prisoners, and the wife of General John H. General Reynolds is sending out an important expedition. Other expeditions have been twelve or expedition. Other expeditions have been twelve or fifteen miles in front within two days, and are pressing against the enemy.

The 'Chattanooga' Rebel says: A battle tannot much longer be deferred in Middle Tennessee! The recent alarm at Nashville was a freak of the newspaper sensationists. Munnanssono, April 24.—General Reynolds reports from Liberty, Tenn., the particulars of the McMinnville affair. The main portion of the nounted force, under Wilder and Mintry, arrived

at McMinnville at one o'clock on Wednesdaymorn ng, taking the place almost entirely by surprise. A rebel force, under Grigsby, was in front of the own, but they were amused by Reynolds while Wilder entered the place. Grigsby effected his Col. Longworth, of the Ohio Cavalry, destroyed the telegraph and bridges between Morrison and Manchester, and burnt a train of cars and a loomotive and the spare cars. Large quantities of meat were also destroyed at various places. Capt. Wickliffe, of the 2d Kentucky Cavaly, in charge of an important part of the expedition, became intoxicated, and was sent in under arrest and disgraced, at McMinnville.

Gen. Wilder destroyed the bridges, six hundred blankets, thirty thousand pounds of bacon, two hogsheads of sugar, three hogsheads of Tice, eight barrels of whisky, two hundred bales of cotton, a large cotton factory, a large mill and a small one; also, a camp at Charley's creek, and subsequently one at Liberty. Three hundred prisoners were captured; among them Dick McCann, who subse-

wounded. OCCUPATION OF MCMINNVILLE—CAP-TURE OF PRISONERS AND STORES BY GENERAL REYNOLDS—GENERAL MICH-ELL'S LATE ORDER, &c. NASHVILLE, April 24.—It is reported that our forces are in possession of McMinnville.

General Reynolds' force, consisting of one brgade of cavalry and three brigades of infantry, enered he town on Wednesday, surprising the rebels and capturing 250 prisoners and two wagon trins. Among the prisoners is Mrs. General John Mogan. The casualties on our side have not yet be at McMinnville. Upon the attack being made, they ought safety in flight.

The order of General Mitchell requiring rebel sympathizers to take the oath of allegiance is ausing great consternation among disloyal differen on the shoals.

l hundred males and females have subscribed The river is falling. There is four feet of water on the shoals.

Gen. Reynolds then moved towards Liberty, but

Cape Girardeau entirely safe—Additional Militia called out for the defence of the State, &c.c.
St. Louis, April 24.—Despatches have been received at headquarters announcing the arrival of General McNeil's command at Cape Girardeau yeserday. That place is now entirely safe from attack, being well fortified and fully garrisoned. Pilot Knob is also regarded as secure, and such disposition of our forces has been made as will se-

ure a speedy result in driving the rebels out of the Major McConnell has been exchanged, and is unall he knows of the strength and designs of the enemy The rebels have occupied Frederickstown, twenty-two miles east of Pilot Knob. PREVENTION OF KIDNAPPING IN MIS-ST. Louis, April 24.—Governor Gamble has called four regiments of militia into active service from this district for thirty days, in consequence of the extensive kidnapping of negroes in this vicinity re-Gen. Curtis has issued an order that no negroes will be permitted to be taken from the city withou special permit granted by the district or general

STATES IN REBELLION.

Confirmatory Rebel News from the Mississippl—Vicksburg Expecting an Attack Within Ten Days—Rumors of a Fight at CINCINNATI, April 24.—The Chattanooga Rebel of the 17th, stating a rumor that the Union army from Milliken's Bend had reached the Mississippi, near New Carthage; that the bridge over the Big Black river had been burned; that Vicksburg will be attacked in ten days: that sixty-four steamers have negroes, and that the Yankees are fortifying the railsoad north of Memphis.

A despatch from Port Hudson, dated April 17th, "The enemy's upper fleet returned above Bayou Sara, and stopped at Point Coupee post office, and returned the letters taken on their way down to the lower fleet." Information has reached Memphis of fighting on the Coldwater river, thirty miles south. Skirmish-

luring Sunday and Monday, but with what result is Colonel Richardson, the guerilla who has operated extensively throughout West Tennessee, is said to have died a few days ago from the effects of wounds received at Hatchie Bridge.

The running of the Vicksburg batteries, on Monday last, by a lot of gunboats and transports, carrying a large force of troops, is confirmed. The trans porters were the Tigress, Empire City, Moderator, Anglo-Saxon, Cheeseman, and Harrison. The transports ran past Warrenton without difficulty, the rebel batteries having been silenced there. There are rumors of a fight at Corinth. Skirmishing still, continues on the Coldwater. duced to the ranks.

NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK, April 24.

NEW YORK, AOril 24.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD.

An injunction has been laid on the Broadway railroad, and the work is now suspended.

It appears that the representatives of the George Law scheme also commenced laying tracks last night, after the Harlem company had been enjoined. The object was to obtain the right of way, so far as sould be, by means of a temporary track.

A BLOCKADD-RUNNER CHASED.

