VOL. 7.-NO. 187.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1864.

RETAIL DRY GOODS SEWING MACHINES. SPRING OPENING. CREAT TRIUMPH

IN

YEARS HAVE BEEN SPENT IN THEIR PERFECTION.

AND

WE CLAIM FOR THE

"FLORENCE"

THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES OVER ANY AND

ALL OTHERS:

** It is the only Machine that makes more than one kind of a stitch, and has the reversible feed with a

Mar It makes four different stickes, the lock, knot, double lock, and double knot, on one and the same machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric, and neither of them will ravel.

turning the fabric, a great advantage over all others,

Machine is in motion.

As Changing the length of the stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the

By Every stitch is perfect in itself, making the seam

nexperienced to operate it.

It will not oil the dress of the operator, as all the

It is the most rapid sewer in the world; making

Ar Its stitch is the wonder of all, because of its

It does the heaviest or finest work with equal

An Every Machine has one of Jenck's patent hem-mers attached, (the right to use which we control,) enabling the operator to turn any width of hem de-

There is no other Machine which will do so large

** It does not require finer thread on the under elde than it does on the upper, and uses any kind of thread

The needle is more easily adjusted than in any

It will sew across the heaviest seams, without shange of tension or breaking of thread.

change of tension or breaking of thread.

This fully protected by 9 patents,, and licensed by Blias Howe, Jr., and his associates.

To avoid the strain on the eyes, bent posture, close application, and fatiguing care, herefore necessary on a large proportion of work done on other Sewing Machines, we now furnish each Machine with "Barnum's Self Sewer," which guides the work itself, and is of

While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices

We refrain from publishing the highly compli-

mentary notices of the press with which was stating vored, and placefour Machine before the public, knowing that an intelligent examination of its merits will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best Sewing Machine in the World.

We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

630 CHESTNUT STREET.

N. B. Rvery Machine warranted to give entire satis

secompany each Machine sold; obliging lady opera-

kinds of stitching done at the Office. 630 CHESTNUT

CURTAIN GOODS.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

(SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL.)

MASONIC HALL,

719 CHESTNUT STREET,

HAS OPENED A SPRING STOCK OF

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

LACE CURTAINS,

WINDOW SHADES,

FURNITURE COVERINGS,

PIANO and TABLE COVERS,

OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS.

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Nos. 1 and 8 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT.

FIRST OUT BY J. BURR MOORE,

WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

Importer and Manufacturer of

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS.

S. B.—All articles made in a superior manner by hand and from the best materials, 1214

Mo. 610 CHESTNUT STREET.

GEORGE GRANT,

TOHN O. ARRISON,

faction and kept in order for one year. Full instruction

tors sent to the houses of purchers when des

PHILADELPHIA, Pa

for it, and will give a written warranty if required. For Circulars and Samples of Sewing, enclose a sta

ces of the press with which we are d

reat value, especially to inexperienced operators

with other first-class Machines.

ombined elasticity, strength, and beauty.

acility, without change of tension.

NEW SILKS. FRENCH CHINTZES,

NEW DRESS GOODS. FRENCH CLOAKINGS.

1864.

H. STEEL & SON.

Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH St. CIVIL AND MILITARY CLOTH HOUSE.

WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS. No. 34 SOUTH SECOND and 23 STRAWBERRY

Streets, is happy to state that he has laid in an exten sive stock of CHOICE GOODS, such as: Blue Gloths,
Sky blue Gloths,
Sky blue Gloths,
Sky-blue Doeskins,
Dark Blue Doeskins,
Dark Blue Beavers,
Dark Blue Pilots.
S-4 and 6-4 Blue Flannels,
Scavict Cloths Beaverteens, Cords and Velveteens, We advise our friends to come early, as our presentock is cheaper than we can purchase now. fell-Im

COTTONS AT RETAIL.

AF- It has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply tuning a thumb screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the same, or fasten the ends of the seams, without We call the attention of Housekeepers to the LARGEST STOCK OF COTTON GOODS Ever offered at retail in this city.

Having purchased largely of these goods at the

GOMPARATIVELY LOW PRICES of last month, we can extend to our customers superior inducements, not only in the character of our assort ment, but ment, but IN PRICES.

Among our extensive line of Cottons are to be found the following popular makes of 4-4 Bleached Shirtings. It is almost notseless in its operations.

The motions are all posttive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables the most

4-4 Bleached Shirtings.

Wamsutta,
Semper Idem,
Rockland,
Rockland

We can furnish these goods in all sites and qualities. We have several lots in LOW-PRICED GOODS that are FAR BELOW PRESENT IMPORTATION PRICE, and are also prepared to furnish, in large quantities, the well-known Lancaster, Manchester, and Honey-Comb Quilts,
In 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 sizes

House-Furnishing Linen Goods.

Linen Sherriags, all widths.

TOWELS, from \$2 to \$7 per dozen.

MAPKINS, all Linen, \$1.62.

Barnaly Damask, Power Loom, and other standard makes of

Table Linen.

Persons about purchasing Linen Goods would do well to examine our stock. We invite comparison. So trouble to show our goods. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., Northwest corner Eighth and Market Streets. jalő fmw tiyl MUSLINS OF EVERY WIDTH AND

OSLINS OF EVERY WIDTH AND QUALITY.

New York Mills, Walliamswille, Bay Mills, Forestdale, Housekeeper A, New York Mills, 2½ yards wide: Pepperill Mills, 1½, 2½, and 2½ wide: Boot Mills, heavy, 1½ wide. Also, unbleached in every quality.

The cheapest place to buy any of the above is GRANVILLE B, HAINES'.

Bo. 1013 MARKET Street, above Tenth. EDWIN HALL & CO., NO. 26 SOUTH

BECOND Street, would call attention to their ock of DRESS GOODS;
Plaid and Figured Poplins.
Plaid and Stripe Silk Warp Taffetas.
Dress Goods, of new styles, in variety.
French Chintzes and Percales.
Stripe Prench Chintzes, for trimmings.
Organdies and Jaconet Lawns.
Figured Silk Challies.
Percale Robes, &c. mh3-tf

H. STEEL & SON HAVE NOW OPEN s choice assortment of
NEW SILKS.

Moire Antiques. 23 to 85
Plain Corded Silks. 81.62½ to 83.50.
Figured Gorded Silks. 81.62½ to 83.50.
Plain Poil de Soies. 81 25 to 83.25.
Fancy Silks. 70c. to 85.
Black Gros Grain Silks. 81.25 to 83.25.
Figured Black Silks. 81.25 to 83.25.
Figured Black Silks. 81.25 to 82.
Plain Black Silks. 87.5c. to 86.
Fleid India Silks. 87.5c. to 86.
Fleid India Silks. 87.5c. to 86.
Fleid India Silks. 71.5c. and 715 M. TENTH Street.

