

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1864.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

WE CLAIM FOR THE

"FLORENCE"

THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES OVER ANY AND

ALL OTHERS:

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

As Every stitch is perfect in itself, making the seam

The salmost noiseless in its operations.

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

#3- It is the most rapid sewer in the world; making

For Its stitch is the wonder of all, because of its combined elasticity, strength, and beauty.

As It does the heaviest or finest work with equal acility, without change of tension.

Are 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 side

han 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 heavlest seams, without

It is fally protected by 9 patents,, and licensed by Elias Howe. Jr., and his associates.

ART 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

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

mentary notices of the press with which we are daily favored, and place our Machine before the public, knowing that an intelligent examination of its merits will fully

We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for it, and will give a written warranty if required, For Circulars and Samples of Sewing, enclose a stamp,

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

630 CHESTNUT STREET.

N. R. Every Machine warranted to give entire satis

faction and kept in order for one year. Full instructions

tors sent to the houses of purchers when desired. All

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.

NEW STOCK.

LINFORD LUKENS,

W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS,

A LARGE AND ELEGANT NEW STOCK

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE BEST-MADE SHIRTS IN THE CITY.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
PRICES BEASONABLE fe24-stathtmySl

MOR. 1 and 8 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

Importer and Manufacturer of

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS.

M. B. —All articles made in a superior manner by hand

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

valob they make a speciality in their business. Also.

**eastantly receiving OR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

CONTINUED TO BURKET.

TOUR GOORS DELOW the Continental.

YARNS.

ALEX. WHILLDIN & SONS

HAVE REMOVED TO

Nos. 20 and 22 South Front Street.

21 and 23 Letitia Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

WOOL AND WOOLEN YARNS,

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS,

They will be pleased to serve all customers, fe20-sinihif

Where, from most desirable stocks of

REMOVAL.

PINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

All the choicest novelties in this departm

JOHN C. ARBISON.

secompany each Machine sold; obliging lady opera-

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

great value, especially to inexperienced operators.

change of tension or breaking of thread.

with other first-class Machines.

achinery is on the top of the table.

five stitches to each revolution.

SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. KETAIL DRY GOODS. "AT RETAIL." JUST RECEIVED. IN CHOICE AND ELEGANT DESIGNS, FRENCH ORGANDIES,

NEW STYLES

SPRING AND SUMMER

SHAWLS.

SPRING

DRY GOODS!

WIEST, &

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRY GOODS.

NO. 47 N. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA

Have now in store, and are daily in receipt of, all kinds of

FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS,

OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES.

Have a Full Stock of all the different kinds of

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, as we can offer them UNEQUALLED INDUCEMENTS.

WATSON & JANNEY,

No. 323 MARKET STREET.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SILKS.

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE

GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

To which they respectfully invite the attention of

SPRING

DRY GOODS.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

HOOD, BONBRIGHT, & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

529 MARKET Street, and 526 COMMERCE Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Would respectfully invite attention to their LARGE STOCK of leading

DOMESTICS,

DRESS GOODS.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,

GOODS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH.

LITTLE & ADAMSON.

385 MARKET STREET.

Invite attention to their entire new and Splendid Stock

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

BLACK SILKS, MOURNING SILKS,

FANCY SILKS, POULT DE SOIES.

SEASONABLE SHAWLS,

CLOAKING CLOTHS, MANTILLA SILKS,

MANTILLAS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. A full assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
A full assortment of Prints, De Laines, &c.
A full assortment of Notions, White Goods, &c.
A full assortment of Sheetings, Shirtings, &c.
full assortment of Omish Goods, &c.
full assortment of Omish Goods, &c.

Nos. 40 and 42 NORTH THIRD STREET.

IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY,

SMALL WARES,

WHITE GOODS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHIRT FRONTS.

SPRING,

CONSISTING OF

artments. Special attention is invited to our assortment of

PHILADELPHIA MAMUFACTURE.

NEW CASH HOUSE.

and many popular goods of

Have now open their usual

1864.

1864.

1864.

NEW SILK HOUSE

mh8-13t

1864.

RIEGEL,

M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,

615 CHESTNUT STREET.

Invite attention to their stock of JACONETS, AND PERCALES. AND DRESS GOODS, ALSO.

Of very recent importation, embracing the most exten sive and desirable assortments that they have ever RICH AND HANDSOME

YEARS HAVE BREN SPENT IN THEIR PERFECTION. COURVOISIER'S KID GLOVES,

MOURNING GOODS. 34 and 84 BAREGE HERNANI. 3-4 and 8-4 CRAPE MARETZ. 3-4 and 8-4 TAMARTINES. 4 and 64 DELAINES. BYZANTINES AND FLORENTINES. FRENCH and ENGLISH BOMBAZINES.