ADDIL 24 —The United States had Value. APRIL 24.—The United States bark Voltigeur, which arrived this morning from Port Royal, reports that she saw on the 14th, off Frying Pan shoals, a British steamer (a blockade-runner), with a United States steamer about four miles astern, in chase

chase.

THE WRECKED STEAMER MARION.

APRIL 24.—The bark John Griffin, from Cardenas, was boarded on the 10th, off Double-Headed Shot Keys, by a boat from the wreeked steamer Marion. She took from her the mate, and twenty-three of the crew. The steamer is a total loss, but a portion of her cargo will be saved in a damaged condition. BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN SQUADRON. APRIL 23.—It is reported from Nassau that Admiral Milne will he succeeded in command of her Majesty's North American Squadron by Lord Clarence Paget:

THE MISSISSIPPI AGENT PAROLED.

Barracks have been erected at Newdorp, Staten Island, for the accommodation of conscripts during the coming summer. There are at Riker's Island three or four hundred soldiers, the remainder of the Metropolitan Brigade, who will probably soon leave for Baton Rouge, to join their comrades.

Join their comrades.

A REBEL AGENT.

The Commercial says that the blockade was recently run by Cornell Bradley from Richmond, who made a purchase of about three or four thousand dollars, and returned to Richmond. Bradley formerly belonged to Paterson, N. J., and has been engaged in making percussion caps and manufacturing cloth at Richmond. WRECK OF THE SCHOONER RANGER. WRECK OF THE SCHOOLER KANGER.

APRIL 24.—The bark Venus, from Curacoa on the 9th, reports that the schooner Ranger, from Laguayra for Cuba, was totally wrecked on Aves Island on March 25th. All hands were saved. Vessels are daily running the blockade of Maracaibo, and the Government party of Venezuela are daily losing

The New York Legislature. ALBANY, N. Y., April 24.—George Law's Broadway Railroad project has been finally passed by the Legislature.

The colors of seven New York volunteer regiments were to day presented to a joint session of the Legislature, presided over by the Governor. They are those of the 30th, 40th, 60th, 61st, 71st, 101st, and 102d Regiments.

Wm. Brown, a member of the Assembly from Monroe county, has been arrested on the charge of receiving a valuable consideration for his vote on a certain bill.

Gideon Searls, late a member of the Assembly. receiving a valuable consideration for his vote on a certain bill.

Gideon Searls, late a member of the Assembly, was also arrested on the charge of bribery and corruption in connection with legislative business.

The Committee of Conference of the two houses have partially agreed to recommend the Assembly gold bill, contining the prohibition to transactious in gold or exchange at rates above par in currency. The Legislature will adjourn to-morrow,

Aliany, N. Y., April 24.—The Covernor has vetoed the bill allowing the soldiers to vote by proxy, on the ground of its unconstitutionality. The Senate has passed the bill over the veto by a vote of 20 to 9.

The New York harbor defence bill, appropriating The New York harbor defence bill, appropriating a million of dollars, has been finally passed by the a million of unitaries, and Legislature.

The bill authorizing the formation of banking corporations under the act of Congress was passed, as also the bill taxing the capital of moneyed institutions.

Albany, April 24—Midnight.—The Assembly has refused to pass the soldiers' prexy bill over the Governor's veto, by a vote of 37 yeas to 49 nays.

Both branches of the Legislature subsequently passed resolutions for an amendment to the Constitution, so as to allow soldiers to vote. The resolutions were adopted by a veto 190 to 1 the Section. tions were adopted by a vote of 20 to 9 in the Senate, and 70 to 30 in the Assembly.

The Senate has passed a resolution characterizing the Governor's veto as extra-official and unauthorized. ized.

[4] Both Houses have passed Judge Dean's Gold bill.

limiting corporations in their loans on gold or ex-

change to par of currency. From St. Thomas and Bermuda. HALIFAX, April 24.—The steamer Delta arrived at this port to-day, from St. Thomas on the 14th, and Bermuda on the 19th. Bermuda on the 19th.

The bark Corilla, from New York for Maranham. were carried away.

A Danish brig landed at St. Croix on the 12th the A Danish orig landed at St. Croix on the 12th the crews of the following vessels, which were captured by the Florida: The Star of Peace, the bark Lapwing, of New York, from Boston, for Batavia. The latter was captured on March 27th, in lat 31d, long. 32d. Two guns and eighteen men were put aboard of her by the Florida.

The bark M. J. Colcord, of New York, was captured on March 30th, in lat. 28°, long. 33°. The bark tured on March 30th, in lat. 28°, long. 33°. The bar was manned by a piratical crew; was directed, i case they parted company with the Florida, to me her on the line in long. 29°. Five men of the crew of the ship Star of Peace

shipped on the Florida, and three boys were taken from the Lapwing. The British West Indian Fleet. The following is from the Nassau (N. P.) Adver-The following is from the Nassau (N. P.) Advertiser, of April 11:

It is rumored that Lord Clarence Paget, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, will probably succeed Sir Alexander Milne as the commander-in-chief on the North American and West India station. The new line of battle ship Frederick William is fitting for commission to relieve the Nile as the flag ship on the North American and West Indian station.