Mos. 713 and 715 M. TENTH Street.

MARSEILLES QUILTS-OF FINE ARDIMINO COURTS—OF FIRST

— quality at moderate prices.
Good Blankets, in large sizes.
Sheeting Muslins, of every width.
Several grades of Tickings.
Just opened, a large lot, marked low.
Spring De Laines and Prints.
Mode alpaesa, choice shades.
Frinted Brilliants and 4 fancy Shirtings.
GOOPER & GONARD.

fee S. E. corner BISTH and MARKET Sts.

CARPETINGS. 1864. 1864. SPRING, ECHO MILLS, GLEN GERMANTOWN, PA. McCALLUM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, &c. Warehouse, 509 Chestnut Street,

OFFOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. 101-14

SPECIAL NOTICE. RETAIL DEPARTMENT. McCALLUM & CO..

Beg leave to inform the public that they have leased the No. 519 CHESTNUT STREET, A RETAIL DEPARTMENT, Where they are now opening a NEW STOCK of IMPORTED AND AMERICAN CARPETS,

Embracing the shoicest patterns of XMINSTER.

OYAL WILTON,
EBUSSELS CARPETS,
ELVET,
VENETIANS. ROYAL WILTON, BEUSSELS CARPETS, VELVET, VENETIANS.
Together with a full assortment of everything pertains to the Carpet Business. ENTERPRISE MILLS.

ATWOOD, RALSTON, & CO.,

MANUFACTUREES AND WHOLESALE DYALERS IN

OIL-CLOTHS,

MATTINGS, &c., &c.

WAREHOUSE, 619 CHESTNUT STREET, 616 JAYME STREET.

CEOTHING. SPRING GOODS. EDWARD P. KELLY. JOHN KELLY,

TAILORS, 612 CHESTNUT STREET,

LATE 142 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Have just received a large stock of choice SPRING GOODS. TO LET.-ROOMS UP STAIRS, 612, 614 CHESTNUT STREET. fe23 if

RLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, BLACK CASS. PARTS, \$5.50,

At 704 MARKET Street.

At 704 MARKET Street.

BLACK CASS. PARTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street.

REIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.

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BLIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.

REIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.

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MISSOURI LAND AND COLLECT. ALLEN T. RICHARDSON, ATTORNEY AND AGENT,
DEFFERENCE CITY, MISSOURI,
will give proppt attention to the secure investment of
money in Real Estate, and to the securing safe loans of
money on improved real property; to the payment of
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the State; and to the Investigations of Land Tittles

AGE Particular attention given to the collection of
botes and Claime, and giving general information of
particular localities, and their espacity of growth and particular localities, and their especity of growth and products.
Having served eight years as Register of State Lands, he feels confident in being able to give useful information to those looking to the West for future homes. All communications for special or general information must be accompanied by \$1.

Hon. Edward Bates, Attorney General U.-S. Hon. F. P. Blair, Member of Congress from Missouri. Hon. B. Gratz Brown, Senator from Missouri. Hon. B. Gratz Brown, Senator from Missouri. Hon. Chauncey D. Filly, Mayor of St. Louis, Mo. John Bock, Professor Literary Academy, Missouri. Int. 3 trick William Confidence of the Congress of the Mayor of St. Louis, Mo. John Bock, Professor Literary Academy, Missouri. Int. 3 trick William Confidence of St. Louis, Mo.

Have in store and constantly receiving direct from

FLAX AND JUTE YARNS, FOR CARPET MANUFACTURERS.

ORGAN, ORB, & CO., STRAM

INE BUILDERS, Iron Founders, and General and Boller Makers, No. 1919 Callowhild Chaleshale.

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BURLAPS, all widths.
FAOOR CLOTH CANVAS, 4, 8, and 8 yards.
BAGGING, in Bond, or Export.
CANVAS PADDINGS.

EMP CARPETING,

Bals on favorable terms.

RED PADDINGS,

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PHILADELPHIA CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE.

FURNITURE, &c.

SEWING MACHINES. CABINET MAKER,

809 and 811 Chestnut Street.

THE FOLLOWING AND OTHER AR-TICLES AT PRICES THAT

AND

WALNUT

ROSEWOOD

FURNITURE COVERING OF ALL KINDS, INCLUDING

PLUSHES, SATINS, REPS,

LASTINGS,

TAPESTRYS.

CLOCKS.

BRONZES

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK FROM PARIS. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. Of his own importation and manufacture. His celebrated

"PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS." Manufactured under the superintedence of JOHN P. TAGGERY, (Formerly of Oldenberg & Taggert,)

Are the most perfect-fitting Shirts of the age.

BEL Orders promptly attended to, jal3-wfm-6m PINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPROVED CUT OF SHIETS.

The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPROVED CUT OF SHIETS.

The subscribers would invite attention to their invites. Also, the subscriber work of the subscribers with the subs PAPER HANGINGS.

1864. PHILADELPHIA 1864. PAPER HANGINGS.

> HOWELL & BOURKE. MANUFACTURERS OF

WALL PAPERS WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS., M. B.—A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly on

100 cases WIDOW CLICGUOT PONSARDIN OF REIMS just received, and for sale to the trade at the Agent's prices. Also, 200 baskets LATOUR OLIVE OIL. 200 baskets LATOUR CLICK H. YRATOW & CO., fe20-tf

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1864.

"But let him be a candidate for renomination and

re-election, and all this will be sadly different. The disasters, the burdens, the debts, the hopes deferred, of the last three years, will all be revived to his prejudice, and paraded before the public eye to his injury. It will be insisted, so long as it can be wishout too ready confutation, that his re-election will be a truefitten of all the transmissions.

As the objections above are regarded as having some

plausible but untenable views presented by Mr.

and in doing this it will be advisable to take them up serialim, commencing with the first:

Mr. Lincoln's Mislakes, if such they are—and, for

the sake of argument, admitting this to be the case.

it may be asked, is there a constientious man, whether engaged in conducting literary, profes-

to this is, unquestionably, No! If this is true (and the fact is self-evident and irrefutable) of

those whose energies are devoted to the manage

ment of the ordinary operations of the world, and

who can generally ait down calmly and decide, in the most deliberate manner, upon the affairs which

claim their attention, is it a matter of surprise that

one who occupies the Presidential chair during the most momentous period of the world's history, should

make a few mintakes when the questions he has frequently been called to decide upon demand-ed an almost instantaneous and tumultuous de-

calm judgment. The exigencies of the occasion.

bearing as they did everything down before them, were such that the wisest and best of men would be

readily excused for making a few mistakes under such circumstances. It would not then be a mat-

er of surprise if Mr. Lincoln should have made

some mistakes; but taking into consideration the

pressure which has frequently been brought to bear upon him by self-important and officious persons from various quarters, who have pretended to repre-

sent the voice of the people, and by forcing their plausible views in the most plausible manner upon

im. it is rather astonishing than otherwise that the

distakes have not been more frequent and exagge-

rated. Time, which proves all things, may yet de

monstrate that acts which are now regarded as mis-akes are not really so. Much as they are harped

upon, however, even in the estimation of Mr. Greeley, they are not incapable of extenuation, for, as he says: "Were he now to announce

his peremptory withdrawal from public life,"

* * * "he would be surrounded by

reneral manifestations of a love and gratitude which

to recent President has commanded or deserved."

present who would stand the slightest chance of de-

feating him. Truly, "the disasters, the burdens, the debts, the

ones deferred of the last three years will all be re

People, who are willing and ready to make due al-

herefore, can better afford to be a target for the

owance for mistakes of the past; and no man,

alevolent shafts of the Northern sympathizers

With regard to the fact "that no President has

or thirty years been re-elected, though several have

ought to be," it may be asked with which of

is predecessors shall Mr. Lincoln be compared.