NEW SILKS.

It is the only Machine that makes more than on FRENCH CHINTZES, AS It makes four different stiches, 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.

A 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 same, without turning the fabric, a great advantage over all others.

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH St. INDIA SHAWLS.

GEO. FRYER, No 916 CHESTNUT STREET Will display on MONDAY, March 7th, his

SPRING IMPORTATION OF REAL INDIA SHAWLS. The attention of the ladies is requested

and other description of Shawls. SPRING GOODS. FIRST OPENING OF

> J. F. YOUNG, (Successor to T. FIRER). No. 70 North FOURTH Street

is now opening one of the most complete selections of LADIES' DRESS STUFFS that can be found in this market. Special attention is directed to the styles and fe37-stuthim EMBROIDERED PIANO COVERS, FINE PINK, BLUE, AND WHITE MARSEILLES QUILTS,

HOUSE. WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS,

ARMY AND MAYY. Black Clothe,
Black Clothe,
Black Cassimeres,
Black Cassimeres,
Black Cassimeres,
Black Cassimeres,
Black Clothe,
Bayartelle Clothe,
Bayartelle Clothe,
Bayartelle Clothe,
Bayartelle Clothe,
Bayartine Blue Plione.
Segriet Clothe,
Bayarine Blue Clothe,
Bayarine Blue Clothe,
Cords and Velveteens,
Wa sdvise our friends to come exply, as our presentation in the come of the clothes. Blue Cloths,
Sky-blue Cloths,
Sky-blue Doeskins,
Dark Blue Boeskins,
Dark Blue Boeskins,
Dark Blue Boeskins,
Bate Blue Boeskins,
Bate Blue Blue Blannels,
Segriet Cloths,
Mararine Blue Cloths,

tured by themselves from late Paris Styles. SPRING SKIRT, SPRING, JAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS,

4,000 DOLLARS.

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS IN BLACK SILKS.

We now offer the greatest bargains in BLACK GRO DE BHINES over offered in the city.

Heavy Black Silks at \$1.25 yer yard.

Heavy Black Silks at \$1.57 per yard.

Heavy Black Silks at \$1.60 per yard.

34-inch-wide heavy Black Silks at \$1.62 per yard.

The above goods are a great bargain. We desire to turn them into cash immediately, and give our customers eyery chance. NOS. 939 and MAI NORTH THIRD ST., above Rass. LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

twithstanding the scarcity of many kinds of Dry is, our stock is now full and varied in all its demb9wths-St MELLOR, BAINS, & MELLOR,

a choice assortment of
NRW SILKS.

Moire Antiques. \$3 to \$5
Plain Corded Silks. \$1.62½ to \$3.50.
Figured Corded Silks. \$1.62½.
Plain Poil de Soiss. \$1 25 to \$3.25.
Plain Poil de Soiss. \$1 25 to \$3.25.
Fancy Silks. 75c. to \$5.
Black Gros Grain Silks. \$1.25 to \$3.24.
Figured Black Silks. \$1.25 to \$2.
Plain Black Silks. \$7½c. to \$8.
Plaid India Silks. \$7½c. to \$8.
Plaid India Silks. \$7½c. to \$8.
Plaid India Silks. \$75c. to \$8.
Plaid India Silks. \$75c. to \$8.
Plaid India Silks. \$75c. to \$8. 1864. EDMUND YARD & CO.. EO. 617 CHESTRUT AND No. 614 JAYNE STREETS Have now in Store their SPRING IMPORTATION of BILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, BATINS, GLOVES, MITTS, RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS. WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES,

AND LACES. A large and handsome assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWIS. BALMORAL SKIRTS, Of all grades, &c. Which they offer to the Trade at the LOWEST PRICES. ja903m

CHOICE SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1864.

DAWSON, BRANSON, & CO., 501 MARKET STREET,

Have now in store, and will be constantly receiving, during the season, an attractive line of PARIS, GERMAN, AND BRITISH DRESS GOODS, BLACK SILKS,

STAPLE AND FANCY SHAWLS, &c., &c. all of which will be sold at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES CLOTHING. SPRING GOODS.

EDWARD P. KELLY. JOHN KELLY, TAILORS.

612 CHESTNUT STREET. (JONES' HOTEL.) LATE 142 SOUTH THIRD STREET, lave just received a large stock of choice

SPRING GOODS. TO LET. -ROOMS UP STAIRS, 612, 614 CHESTNUT STREET.

DLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50,
At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$6.50, At 704 MARKET Street.
SLACK CASS. PARTS, \$6.50, At 704 MARKET Street.
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BLACK CASS. PARTS, \$6.50, At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PARTS, \$6.50, AT 704 MARKET Street.
FRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street. GABRIAGE BUILDERS.