Her Majesty's steamer Nile, having left Bermuda for St. Thomas and Havana, Sir Alexander Milne has hoisted his flag on board the Galatea, twenty-six guns. on the shoals.

Gen. Reynolds then moved towards Liberty, but General Morgan hall departed towards Carthage, near Alexandria.

Our scouts are picking up the rebels every half hour. Among them are Captain Reynolds. They also destroyed a mill at Liberty which had been doing good work for the rebels.

Louisville, April 24.—After the destruction of Celina, Tennessee, a party of rebels entered Toinkinsville, Ky., on Wednesday, and burned the court house and half a dozen other buildings at that place. Five or six Union men were Lilled. The enemy then retreated.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA;

At the same moment the Indians opened fire Indian Massacre on the Overland Route.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA;

Encouraging News from Gen. Foster—Gen.
Naglee in Pursuit of the Enemy.

New York, April 24.—The steamer Dudley Buck.
A letter from Newbern on the 21st, and confirms the report that Gen. Foster's force sat Port Royal were so anxious to return ts North Carolina he allowed to do so.

Gen. Naglee left on the 18th at the head of an expedition in pursuit of the enemy.

The rebel deserters are coming in daily, and confirm the proport of disaffection and starvation in the rebel army.
An order has been promulgated by Gen. Foster, ordering all rebel sympathizers and Government paupers outside of our lines.

The War in North Carolina.

New York, April 24.—Passengers by the steamer Dudley Buck, which arrived at this port this morning from Newbern, state that General Foster, with five thousand men, left Newbern on the 18th. When last heard from, on Friday, he was at Deep Greek Station, but when a last heard from, on Friday, he was at Deep Gulley, but had met only a few straggling rebels. Late on Friday afternoon, however, a briak cannonading was heard for an hour and a half, and it was ru mored that General Hill, with his rebel force, was in the direction whence it was heard, and an engagement that the station before the confirmation that the confirmation was beard for an hour and a half, and it was ru mored that General Hill, with his rebel force, if necessary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Activity of Gen. Myncil-Pliot Knob, and Carne Girarden, and include the station of the coach dischared in the coach, discharding some and contract shower of arrows. In the date when the coach, discharding some and contract shower of arrows. In the coach, discharding some and the two boys were at the time that the contract shower of arrows. In the two boys were at the time the casch, discharding some and church it the coach, discharding some and the two boys were at the time the casch, discharding some and the two boys swere at the time that the contract shower of a the two boys swere at the time that the

in hi hour or two troops were moving eastward from Ruby valley, and westward from Salt Lake, toward the scene of the tragedy. There was a fair probability that the Indians would be overtaken and punished. The arrows, many of which were sticling in the coach, were pronounced Shoshone arrows. Deah of Hon. George C. Sherman. WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 24.—Hon. George C. herman president of the Watertown Bank, died

colch came up.
The telegraph was at once put in requisition, and n in hour or two trees.

Ship News. New York, April 24—Below—Ships Albion, from Liverpook Blenheim, from do.; Flors MacDonald from Legborn; Dresdnought, from Fayal; barks Nubia, from Hong Korg; White Sea, from New Orleans, and the Markets by Telegraph. CINCINNIN, April 21,—Flour is held higher, but no advance in the quotations has been established; sales at \$5.00. Wheat is buoyant at \$1.2261.40. Whicky unchanged at \$25.00. Provisions quiet. Lard sells at 9\(\frac{1}{2}c.\) Gold is quoted at 48\(\frac{1}{2}6\) Deent, premium.

News of Literature.

at (and concluding) volume of Richard Grant White's Shakspeare, containing the Life and Poems, is in the press, and will be published, in a the 19th inst. contains a despatch from Jackson, of "Invasion of the Crimea its Origin, and an Account of its Progress down to the Death of Lord Raglan." The celebrated author of "Eothen" has been over seven years engaged on this work, which has excited more interest in England and France than any book since the appearance of Macaulay's England. The same publishers have added three works to their Library of Select Novels-viz: "A First Friendship," "The House by the Churchyard," and "St. Olave's." "The concerpt, a Tale of War," by the elder Dumas, author of "The Three Guardsmen," will be published, by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, in a few ays. It is a book exactly suited to the time, and has been translated by one of the best linguists we Messrs. Peterson, also, have brought out, in illustrated covers; their series of Military Novels, consisting of over twenty distinct works, by Charles Lever, Dumas, Maxwell, Reynolds, Cockton, Mrs. Viele, &c. These are essentially books for the Camp, being low priced, and good. Mr. Putnam will shortly publish volume III, of the "Life and Letters of Washington Irving," by his nephew; to be completed in four volumes. ENGLISH PICTORIALS -Mr. J. J. Kromer, (sucssor to Mr. Upham, 403 Chestnut street,) has sent us the Illustrated London News of April 11, containing numerous engravings of scenes in the war in Poland and in America, and the Illustrate i News of the World, bundred, or probably more nearly a thousand, gen-same date, with supplement engraving on steel of themen who during each day visit the popular The rebels report that Colonel Blythe has been re- the Prince and Princess of Wales. This is an Dining Saloons of Mr. J. W. Price, southwest corunusually good engraving.