Certainly not with some of the distinguished nonentities who have occupied the Presidential chair since the days of Jackson, and those between his time and the period of Wash-

ington. No! the only ones with whom he can

rdeal his services and reputation do not pale before

either of them. What were the claims which enti-tled George Washington to the distinguished honor of being elected the first President of the Republic?

During the war of the Revolution, his life, fortune, good name, and energies were thrown into the struggle, with but one object and one aim—the overthrow of British authority and the establishment

of republican institutions. In the hour of trial he was found equal to the emergency, and at the close

of the struggle was regarded as the one whose claims were superior to all others for that high position. As President, although he is now justly regarded

with love and veneration, he was not without oppo-sition in his own day. Those familiar with the his-

ory of that period are well aware of the fact that

that he was accused of lacking executive capacity, and reviled in a manner which would excite the just

indignation of every true lover of the country, on reading the record. His administration of affairs, however, was eminently satisfactory to his fellow

ountrymen, and he was re elected by an overwhelm-

Andrew Jackson, at the battle of New Orleans, was found equal to his emergency, not only by de-

feating the armed force arrayed against him on the field of battle, but also by declaring martial law and putting down treason in his own midst. His conduct upon that occasion so won upon the hearts of his countrymen that his subsequent election to the

Presidency was mainly due to it. No man, how-ever, was more hated, reviled, misrepresented, and

ng majority.

his mistakes (for he made some) were magnified;

ion of all that was unfortunate and

GEORGE J. HENKELS. The Presidency in Prospect. To the Editor of The Press: Sir: In the course of an article with the above caption, published in *The Independent*, Feb. 25, 1864,

HAS ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

DEFY COMPETITION.

ROSEWOOD

CHAMBER FURNITURE.

ROSEWOOD, WALNUT,

OAK

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

WALNUT

PARLOR FURNITURE.

IN ALL KINDS OF COVERING.

BROCATELLES,

PEKIN CLOTHS,

ANTIQUE

LIBRARY FURNITURE,

SCULPTURED

IN THE FINEST STYLE:

PRICES ARE LOW.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

809 and 811 Chestnut Street.

WORKS OF ART.

JUST OPENED.

BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT

FOR FIRST-CLASS

LOW PRICES

Nos. 809 and 811 Chestnut Street.

GEORGE J. HENKELS.

THE WAR. GEN. MEADE'S ALLEGED ORDERS OF RETREAT AT GETTYSBURG. Future Duties of Generals Grant and Halleck,

Tribune save:

DAHLGREN'S DEATH REPORTED AND DENIED. A Special Report of the Battle in Florida. INVESTIGATION OF THE BATTLE OF GET-TYSBURG.

Yesterday's Washington correspondence of the

shi: In the course of an article with the above caption, published in The Independent, Feb. 25, 1861, Mr. Horace Greeley presents the following:

"Shall we renominate Mr. Lircoln, and endeavor to reproduce, so far as may be, 1860 is 1864?

"My judgment indicates a different policy, a different purpose. I do not believe that the course which a true, intelligent regard for the President's own Lappiness and fame would prescribe. Mr. Lincoln has been our leader through a very ardious and trying struggle. He has made mistakes—as we all have—but, on the whole, he has done well: Not always seeing so far as those who saw farthest, he has been faithful to his light, and has honestly, faithfully done what he deemed required of him by patriotien and duty. Were he now to amounce his peremptory withdrawal from public life on the 4th of March, 1865, the closing year of his Presidential term would be one of the proudest and happlest of his life. It would no longer be any one's interest to assail or traduce him. The base suggestion that he was protracting the war to serve his own ambition would be rebuked, even by those who now reiterate it. He would be surrounded by general manifestations of a love and gratitude which no recent President has commanded or deserved. His errors would be forgotten; his virtues would be magnified and dwelt upou; and all would be disposed to make the close of his official career as pleasant as its opening was ominous and its general course tempestuous.

"But let him be a candidate for renomination and "The points made before the war investigating committee against General Meade, who is substantially on trial before the Congressional Commission, by the testimony of Generals Stekles and Doublelay, are, that he gave and promulgated an order to his army to retreat from Gettysburg at the close of the first day's fight, when his superior strength, his advantage of position, and the honor and interests of the country required him to give battle; that, in the forenoon of the second day's battle; that, in the location of the second days afght—Thursday—he gave shother order to retreat, but which was not promulgated in writing; that he had made no dispositions for battle that day, had no plan for fighting, and recemingly no purpose to fight, but that the battle was precipitated by General but that the battle was precipitated by General Sickles, and forced on Meade in part by the enemy, but principally by General Sickles; that Meade did not know on Friday night that out men had whipped Lee, or distrusted the fact that night, and was so uncertain of it on Saturday that he dared not pursue the beaten enemy, and weakly and ignorantly threw away the certainty of capturing or destroying the entire rebal servy; that for a few moments he yielded to persuation to let the 2d Corps wishout too ready confutation, that his re-election miplies a repetition of all that was unfortunate and discreditable in the recent history of our country, with interminable war and immeasurable debt. The facts that Jackson and Clay alike condemned the re-election of a President in office, that both parties have asserted the correctness of the onsterm principle, that no President has for thirty years been re-elected, though several have sought to be—will all be considered to his disadvantage; the popular belief that the reflection of a President involves the retention in office of the great mass of his appointees—everything would work against him. I do not say that he would be beaten—I trust that he would not—but I do say that such a result would be more than possible, and that it is more likely to occur with the President renominated than if one among the ablest and worthiest of the statesmen or soldiers who have sustained his Administration were selected to succeed him. And defeat with him would be more mortifying, more humiliating, more disastrous than would defeat with any other canditate. However intended, it would look like a condemnation of the great struggle wherein we have been engaged for the integrity of the Republic and the Freedom of Man.

"Such are some of the considerations which induce me to hope that Mr. Lincoln will not be a candidate for re election." pursue, but countermanded the order to do so in en minutes after it was given, saying, alluding to the rebels, "Oh, let them go;" that Meade's subseuent representation that he was not in condition to pursue, was not true; that his army was abun dantly able and in condition to make immediate purauit, and, if necessary, to fight and crush Lee's lisordered columns; that the 6th Corps was fresh and substantially intact; it had lost only 200 men; the 12th Corps bad lost only 700, and had about 12,000 left; the 3d Corps had 6,000 men left, and prayed to be permitted to pursue; the whole of the cavalry, 10,000, was intact and fresh. Gen. French had at Frederick 10,000 veterans in perfect condition, and Couch's great force was also at Mesde's call. That, in a word, he had over 40,000 effective and ardent troops with which to pursue and destroy Lee's flying and demoralized army, but refused to use them, and suffered the enemy to escape. It is

" In the committee room it is understood that the force by persons who have heretofore looked upon the renomination and re-election of Mr. Lincoln with favor, and as there is another side to the origin of the effort made by General Meade to break up the 3d Corps, to the waste of its esprit, and the discontent of every man and officer in it, and dissatisfaction with the service, was the refusal of the corps to subscribe to the McClellan testimonial "It is stated that testimony can be adduced to convict General Meade of expressing the opinion that we cannot subdue the rebels. Generals Birney and Pleasonton, examined before the War Committee to-day, told the remarkable story of the war councils called during and after the battle of Gettysburg, and exhibited the strength and efficiency of the army the morning after the last day's fight. The testimony of sional, or mercatile operations of the most limited or extended character, who, on retiring to rest and making a review of the labors of the day, can truly say, on each returning night, I I have made no mistakes this day? The answer both these generals was very damaging."
OBJECT OF GRANT'S COMING TO WASHINGTON.

upon the question of the issuance of the second

order to retreat that General Butterfield has been

It is generally understood here that the object of General Grant's journey to Washington is to take Halleck's place. GEN. HALLECR'S POSITION. Rumor in inside political circles assigns to Hallck a practically higher rank than that he will va-cate—that of Acting Assistant Adjutant General to the Commander-in-chief of the Army of the United

States, Abraham Lincoln. GENERAL COUCH. There is a rumor that Major General D. N. Couch, now commander of the Department of the Susquehanna, will be called to take an important com

KILPATRICK'S RAID. REBEL REPORT OF THE DEATH OF DAHLGREN.
The army correspondence of the Herald contains the following:

The Richmond Sentinel of March 5th contains further accounts of Küpatrick's raid.

The gallant Dahlgren is dead. Atter leaving Richmond, he proceeded with a portion of his men toward the Peninsula, through the county of King and Queen, where he met Lieut. Col. Pollard, of the 9th Vurgina, and had a sharp encounter, in which Col. Dahlgren was shot dead. Some seventy or cighty of his men were captured. The remainder have rejoined Kilpatrick, as has been already stated. Col. Dahlgren was one of the bravest sons of America, and his death will be regretted by all who ever knew him. He had lost a leg in the service, and had just snived at that period of convalescence when he could take the saddle, when he was cut down by war's relentless hand.

Upon his person was found an address to his men,

when he could take the saddle; when he was cut down by war's relentless hand.
Upon his person was found an address to his men, and a memorandum of the route he was to take with his command when he left klipatrick, where he was to go, what he was to rejoin the main force. The address to his men is a most spirit stirring and patriotic appeal to their sympathies and valor in behalf of their fellow soldiers who are suffering imprisonment in the loathsome dungeons, and upon the desert islands of the Confederacy. He begs them not to falter or flag, but to follow him to open prison doors, and, putting arms into the hands of their released brethren, thry would all march togsther to kill Davis and his Cabinet, and then return home to their friends, ready and anxious for further deeds of valor.

However agreeable it might be to those who are opposed to Mr. Lincoln to have him take such a step, t cannot be, for the vox populi has declared otherwise. In the language of a gentleman who spoke at a recent meeting of the Union League, "wherever he went during the recent Gubernatorial campaign of walor.

The Sentimel devotes a column of editorial to comments upon the address and memorands, and characterizes them as the height of barbarism and vandalism. It declares that the world can now see that this war is prosecuted from partiann hate, which exceeds that of the savages of old, forgetting, apparently, that Southern men were the first to introduce raids, proberies, and murders into this country and this war. Pennsylvania, on the tongues of men and in the eyes of women Abraham Lincoln was the nominee of the people for the next Presidency," and that which is true of the Old Keystone is equally true of all that portion of the country over which the Federal authority extends. Many who formerly opposed Mr. Lincoln are now among his most ardent supporters, and the focalization of public opinion in his favor is such that no competitor can be named at

and this war.

The Sentirel claims that they have captured two hundred and four of Kilpatrick's men, and five officers. They do not claim to have killed many, but give an obituary of Captain Ellerey, of their own forces, who was killed in defence of Richmend. It also announces the safe return of Colonel S. S. Bell to Richmond, who escaped from the cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Ballroad when being conveyed from Johnson's Island to Point Lookout.

The death of Colonel Dahlgren is denied on authority of despatches received by the President from General Butler.

vived to his prejudice," and they would be brought to bear with equal force against any nominee of the Republican party. Mr. Lincoln, however, is not now regarded as belonging to any party, but to the WHY KILPATRICK WAS NOT MORE SUCCESSFUL. The reasons why General Kilpatrick was not more from the Richmond Examiner of Tuesday morning

An official despatch was received yesterday afternoon from Gen. Lee at Orange Court House, stating
that the enemy's cavairy appeared to be moving on
both his fanks; that one column had proceeded in
the direction of Frederickshall, which is the station
above Beaver Dam on the Contral road, and the
other in the direction of Charlotteville. In the
course of the day a despatch was received, via
Lynchburg, from Col. Mallory, commanding the
post at Charlottesville, giving the information that
the Yankees were then within three miles of the
town. THE LATE BATTLE IN FLORIDA.

(Special Correspondence of The Press.)