The Press and the Sons of St. George. To the Editor of The Press:
Sir: In reading over the proceedings of the nine-ty-second anniversary of the Sons of St. George, celebrated by a dinner at the Continental Hotel yesterday, I find that "the Press" is omitted from the list of toasts. I should think the sons of England a country which boasts the most powerful and inde pendent press in the world-would take particular occasion to do honor to an institution which is the beat defender, if not the most perfect fruit, of liberty All the other enstemany toasts were given; the President of the United States, the army and navy, Queen Victoria, and the Prince of Wales were duly ored as they deserved to be. Why was it that the Press was not remembered? Yours, &c., NONPAREIL. PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1863.

THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY MEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE. The Thermometer.

APRIL 24, 1862.

A.M. ... 12 M. ... 3 P. M. | 6 A. M. ... 12 M. ... 3 P. M. | 6 A. M. ... 12 M. ... 3 P. M. | 37. 53½. 511. ... 533.... ... 53 THE MISSISSIPPI AGENT. PAROLED.

The Mississippi agent, who was arrested for ordering the construction of cotton machinery, has been paroled until next week and permitted to go to Washington to explain his position to the Secretary of War. He is said to be a thorough Unionist, and was born in Massachusetts. He did not intend to have the machinery go South, till the rebellion is crushed in Mississippi, and he represents the opinion is gaining ground there among the better class of people that the rebellion can only maintain itself a short time longer.

MILITARY.

Barracks have been erected at Newdorp, Staten SW by W.SW.SW by W.INNE..... NE..... NNE. THE AFFAIRS OF THE NATION AS VIEWED

2

ny Mr. Från. Doughass.—Last evening a fair attendance, chiefly of solored people, greeted Mr. Frederick Douglass at National Hall, where he discoursed upon the "Affairs of the Nation." The lecture was delivered under the auspices of "The Alumni Association of the Institute for Colored Youth." The "Affairs of the Nation" included everything bearing upon the interest and welfare of the negro race, and every topic suggested by the current events of the day was made subservient to the discussion of the negro's rights and wrongs, his past of degradation, and his future of glory. The style of Mr. Douglass' speech was slightly pleasant, though at times languid and drooping. Occasionally he fired up and electrified his hearers by startling theories and announcements, which were forcibly set forth ann demonstrated. On the whole, he is not, however, calculated to stir up much, enthusiasm by his oratory, but his fame gives his opinions importance with his own race, and obtains a respectful hearing from his white admireds.

His lecture was intended to show to what importance recent events had elevated the negro race. The term "negro" had assumed a vast significance of late. The negro question had forced tiself in this war, and it refuses to be smothered by all the appliances of the politicians. The negro is still prominent. What shall be done with the negro? was a question urged in the pulpti, in the halls of legislation, and in diplomatic correspondence. The question was agitated before the war, has been agitated during the war, and will, be, agitated—after the war, unless it be settled on the principles of right and justice. The question must be settled on such a basis that neither the winds nor the flood can affect it in future time. That basis is the adoption into the great family of America the entire negro race. Make us, black and white, one. Give us all the civil and political liberty enjoyed by the white people, said Mr. Douglass: This is the only solid and final solution of the negro question simply as one of poli

LOT-HOLDERS OF WOODLANDS CEMETERY MEETING.—An adjourned meeting was held last evening in the Board of Trade room. Dr. Kennedy, president, took the chair shortly after 8 o'clock. The president stated that the former needing had adjourned subject to his call; since that time new points have arisen that seem to require some consideration. The committee to procure the repeal of the obnoxious law complained of by the lot-holders reported that the said law had heen renealed peen repealed.

The report closed with three resolutions, as folows:

First, That the meeting organize itself into an association, to be called the Association of the Lot

First, That the meeting organize itself into an association, to be called the Association of the Lotholders of the Woodlands Cemetery.

Second, That a committee be appointed to frame a code of by-laws for the government of the association aforesaid, and to report to this body.

Third, That a committee be appointed to confer with the Board of Managers concerning the general interests of the company.

Mr. Dallet desired to say, in the absence of the chairman of the committee, that when the wants of the lot holders were made known, the members of the Legislature expressed a cheerful willingness to repeal it. This much, he thought, was due to the members of the Legislature.

The first two resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and the last one was postponed until the association shall be organized.

A Mr. Smith opposed the postponement, and said that the resolution ought to pass at once, because we do not come here to legislate for money, but for the dead. He had a father, a mother, a sister, and brether in that ground, and he would now head a list with one hundred dollars, rather than the dead should be disturbed.

At the last meeting a-lotholder stated that he did not know anything about the movements of the Board of Managers, and yet that very lot-holder held ground in the cemetery that he had already sold at a great profit. Let us, meet this close corporation and show its members that we own the property, and that the managers do not. These managers would grind the very bones of the dead and sell the dust for gain. It is time it was stopped. Thave had my deeds recorded; let all the other lot-holders go and do the same, and we will show this close corporation that they cannot sell away our rights.

Mr. G. H. Smith said that the interior holders go and do the same, and we will show this close or poration that they cannot sell away our rights. onsideration of the resolution postponed until hall have organized into an association. Then

them.

It was suggested that the books of the company would be valuable to effect the object.

Mr. Dallet suggested that his name may not be found on the books, as he held his lot by inheritance. There may be others similarly situated.

Mr. Smith suggested that the books are held by one of the close corporators, and may not be correct.

The question was finally decided that the secretary shall officially notify the lot-holders by circular, and also publish the time when the next meeting is to be held. held.
A gentleman desired to know what rights the lotAll holders had in the cemetery. He would like to hear
a short history of the Woodlands Cemetery, since it
came into the hands of Messra. Price and Bringhurst.
Another gentleman replied that a wealthy lotholder, who had gone to considerable expense in
improving his lot, called upon Mr. Price to obtain
the same information. Mr. Price replied the lotholders had no rights, as the company was a close
corporation. corporation.

There was no other business of any importance transacted. The next meeting will be held pursuant to a call to be issued by the committee on by-laws.

CITY ITEMS

REV. A. RITTENHOUSE.—It will be seen by reference to the appointments made at the late Conference of the M. E. Church at West Chester, that this young and eloquent preacher has been returned to the new charge at Broad and Arch streets, called the "Arch-street M. E. Church." We observe by the "Annual Record" for the year 1862, plete statement of the work, and a catalogue of the members of the Churchis given. They have a membership now of 106, and have contributed during the year \$1,086.47 for benevolent purposes alone, and sustained every department of the Church handsomely. It is expected that before long this little thoroughfare of the West End. CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC.-We invite the attention of our readers to a Concert of Sacred Music, to be given at Handel and Haydn Hall, on Monday evening next, in aid of the general Fund of the Rev. George W. Smiley's congregation, which worship regularly in that hall. A number o the best amateur vocalists in Philadelphia have volunteered their services on this occasion, and the programme has been arranged with judgment and aste. The concert will be given under the conductorship of Jour respected fellow-citizen, R. T. White, Esq., (who has done much for the entertainment and happiness of the soldiers in our hospitals, during the past winter, by his self-sacrificing efforts in their behalf,) and Professor H. A. Clark will officiate at the piano. We can promise all who attend this concert an agreeable entertainment, and we doubt not it will attract a large audience. A Business Change,—By reference to n advertisement in another column of our paper this morning, it will be seen that the well-known street, will be conducted in future by Mr. W. A. Arnold alone, the dissolution of partnership between few weeks by Little, Brown, & Co., Boston.

Harper & Brothers have just issued the first portion (all yet published in London) of Kinglake's

March. Of the distinctive character of this house

ments manufactured at the popular one-price Clothwe have already spoken, and will merely add here, | ing Emporium of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chest for the information of those not familiar with the fact, that the stock of Mr. Arnold embraces the best line of Heating Furnaces, Cooking Ranges, Low down and Common Grates, Registers, Ventilators, and Enamelled Slate Mantels, in this country. In view of the change above referred to, Mr. Arnold has now in progress, and nearly completed several important and desirable improvements in his warehouse, and from a glance at his immense stock of the various styles of goods above enumerated, he is evidently determined to maintain the reputation of the house. Being among the largest manufacturers of this class of goods, and having long devoted himself to furnishing for the public the most perfect and scientific articles in this line, Mr. Arnold is prepared to offer inducements to builders and others that should not be overlooked. For these reasons a nu ber of the principal public institutions in our State have been furnished entirely from this establishment. We would particularly call attention in this connection to his "Chilson's Patent Cone and Ventilating Furnaces," and "Patent Double-oven Cooking Ranges," neither of which has its equal in the world for convenience, economy, and efficiency. His celebrated "Hot-air Registers and Ventilators," of Emerson's Patent, are also growing into general favor; and his stock of splendid Enamelled Slate

Mantels is unsurpassed in this country or Europo.

A HANDSOME IMPROVEMENT.—The five

ner of Chestnut and Fourth streets, will have it

observed the handsome new office introduced for the use of his chief receiving clerk. The improve ment is a decided convenience, as well as an orna esent to this famous Dining Headquarters, and reests credit upon the taste and liberality of Mr. Price. We have long since observed that every want of his patrons is studiously auticipated. Every seasonsible novetty, whether in the animal or vegetable line, adapted for a first-class table, find its way into Price's larder first; and when his various dishes are served up—as they are by polite and intelligent waiters—they are so admirably adjusted to the palate, that there is nothing left to be desired To our merchants and business men, generally, who dine down town, Price has certainly made himself A POPULAR EMPORIUM OF ART.—Of all