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,
JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 23, 1864.
The first period of the Florida campaign, after
making a grand commencement, has had its upshot
in complete disaster to the Federal arms. The defeat at Olustee Station, on the 20th inst., was (on a smaller scale) a second Bull Run affair. This repulse of our forces is the more to be regretted be cause our first successes had promised a triumphant campaign and great disaster to the rebel arms. But all the use we can now make of the past is to examine carefully the facts of the case, and store up the lessons they so impressively impart for future use. WHAT FLORIDA WAS THOUGHT TO BE-AN ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

For some time past the pleasing vision that Florida was quite loyal, and disposed to return to the Union, has inspired the hearts and hopes of our commanding officers, and our army came to this State anticipating a welcome from a large portion of the citizens, and co-operation in conquering the few rebels who remained obdurate. It was said, "We have not come so much to fight as to concili-ate," and one captain was put in arrest for allowing a squad of his men, who were far up the St. John's river, and out on picket, to kill a chicken for supper. In no respect was a departure from the practice of civil life allowed. This is wise and splendid policy so far as the discipline and the morals of the simy are concerned, but when it is practiced out of Presidency was mainly due to it. No man, however, was more hated, reviled, misrepresented, and opposed, than he was, whilst occupying the Presidential chair. During the first term, although he committed what many then regarded as irreparable "misclakes," his course, particularly with regard to Southern nullification, was so entirely in unison with the will of the people, that his renomination and reelection, notwithstanding the most bitter and gigantic opposition, were effected by an overwhelming majority. And he who was once regarded by many as having brought his country to the verge of ruin, and whose name was never mentioned by his opponents without an imprecation, has at length come to be justly regarded by the entire country as one of its saviours. Passing now to

ABRAHAM Lingorn, it may be truly said that, in the Senatorial contest between him and Stephen A. Douglas, he manifested the possession of abilities fitting him for the highest office in the land, and; at the same time, gave utterance to sentiments with regard to squaster sovereignty and the institution of slavery which the people were prepared to support; and upon this his subsequent nomination and election to the Presidency was predicated. Entering upon his duties at a period when his predecessor had demonstrated his utter incapacity for the occupancy of such an exalted position, in due course of time Mr. Lincoln gradually developed those great qualities which, however much they may be misununderstood by some and misropresented by others now, will serve to hand his name down to posterity as one of the wisert and best men that the world has ever seen. In the daskest, hour of our struggle, when everything seemed lost, and the feeling of despondency with regard to the future was so great that those who had been confident before lost all hope, he who was at the helm of Government still maintained his self-command and a firm reliance in army are concerned, but when it is practiced out of regard for the enemy's feelings, and respect for his rights, he has not much to fear from our arms. Every encouragement was extended to the people to come into Jacksonville, take the oath of allegince, and return to their business and their hon Deserters and prisoners of war were paroled and treated in the same way. Some were taken into the United States service as clerks, and others emploved at handsome salaries in different depart ments. Northern traders were not allowed to fill up the stores of Jacksonville, and army sutlers were required to confine their trade to their regi-ments. All this was suitable to an army of occupation, whose first duty was to conciliate a con-quered foe, and, perhaps, in this case no calamity would have grown out of it, had not the determined and defiant enemy made use of our kindness to plunge us into defeat and disseter.

MISTAKEN KINDNESS. The following well-known facts will illustrate the perfidy of our new-made friends. A pardoned and paroled rebel soldier approached one of our pickets on the 19th inst., and with kind words proposed to show him where a spring of cool water could be hear of this, and readily followed a short distance to the place. Whilst in the act of drinking, the rehe took his musket, and threatened to kill the soldier if he did not surrender and follow him to the rebel spondercy with regard to the future was so great that those who had been confident before lost all hope, he who was at the helm of Government still maintained his self-command and a firm reliance in an overruling Providence, which, in due time, would order all things aright. Coolness, confidence, and courage are only valuable when they are needed, and he who has passed through ordeals in which the possession of such qualities have been manifested in no ordinary degree obtains a hold on the confidence of the world which but few are fortunate enough to secure; men of extraordinary abilities, lacking these qualities, have, on great and trying occasions, too often demonstrated their incapacity for supreme command, like that which belongs to the head of a great government. Considerations such as these will make the people loth to part with one who, in the hour of trial, has proved himself equal to the emergency. In the management of those delicate and trying questions, involving the rights and happiness of a race which for centuries has been held in abject and hoppless bondage, although he may not have moved last enough for those who have demanded the most radical and extreme action, he has, by a measured and deliberate course, effected all that the temper and prejudices of the people would tolerate; and, if re-elected, will meet the guestions which must size in the future in the same spirit. Such are the convictions of lines. They had gone but a short distance before a small squad of our men discovered them, and the perjured scoundrel was taken into custody. By means of persons of this class the enemy was kept means of persons of this class the enemy was kept perfectly informed of the doings of our army. This, of course, was not expected by our officers, such was their confidence in the integrity of the citizens of Florida and paroled soldiers. There were some honorable exceptions to this class. By one of these the writer was correctly informed of what has since transpired. Our successes were so easy and brilliant till we reached a point within two miles of Lake City, that the impression was general that we had only to move on in force, and the enemy would continue to fly before us. Our means of transportation were so deficient that it was impossible to transport supplies from Jacksonville as fast as the army could advance, and, faithful to the conciliation policy, our generals refused to live off of the enemy.

WHEN LAKE CITY COULD BE TAKER—HOW WE WERE WHEN LAKE CITY COULD BE TAKEN—HOW WE WERE Instead of moving on and taking possession of

donz, our cavalry were called back, or sent on exp. ditions to different points, and the army waited some days for the repair of the railroad and engine. While we were thus playing war and inviting peace, the rebel authorities were taxing their energies to the utmost to repel our advance, and drive us from Florida. All their scattered detachments were concentrated, reinforcements were sent from Savannah and other visces skilling agrees were met. and other places, skilful generals were put in command, and the amplest preparations were made to orush us at a single blow. As General Grant was not ready to move from Chattanooga, any force deairable could be detached for that purpose. All our reports from the front indicated an open country. and an almost unobstructed pathway. But the rebels lost not a moment of time. A force from

with artillery, was pushed down ten miles this side of Lake City, which took a most advantageous position to repel our advance. OLUSTER STATION-THE BATTLE GROUND: The ratiroad at this place, called Olustee Station, runs cast and west; the wagon road runs parallel to it, on the south side, till it comes to within a mile and a half of the battle-ground, where it crosses to the right, and leaves the railroad a half mile to the left. The object of this turn in the road is to keep on high or hard ground, as the railroad passes through a deep hammook or marsh. A series of small marshes or ponds intersect the railroad at this point, forming an acute angle, which opens to the southwest. About half way to the head of these marshes, and between them and the railroad, the enemy had formed an entreached camp. THE BATTLE—DBATH OF COL. FRIBLEY.