Chestnut street, has, for some months past, been among the most prominent. There are reasons for this: Their exhibition gallery is one of the most beautiful collections of pictures of "the human face divine" in this country; it is always open free to the inspection of visitors, and for every grade of ictures known to the Photographic Art, this is the lace of all others in the United States to obtain them in greatest beauty and perfection. RETURNING TO JERUSALEM.—It is said that a large number of Jews are gradually turning their steps towards Jerusalem from different parts of Europe, and it is believed that many more, from this country, would follow their example if they hought that they could make more money in selling clothing, ribbons, and jewelry in Jerusalem than in Cincinnati, New York, or Philadelphia. In the cantime, it is a noticeable fact that Jews and Gentiles, who have an eye to business, patronize W. W. Alter for their coal, at his yard, Ninth street, above Poplar, in preference to any other dealer. He sells the best coal; gives liberal weight, and charges oderate prices. THE WEATHER AND TRADE. - The

weather during the present week has been as fickle as April. The little sprinkling of sunshine, however, which cheered its intervals enlivened usiness. The popular old clothing house of Messra C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall, has been overwhelmed every day this week with gentlemen, either selecting from their magnificent stock of fashionable Spring Clothing or leaving their orders and measurements to have suite made up from their elegant raprice or their own im-DON'T FORGET IT.—How many loving vives and happy children, in giving papa the parting kies this morning, will add the injunctive request, "Don't forget to bring home with you a

bundle of E. G. Whitman & Co.'s Confectionery! We may add, that this is a very sensible and res sonable request, and the man who could eithe willingly or accidentally fail to comply with it deserves to be sent back for a double quantity when he returns home this evening. The Confections of this firm are recommended by physicians as the purest made, and as harmless, when not eaten in arger quantities than a pound a day, as bran bread and forty cent butter. Their store is on Chestnu treet, below Fourth, next door to Adams & Co. Express building. A GREAT SHIRT.—Persons who know the inestinable luxury of a good-fitting shirt can-not be induced to wear any others than those cut by J. F. Taggart, and sold at the Gents' Furnishing Store of Mr. George Grant, No. 610 Chestnut street.

A TEMPTING DISPLAY.-Mr. A. L. Vanant, Ninth and Chestnut streets, leads more people to temptation than probably any other individual iving; and if he does not employ exactly the same fruit that was used in tempting Adam, he does so with fruits of a no less tempting character. He is also reaping his reward. His Jim Crows, French and American mixtures, bon-hons, taffles, and fine Conections of all kinds, are the choicest in the world. To-DAY, AT OAKFORD & Son's, under the continental Hotel, will witness a busy scene, in customers supplying themselves with their elegant new styles of Spring Hats and Caps for gentlemen and PURE WINES FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES. —The proprietors of the popular old grocery stand of the late C. H. Mattson, Tenth and Arch, have now in

store a full line of Port, Sherry, and Madeira wines, of their own importation, of great age and cious, which at this writing looks anything but probable, hundreds of ladies will to-day avail themselves of examining the splendid assortment of new and exquisite Spring Bonnets just got out by Wood & Cary, No. 725 Chestnut street. A FINE ASSORTMENT OF MILITARY

Goods, suitable for Army and Navy officers, will be ound at Oakford & Son's, under the Continental CHILDREN'S HATS.—Ladies shopping for Hats for Children and Misses will find the largest and most tasteful display of them at Wood & Cary's No. 725 Chestnut street. A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE_We invite the attention of those wishing to purchase a valuable Farm to the Orphans' Court sale of 12 scres in Delaware county, in to-day's issue of The Press, as one beautifully located, and desirable as a esidence or a safe and profitable investment. A SEWING MACHINE that will not embroider as well as stitch is but half a machine for family ise. Grover & Baker's celebrated machines. 73

Chestnut street, are the only ones that possess thes two faculties of sewing and embroidering to per NIGHT COUGH.—Persons who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the throat which deprives them of rest night after night, by the ince Bronchial Troches," find immediate relief. THE TAX-PAYER'S GUIDE: BY THOMP SON WESTCOTT, OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.—This little work is one of the most useful publica-

tions of the day, and especially adapted to the needs any kind of business is interested in it, and will find English Language. Though condensed into a small pace, it comprehends everything that is necessar to be understood by the banker, the broker, the mer ody. It treats of "The Excise Tax." "The I ense Tax," "The Stamp Tax," and the laws in force in relation thereto, with all the decisions the Commissioner of Internal Revenue up to the time of publication, and all arranged in alphaetical order, so that any one can find just what h wants in a moment's time. For sale by A. Winc LOW STEAM FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES. The introduction of low steam for warming private and public buildings has for some time engaged the ninds of inventors. The difficulties of cost and the means of regulating it have been overcome. The dvantages of this great discovery will be readily omprehended by all intelligent minds. The mild and equable warmth produced, and the sure means of perfect ventilation secured, recommend this in charge of public institutions and their own hou oth as to health and economy. James F Wood, No. 41 South Fourth street, has opened I proved Low-Steam and Hot-Water Apparatus" i udge of its merits. A number of references to pri-

Something New.—Dyott's Patent "C K" Coal Oil Burner for lighting without removing No. 114 South Second street, corner of Carter, six FASTING AND FREEZING.—The Nashville Union is gratified to hear that President Lincoln's proclamation for a Fast Day will be generally observed throughout the Southern Confederacy. It is believed that it will be more strictly observed there than throughout the North. The "Rebs" will also go in sack cloth where the article can be obtained, while loyal men in the loyal States will enjoy all the advantages of being able to procure elegant and comfortable garments, at a reasonable cost, at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson,

Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. The rebellion is as great a blunder in economy as it is a THE FASHIONS IN RICHMOND.—The wife of a rebel officer writes, in a letter recently intercepted, concerning dress and parties in the rebel "A calico dress costs \$36-that is \$3 per yard; white cottons \$3 per yard; lawns and ginghams the bonnet \$50; a pair of ordinary three-dollar gaiters \$20. Notwithstanding these prices, parties were very numerous till Lent began." As there is no mention made of the men's attire, t is more than probable that the gentlemen's dress was like the fashions reported in Alabama last sum-"hat, pair of spurs, and a stand-up collar." What a furore would the emigration create of Chas Stokes & Co.'s Ready-made Clothing Store, from under the Continental, into the rebel capital, with its first-class clothing, at the low prices they are at present marked at! A Toasr.—Newspaper Borrowers—May theirs be a life of single blessedness; may their path be carpeted with cross-eyed snakes, and their nights be haunted with knock-kneed tom cats; and may

LITTLE JANE'S QUESTIONS. BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL. Jane-Mother, in yonder sky I see Bright eyes that wink and smile at me. Mother—All these which you mistake for eyes,

My love, are globes of largest size.

June—What are they made of, mother, say?

What makes them look so bright and gay? fother-Some are composed of earth and water; For they are worlds like ours, my daughter.

Jane—What! have they trees and houses there?

And fields and flowers, so high in air? Mother-We cannot tell, my darling, Jane, What things these distant worlds contain.

Jane-But there are people there. I guess; Do, mother, tell me; no or yes?

Mother—There are; at least we so suppose But can I tell what no one knows June—Have they no shops, where girls and boys

Can buy their dolls, and other toys?

They must have dry-goods stores. I know, For ladies who a shopping go; And I'll be bound, in every star
There is a Tower Hall Bazaar;
Yes, mother, yes; I do not doubt it;
The gents could never do without it. We have the largest stock, and fullest and most com plete assortment of ready-made Clothing in Phila delphis. Our prices are much below present market

518 MARKET S

TOWER HALL.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS, UP TO 12 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT. the leading centres of attraction in Philadelphia where strangers most do congregate in "doing"

the sights of our city, the popular Emporium of Art of Mesers. Broadbent & Co., Nos. 912, 914, and 916 Continental-Ninth and Chestnut streets J. W. Fuller. Catasauqua H. D. Neiman, Easton Robt H. How, Chicago J. W. Fuller. Catesauqua
V. Bianchard, Washington
J. C. Van Vleet, Michigaa
Bdgar Seelye & Ia, N. Y
L. Daverport, Indiana
A. S. Black, New York
John Barrington, New York
J. Black, New York
Mrs. J. Chark, J. Shalt
M. Black, New York
Mrs. J. Chark, J. Shalt
M. Black, New York
Mrs. J. Chark, J. Shalt
M. J. Clark, J. U. Sh
Miss Bigelow, New York
Mrs. J. Chark, J. U. Sh
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American—Chestnut Street, above Fifth.

A More, Louisville, Ky Leland Du Bois, New Jersey Brinton, West Chester I Graham, Wash, D.C (Pyrnell) F Shoener, Tamaqua Miss Burton, New York J C Osterloh, Bread Top St. Louis-Chestnut Street, above Third. St. Louis—Chestnut:
L Be wites, Me
Longman, N Y
Lowis
hos Green, Boston
hn Colclough, Boston
hn Colclough, Boston
F Ford, Wash, D C
H Schenck, St Louis
Durfree, N Y
iss S Dougherty, Pittsbg
J Sanderson, Lancaster
J Baldwin
s E L Jordan, Trenton

Merchants'-Fourth street, below Arch. D Lewis, Wilkesbarre
A Guernsey
Leach, New York
John J Jester, Dover, Del
John J Jester, Dover, Del
Wm'A Attinson, Dover, Del
Wm'A Stinson, Dover, Del
Wm Shorlidge, Bellefonte
Ge Valentine, Bellefonte
S S Miller. Nevada
Jas T Macconnell, Pittsburg
G I Williams, Ohio
Wm M McCreary, Poland, O
Wm S Young, Allontown
C B Leaman, Boston
J S Annan, Maryland
J L Schick, Gettysburg
J Healey, Douglassville
W T Wilkins, Fennessee Lewis, Wilkesbarre Union Hotel-Arch street, above Third. B Flemming, Virginia
Mrs J Cannon, Delaware
Y C Case, Ohio
S J Royskyln, Bazerat

Walton, Penna Moore, New York Robert Morris Stephen Blodgett, N York Alexander Dumas, N York Chas Lewis, Virginia Geo Herran, Penna M Herran, New York National-Race Street, above Third. McCaully, Lebanon Green, Dauphin, Pa bler and lady, Pa n C Adams, Milton 1 C Adams, Milton Deiner, Pa b Tausig, Harrisburg Madison-Second street, above Market

SPECIAL NOTICES. YON'S MAGNETIC FLEA POWDER. In summer, when the sun is low, Come forth in swarms the insect foe, And for our blood, they bore, you know,
And suck it in most rapidly.
But fleas, roaches, 'skeeters-black or whiteIn death's embrace are stiffened quite,
If Lyon's Powder chance to light

In their obscure vicinity. yon's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill l house insects, garden worms, plant-bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mica. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is truly a "friend in need," and every family should hav