Our army could get to the open space in the enemy's front only by following this wagon road be-

tween two ponds, which were but a few yards apart. The right and left flanks of the enemy were protested by the marshes referred to, and a few yards in front of his rifle-pits and earth-works was another low, wet swale. A small detachment of the enomy Was discovered as our forces crossed the railroad the right. Col. G. V. Henry's cavalry, 40th Massachusetts, and the 7th Connecticut Regiment, quickly drove them in. Their prompt retreat was but a repetition of what we had seen nearly every day since the landing of the army in Florida. We moved on in marching order, with a portion of the 7th Con-recticut in the advance, as skirmishers. Whole companies in some regiments had not their guns loaded, and no one apprehended a battle. Our batteries throw a few shell into the open pine-barren before us, to stir up any enemy that might be there, but no response was elicited. Frequently small equads of men would show themselves in the road as decoy ducks to lure us on. The skirmishers had not advanced far beyond the narrow defilibetween the marshes before they received a destruct ive fire from a semi-circular line, and, after a short time, they retired with considerable loss. The 7th New Hampshire was then pushed forward, and for some time engaged the enemy. It finally retired, and the 8th United States, (colored,) Col. Fribley, went into the engagement. Within the first twenty minutes Col. Fribley fell from his horse, gasping in death, a musket ball having passed through his heart. All the other field officers were badly wound, and fell of the line officers were badly wound. ed, and a few of the line officers had fallen. This regiment had never been in presence of the enemy before, and their behavior was remarkably good. By order it fell back, and Col. Barton brought his brigade into action. The 47th New York took posi-tion on the left, the 48th New York in the centre, and the 116th New York on the right. Each regiment was aided by a battery, but the guns were so near the enemy that many of the gunners were killed

with buckshot. MONTGOMERY'S BLACK MEN. Colonel Montgomery, commanding the colored brigade, had been left in the rear with the train. So flerce was the conflict that without waiting for orders he took a part of his command (the 54th Massachusetts) and hurried to the front. By this time reinforcements for the enemy were emerging from the cars, and a heavy force was concentrated upon our left. Against these fresh troops these colored soldiers were arrayed. The enemy tried every expedient to tempt us to make a charge. A battery was left entirely exposed, with no one to be seen near it, the same as to say, "Here are our gunr—come and take them." At another time the American colors were displayed. But we were already in ambuscade, and did not care to advance altogether too high, or the 54th would have been badly cut up in a very short time. His infantry fire was very low, as the wounds of our men abundantly prove. It was now the battle raged most fearfully, and, the ammunition of the 47th New York being exhausted, the regiment fell back, and Montgomery brought forward the 1st North Carolina (colored) Col. Beecher. It went with a yell on the double quick, cheered by the 47th as it passed. This regi ment took an important position on the left of the centre, near Captain Hamilton's 3d U. S. Battery On this part of our line the rebels poured a concarried from the field; the horses were all killed, nearly every gunner was disabled; most of the field and many line officers of the 1st North Carolina had fallen; a number of color-bearers had been disabled, one after another; its flag was perforated and torn into shreds, but the fragments still flouted defiance to the enemy.
A HAND-TO HAND CONFLICT—THE LULL OF BATTLE In one instance a hand-to-hand conflict occurs, in which the chivalry yield the field to the self-freed slaves. In less than thirty minutes, 200 of these

brave men are either killed or wounded. The attempt to push back our right falls. Montgomery was in the thickest of the fight all the time, holding his men steady and cheering them on. Some of the boys think he has a charmed life, and cannot be killed by a bullet. An attempt is now made to turn both our flanks. The 115th New York hold them back for a long time, on our right, suffering severely, and the 54th Massachusetts stand firm as rocks on the left, and the left centre is firmly held by the 1st North Carolina. But a luli occurs in the tempest. Most of our batteries stand alone and silent in the field. A part of the enemy's artillery presents a similar aspect. The tempest seems to have exhausted its strength. Gen. Seymour orders our line to fall back. It does so, slowly, firing as it goes, and in good order.

PURSUIT CRIPPLED—RESULTS OF DISASTER.
We left six guns, our dead, and the very severely wounded in the hands of the enemy. Our gun car-riages were shot to pieces and horses killed, or our guns would have been brought away. The 7th Connecticut, 7th New Hampshire, and 54th Massachu-setts covered the retreat. The enemy pursued no further than to take possession of our abandoned guns. The first that mounted them with waving hats and shouts of triumph were saluted with a ley from the 54th, which caused them to bite the dust where they stood. The enemy was badly pun ished. In front of Hamilton's battery and the ist North Carolina, his dead were piled up in heaps. The fact that no attempt was made to follow up his advantage attests his orippled condition. As rapidly as possible our forces fell back to the vicinity o Jacksonville. At Baldwin some stores were de stroyed, and the loss of property in knapsacks, guns, clothing, was considerable, but in prestige, everything. The killed, wounded, and missing will not be less than 1,500, and quite likely it will run up to 2,000. The wounds of a large portion, say 400, are very slight and will be healed in a few weeks. No ers were taken on either side, except the wounded we had to leave on the field. GENERAL SEYMOUR'S BRAVERY—DELUSIVE POLICY.
The fight lasted four hours and a half, but is baren of incident. There was no display of troops on

the field, except to bring the regiments into action. They were so cramped for room that it was impos sible to form a line of battle to the best advantage The fact is, we were surprised, ambushed, and drawn into a battle without knowing it. Those who under stand the facts the best will be the least inclined to censure. General Seymour was frequently in the hottest of the battle, and seemed to be perfectly ob-livious to any thought of danger. All award to him the utmost coolness and bravery. The concillation policy of the campaign laid the foundation of the disaster. Who is responsible for this I pretend not to say. The lesson has been taught us again that this rebellion, like a hyens, cannot be tamed; it must be killed. Advantage is taken of every act of kindness to indict upon us a heavier blow. We have scaptured from the enemy, at different times, property to the amount of \$15,000. Our losses in erty must be much less than that sum. Our troops are again on the advance, and the war spirit is up and burning in every heart. I have de-layed sending you this account of the battle that I night forward at the sameltime a complete list of all our casualties. For this I will have to wait a day or two longer. THE BATTLE NEAR LAKE CITY, FLORIDA, FEB. 20.
Col. Fribley, 9th U. S., killed, shot through the

eart. Capt. Pratt, 8 in U. S., right shoulder. Capt. Wagner, 8th U. S., wounded severely. First Lieut. Lewis, A, 8th U. S., wounded seond Lieut. Jacob Shieffelin, 8th U.S., wounded slightly.

First Lieut. Warrington, 9th U. S., wounded ightly. Col. Henry Moore, 47th New York, wounded in Coli Henry Muore, with Arch Vork, wounded.
Capt. J. McDonald, 47th New York, killed.
Lieut. Duffy, 47th New York, wounded slightly.
Lieut. Every, 47th New York, killed.
Lieut. Hunting, 47th New York, killed.
Lieut. Sloeundoff, 47th New York, wounded.
Capt. Jones, lat North Carolina, killed.
Lieut. Col. Reed, badly wounded and has since

Major Archbald Bogle, 1st North Carolina, woundd mortally. Lieut. Wyrick, 1st North Carolina, wounded mor tally. Adjutant W. C. Manning, 1st North Carolina, Adjutant W. C. Manning, 1st North Carolina, wounded in foot. Capt. E. S. Daniels, 1st North Carolina, wounded in thigh. Capt. J. Gates, 1st North, Carolina, wounded in right arm. Lieut. Rice, ist North Carolina, wounded in leg. Lieut. and Quartermaster Terry was shot in cork wounded in leg.
Second Lieut. Dodge, E, 3d U. S. Art., fingers.
Adjutant Taylor, 7th New Hampshire, killed.
Capt. Joseph E, Clifford, C, 7th New Hampshire,

shire, wounded, Second Lieut. Truett H. Arling, E, 7th New Hampspirit. Such are the convictions of Instead of moving on and vaking possession of Second Lieut.