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION CAN BE OBtained by the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SAE-SAPARILLA. March, April, May, and June, are the beas-months to use a Blood-Purifying remedy. See adver-tisement. fe27-fmw3m BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Bye the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for ife. ORAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a relendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. LOR, on the four sides of each box. FACTORY, No. 81 BARCLAY Street. (Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond street.)
-98.1v New York. ONE-PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LATEST TYLES, made in the Best Manner, expressly for RETAIL. SALES. LOWEST Selling Prices marked in Plain Fi-

rures. All Goods made to Order warranted satisfi Our One-Price System is strictly adhered to. All ar del2-1y JONES & CO. 604 MARKET Street. STEINWAY & SON'S SQUARE, STATIL acknowledged the most perfect instruments, in Eq. ope as well as in this country They were awarded, in the last seven years, twenty-six first premiums, over the best makers in this country, and in addition thereto the first prize medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, last summer. All the

leading artists of this country, and some of them even in Europe, use them in their Concerts. Warerooms at BLASIUS BROS., 1006 CHESTNUT MARRIED. HEWES-JOHNSON -April 23d, by Rev. T. De Witt lalmage, Joseph W. Hewes to Caroline Gibson, dangh-er of George R. Johnson, Esq., all of Philadelphia. No cards.
THURLOW-ABBOTT.—On the 23d inst., by the Rev.
J. W. Claxton, Charles L. Thurlow to Carrie E., daughter of James G. Abbott, all of this city.
RAMILTON—LITTLETON.—On Sunday, the 19th inst., by Rev S. A. Thomas, Mr. Thomas Hamilton to Miss Mary Littleton, both of this city.

OCHBAN.—On the 24th inst., Stuard Herron, son of Due notice will be given of the funeral.

WILDMAN.—On the 23d inst., Susanna S. Wildman, aged 56.

The friends of the deceased are invited to attend her fune al at J. K. Wildman's. Bristol, on Third-day, the 28th int. at 10 A. M. To proceed to Fallsington.

DARLIAGTON.—In. West Chester, 'April 23, 1863, Dr. William Darlington, in the Slaty year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon at 2 c'clock. *

CRAIGE.—On the morning of the 23d instant, George. Sheridan Craige, soon of the late James Craige.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother. No. 24 Melton etreet, this (Saturday,) the 23th instant, at *o clock P. M.

To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

WHITAKER.—In Phenixville, on the 22d inst., Ella.

Cora, daughter of Dr. S. A. and Sarah A. Whitaker, in the 15th year of her age.

Funeral at 2 c'clock P. M. to day.

KING.—On Wednesday evening, the 22d inst., Mrs. Julia A. King, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends: file flamily are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late-rasidence, Main street, Germantown, this (Saturday) afternoon. at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

CONRAD.—On the morning of the 22d instant, after a lingering illness, Peter Conran, aged 76 years.

His male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1822 Green street, this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

ASHE.—On the 23d inst., Mrs. Mary Ashe, widow of they never enjoy the exquisite pleasure of enrobing the late William Ashe, in the 7th year of her age.

MOURNING GOODS AT REL

PRICES.
Black Balzorines, 15 cents.
Do. Barege, 22, 25, and 31% cents.
Do. Carge March, 31% cents.
Do. Tamartines, 37% cents.
Do. Tamartines, 37% cents.
Do. Dalzone Rarages, 25 cents.
Do. Plaid Barreges, 25 cents.
Do. Neat Chrik Bereges, 48% cents.
Do. Dalzone Emani, 60 cents.
Do. Burege Emani, 62% cents.
Do. Silk Chillies, 62% cents.
Do. Silk Chillies, 62% cents.
Do. Mousselines, 41 cents.
Do. Mousselines, 41 cents.
Do. Dalzone, 81
French Corded Organdies, 25 cents.
and White Mozambiques, 13% cents.
Do. Silks, \$1.
Do Do. Frencu ...

jack-and-White Mozambiques, 57% commode.

Do. wide Mozambiques, 57% commode.

Do. Silks, \$1.

Do. Silk-and-Wool Valencias, 56% conta.

Do. Monsselines, 57% cents.

Do. Monsselines, 57% cents.

Do. Monsselines, 57% cents.

Do. Gray-figured Lawns, 18% cents.

Gray-figured Lawns, 18% cents.

Gray-mixed wide Glace Mohairs, 50 cents.

Stel-mixed wide Faris Poplins, 57% cents.

And all other Goods, at the lowest market prices.

BESSON & SON, Mourning Store,

No. 918 CHSSTNUT Street.

LINE CHECK SILKS, \$1, \$1.12\, \$1.25, A and \$1.50 per yard.

Black-and-White, Brown-and-White, Ililac, Green, and Blue, select Colors plan Poult de Soies.

EYRE & LANDELL, ap21

FOURTH and ARCH. LIGHT CLOTHS, FOR LADIES' Spring Maulies
Light Mixed Middlesex
French and English Cloths
ap21
EYRE & LANDELL VELOUTINES AND MODE AL. PAGAS.
Veloutines, Silk Chain.
Alvacas, Fashionable Colors.
EYRE & LANDELL. ap2l Appendig to the following the second second