A MEMBER OF THE UNION LEAGUE, Lake City at once, when it could have been easily abile, wounded,

AG Postmasters are requested to ast as Azents for THR WAE PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, age exira copy of the Paper will be given. THREE CENTS. done, our cavalry were called back, or sent on expe Second Lieut. Geo. Roberts, F. 7th New Hampoire, wounded. Second Lieut, Chas. Davis, A., 7th New Hampbire, wounded.

Major A. W. Rawlings, wounded slightly.

Col. Barton was hit three times by spent balls, but tept the field.

Capt. H. H. Dunbar, 48th New York, wounded in be leg. uc reg. First Licut, Jas. Masier, F, 48th New York, head; he his wound dreesed, and returned to regiment. Second Licut. James Keenan, killed. Col. S. S. Samons, 110th New York, wounded in he foot. the foot.
Capt. G. Vandevier, 115th New York, wounded in the leg and body.
Capt. French, F, 115th New York, wounded in anile
Second Lient, J. W. Davis, A, 115th New York, twelve to fliteen thousand strong, well supplied

Joseph Stone, M., 1st U. S. Artillery, left leg and knee.

Alan Bluce, H., 1st U. S. Art., 1cft breast.
John Castello, M., 1st U. S. Art., 1cft treast.
John Castello, M., 1st U. S. Art., 1cft treast.
John Castello, M., 1st U. S. Art., 1cft tarm.
August June, E., 2d U. S. Art., 1cft leg.
Cleorge Shackey, C, 3d U. S. Art., knae.
W. H. Cox, M., 1st U. S. Art., hand.
Joseph McCheeney, M., 1st U. S. Art., left hand.
Charles A. Gordon, M., 1st U. S. Art., hand.
Pierie Berrill, E. 3st U. S. Art., leg.
John Jules, E. 2d U. S. Art., leg.
John Fannigan, B. 43th N. Y., stomach.
Wm. Rogers, H., 43th N. Y., stomach.
Wm. Rogers, H., 43th N. Y., stomach.
John Hanly, H., 43th N. Y., 1cft hand.
John Hanly, H., 43th N. Y., 1cft hand.
James Sullivan, G., 47th N. Y., back.
Geo. A. Burlingham, A., 47th N. Y., shoulder.
James Jones, F., 47th N. Y.,
Samuel J. Gashell, A., 47th N. Y., 1cft side.
Edward M. Lasson. A., 47th N. Y., 1cft side.
Edward M. Lasson. A., 47th N. Y., 1cft elbow.
John Fitzpatrick. K., 47th N. Y., 1cft elbow.
John Fitzpatrick. K., 47th N. Y., 1cft erm.

John Fitzpatrick, K, 47th N. Y., breast, Geo. Brown, C, 47th N. Y., side, Frank Duffy, I, 47th N. Y., side, Frank Duffy, I, 47th N. Y., left arm. Geo. Musson, I. 47th N. Y., left thigh, J. O. Buen, I, 47th N. Y., head. Patrick Cuden, A, 47th N. Y., ankle. Luke Marshan, A, 47th N. Y., ankle. Luke Marshan, A, 47th N. Y., hed. Isaac Beaket, K, 8th U. S. Infantry, colored, thigh, James Surveyer, K, 8th U. S. Infantry, colored, eff shoulder. Leonard Simmons, sergeant, A, 8th U. S. Infantry, colored, right ankle. colored, right ankle.
J. A. Buckmaster, I, 8th U. S. Infantry, colored. aim, below shoulder. George Robinson, A, 8th U. S. Infantry. colored, ieck. —
Abram Young, corporal, A, 8th U. S. Infantry, colored, left aboulder.
Isaac Buckmaster, A, 8th U. S. Infantry, colored, right arm.
John Dixon, A, 8th U. S. Infantry, colored, con-Andy Gray, G, 8th U. S. Infantry, colored, left shoulder. Jehn Waller, G, 8th U. S. Infantry, colored, right John Waller, G, 8th U. S. Infantry, colored, right knee.

Nelson Buster, A, 8th U. S. Infantry, colored, leg. E. C. Sloeum, I, 116th New York, right arm. Andrew McGoule, F, 116th New York, left hip. J. C. Winney, F, 116th New York, left hip. Wm. Maher, F, 116th New York, left hip. Wm. Maher, F, 116th New York, right foot. J. R. Burham, F, 116th New York, head.

Caleb Williams, I, 47th New York, head.

John Gray, F, 116th New York, right arm.

NEW YORK CITY.

Correspondence of The Press,] BMANCIPATION CRUSHED.

On the Head Of a Fallen Tower;

All this may seem rather Micawberish; but it is Brooklyn Atheneum, appeared Miss Emma Webb, who, stung to frenzy, by "the green-eyed lobster," jealousy, or some other tender and emulative pasion, ran opposition to Miss Anna E. Dickinson, and demolished the war, Abolitionism, and other ridiculous things. The lady thought the war devastating and demonitating and demonitating and department of the past of the statement of the s tating and depopulating. The normal condition of the black was a condition of slavery. McClellan was "Song of the _____," a very disreputable article of male attire. The affair seems to have been lachrymose, according to the report. There was much talk about peace and sorrow, with a few tit-bits of heartbreak, and the shreds and tatters of agony. The sentiments of the lady. Thus we have a new development of the Peace party. When a clique is reduced to the pecessity of doxologizing its meetings with a song of a shirt, we may rationally conclude that it is wofully reduced in circumstances.

JOKES OF A GREAT PAINTER.

living in a banyan tree. Quantities of dismal infants lie on their backs beneath its shade, while the lady conscientiously drops into the mouth of each

giving free rien to imagination, he had p

On Friday the 20th Regiment, United States Colored troops, was the recipient of an ovation so oughly enthusiastic that even the populace, which cheered the solid columns to the very echo, was probably astonished at its own fervor. The regiment came to the city from its late camping ground on Riker's Island; marched to the Union League Club House, where the stand of colors was presented by Charles King, LL. D., President of Columbia College. The following extract from his address may be considered typical of its tone: address may be considered typical of its tone:

"You are in arms, not for the freedom and law of
the white race alone, but for universal law and freedom, for the God-implanted right of life, liberty,
and the pursuit of happiness to every being whom
He has fashioned in His own image. When you put
on the uniform and swear allegiance to the standard
of the Union, you stand emancipated, regenerated,
and disentiralled; the peer of the proudest soldier
in the land: and withered be the hand, palised be
the tongue, that shall ever give consent to your
being anbject to other treatment at the hands of the
enemy than such as is measured out to other soldiers
of the Republic."

At the conclusion of his remarks, an address was

At the conclusion of his remarks, an address was presented them, signed by some of the leading ladies of the city, including Mesdames Charles King, J. J. Astor, J. C. Bancroft Davis, and others—the very pink of the "highest class." The colouel commanding is Nelson B. Bartram, who was for some time lieutenant colonel of the 8th U. S. Colored Regiment, and who served throughout the disastrous Peninsular campaign of Gen. McClellan.
The regiment marched with full ranks, and preented a most oreditable appearance. Although their line was badly kept in some instances, their manual drill was far from imperfect, and equalled that of more than one of our old militia regiments. It is asserted-with what truth I cannot sav-that nearly one hundred and fifty colored men had volun-teered during the day, incited by the enthusiasm of the hour, to emulate the patriotism of their departing friends. If any one had before doubted the marvellous change of public sentiment regarding the status of

doubt. The vulgar portion of our population will need a decided missionary effort to effect its conversion to the spirit of humanity and progr civilization; but among educated men the reform is complete. The black man has fought his way into AMUSEMENTS.

The management of Winter Garden announce the

Max Maretzez's opera season is to terminate with At Wallack's Theatre, two benefit nights are set apart for the week, that of Mrs. Hoey, and that of Lieut. and Quartermaster Terry was shot in cork
lieg.
Lieut. Burton, 1st North Carolina, wounded in
leg.
Capt. James Armstrong, 1st North Carolina,
wounded in hip.
Oapt. James Hamilton, E, 3d U. S. Art., wounded
in hand.
First Lieut. J. R. Merrick, E, 3d U. S. Art.,
First Lieut. George A Edge Co. S. Art.,
First Lieut. George A Edge Co. S. Art.,

apart for the week, that of Mrs. Hoey, and that of
Charles Fisher, who, by the way, is one of the best
artists having access to the Metropolitan boards.
On Friday evening, "Rosedale" will be given, for
the hundredth time. It will probably be withdrawn
at the conclusion of its centennial representation.
"Taming a Butterfly" is continued at the Olympic, notwithstanding the threadbare state of its
morality. The "Richings Opera Trouna" singular. First Lieut, J. R. Merrick, E. 3d U. S. Art., blody.

First Lieut. George A. Eddy, E. 3d U. S. Art., wounded in leg.

Second Lieut. Dodge, E. 3d U. S. Art., fingers.
Adjutant Taylor, 7th New Hampshire, killed.
Capt. Joseph E. (Difford, O., 7th New Hampshire, call water, real fairles, and real music. The French

Second Lieut. J. W. Davis, A, 115th New York, wounded in body severely. Second Lieut, Tompkins, 115th New York, killed. Second Lieut, Eherred, 116th New York, killed. Second Lieut. Eherne Smith, 116th New York, wounded in the shoulder. First Lieut. Jas. Dempsey, E, 7th Conn., killed. Capt. Jewet, A, 54th Mass., wounded in the neek. Lieut. Littlefield, 54th Mass., wounded in the hand. Lieut. Tombinson, 5th Mass., wounded in the foot. CASUALTHS OF ENLISTED MEN.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as these

THE WAR PRESS will be cent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at......

afford very little more than the cost of paper.

Godfrey Hanreman, Oo. B, lat U. S. Art., heel. Albert Sawyer, E, 3d U. S. Artillery, left leg. Jeremiah J. Hogan, O, 3d U. S. Art., right leg. Joseph Stone, M, lat U. S. Artillery, left leg and

It is conceded on all hands that the 1st North Carolina Regiment behaved like veterans. It was in action but a short time, but the loss of officers and enlisted men indicates the severity of the conflict.

New York, March 8, 1864, The important question of the day is at length definitely settled! Human rights are all dust and ashes; and scorn and contumely must inevitably ABRAHAM LINCOLN!

a hero, etc., etc. In conclusion, she recited Hood's Hon. "Sunget Cox," followed, by crov

Church, the artist, enjoys the reputation, not only of a great painter, but also of a man of pungent wit. cultivated and unobtrusive gentleman, he is still full of "good things," and loves his joke. Some leasant stories in regard to this happy faculty of his are now undergoing the atereotyping process.
Two carleatures from his pencil are mentioned with
especial commendation. One, is relative to a lady who was always late at breakfast. It represents a who was always late at breaktast. It represents a servant frenziedly elinging to a bell-rope; his fel-low lies at his feet, literally used up. In the back-ground looms up a pile of broken bells; in a dark corner lie the skeletons of bell-ringers who have died in the service. The second was produced for the benefit of a lady, who, like Mrs. Jellyby, kept a bright eye upon the languishing morals of "Barrio-bools (Ha." It represents a collection of heathens

an indigestible trace.
Once, when Church was on a visit to Portland, he noticed a drawing master's sign, and, induced by an adventurous impulse, he walked boldly in, and desired to take one lesson. The master consented, and the pupil, assuming all the manners of a tickled rustic, sat down before a drawing card of the infant series, and, pencil in hand, began to copy. After a time the master approached. The pupil, however, refused to exhibit his handiwork until all was completed. Puckering shoulders and chest, as a boy does when tickled, and holding his paper close to his body, he grinned defiance at the seductive propositions of the unwitting artist. At length the pupil rested. He had not "followed copy," but, what to this day he declares to have been the best penoil sketch he ever made. The master's eyes di-lated when they rested upon the treasure. "What is your name?" he demanded. "Church," was the quiet rejoinder? "Church, the great painter?"
"Church, the painter." The master took the joke

good humoredly, begged the sketch, and they parted the best of friends. A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

negroes, this grand ovation must have disabused the

respect; has won the guerdon. "Ticket-of-Leave, Man" for twelve nights more, at the lapse of which period the engagement of the Florences will terminate. It is stated that Clarke,

Capt. Joseph E. Clifford, C, 7th New Hampshire, wounded.

First Lieut. Charles Farley, H, 7th New Hampshire, shire, wounded.

First Lieut. F. Davis, B, 7th New Hampshire, wounded.

First Lieut. Robert Burt, E, 7th New Hampshire, wounded.

First Lieut. Robert Burt, E, 7th New Hampshire, wounded.

First Lieut. Robert Burt, E, 7th New Hampshire, wounded.

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First Lieut. Robert Burt, E, 7th New Hampshire, wounded.

First Lieut. Robert Burt, E, 7th New Hampshire, wounded.

First Lieut. F. Davis, B, 7th New Hampshire, wounded.

First Lieut. Robert Burt, E, 7th New Hampshire, wounded.

First Lieut. Robert Burt, E, 7th New Hampshire, wounded.

Wounded.
First Lieut. Charles Hooper, A, 7th New Hamp- cize perennially. FOURTEEN thousand dollars in Mississippi our-rency sold in New York last week for five dollars.