GABRIAGE BUILDERS.

For speared to execute orders for every descriptivat and heavy Cabriage and having at all he very best materials and workmen, can prone utmost axisfaction to all who may favor them

GEO. W. WATSON & CO.,

GREAT TRIUMPH

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO., 727 CHESTNUT STREET.

STAPLE AND FANCY SILKS

BLACK. WHITE, AND COLORED.

ALPACAS, in all qualities. MOURNING JACONETS. BLACK SILKS in great variety. All widths and best brands.

CPBING OPENING.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

FRENCH CLOAKINGS.

Also, BLEGAUT SILKS. OEGANDIES, &c. .

SPRING DRESS GOODS, At the Store of

JOHN F. YOUNG

DIMITIES AND COUNTERPANES, SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON,

CIVIL AND MILITARY CLOTH



THE NEW DUPLEX ELLIPTIC Sheppard, van hablingen, & Arrison, 1008 CHESTNUT Street.

THOMAS SIMPSON & SONS, 922 and 924 PINE Street. CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—V. E.
ARGHAMBAULT, M. B. corner of ELEVENTH and
MARKET Streets, will open THIS MONNING. from
anction. Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., \$1,
\$1.12. \$1.25, and \$1.37; Ingrain Carpets, wool fillings
60, 66, and 62% cents; Entry and Stair Carpets, 2c. to \$1.
Floor Oil Gloths, \$0, 62, and 76 cents. Glit-Bordered
Window Shades, 76c. to \$2. Woolen Druggets, \$1;
Stair Oil Cloths, 25c.; Rag and Hemp Carpets, 27, 50,
and \$2 cents.

Window Shades, 10c. to 72.

Scar O'll (Cloths, 25c.; Rag and Hemp Carpets, 27. 50, and 62 cents.

GHEAP DRY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

Bleached and Brown Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, 16 to 87 cents; N. Y. Mills Muslin, at 42c, by the piece; Spring Delaines, 31c; Light Alpacas 50 to 75c.; Black Alpacas, 31 to 75c.; Black Silks, 81.25 to 81.62; Spring Chintzes, 22 to 25c.; Table Linens, 52c to 81.69; Napkins, 16 to 50c.; 10 4 Sheetings at 81.10; Marsellies Quiltis, 53 to 810; Blankets, 55 to 812; Comfortables at 85.60; Gaselmeres, 52c to 81.60; Coats' White Spool Cotton only 9c.; best quality Skirt Braids only 9c.; Pins, 5c.; Hooks and Eyes, 8c.; Paim Solp only 5c.; Ladles' Gotton Hose only 25c. Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods and Carpet Store, N. E. cor. ELEVENTH and MARKET.

H. STEEL & SON HAVE NOW OPEN

1084 CHESTNUT STREET.

SPRING TRADE. E M. NEEDLES

Is now receiving, and offers for sale below present market rates, many novelides in LACR AND WHITE GOODS

He would call "special attention" to his assortment of over 20 different new fabrics and styles of White Goods, suitable for "Ladies Booies and Dresses," in stripes, plaids, and figured, puffed and tucked Muslims
100 pieces of figured and pistn Buff and White Piques, bought before the recent advance. White Figure, Boush. A serious visions. Mew invoices of Guipure and Thread Laces. Thread and Grenadine Veils, Edgings, insertings, Flouncings, &c. Broad Hem-Stitched HANDKERCHIEFS, all linen, good quality, from 25 cents up. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

N THE CLOTH AND CASSIMERE DEPARTMENT will be found Harris' Mixed, Striped, and Plaid Cassimeres.
Cacte Mixtures for boys' suits,
Water-proof and Colored Clockings,
Fine Black Glothe and Cassimeres,

ne Black Clotar can testimeres all prices.

JOHN H. STOKES'.

702 ARCH Street. MARSEILLES QUILTS—OF FINE quality at moderate prices.
Good Blankets, in large sizes.
Shesting Muslins, of every width.
Several grades of Tickings.
Just opened, a large lot, marked low. Just opened, a large lot, marked low.
Spring De Laines and Prints
Blode Alpacas, choice shades.
Frinted Brilliants and 4 4 Fancy Shirtings.
COUPER & CONARD,
fed S. B. corner NIETH and MARKET Sts.

PAPER HANGINGS. PHILADELPHIA 1864.

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE, MANUFACTURERS OF

WALL PAPERS WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS. PHILADELPHIA.

M. B. -A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly of TRANCH'S PATENT IRON BED-

THE NOTE OF ALERS AND DEALERS.
This bedstead combines strength, neatness and durability, and is a raying of 2 per cent in iron and labor. Good judges pronounce it the best for HOSPITALS OR DWELLINGS ever offered to the public. Inducements offered for RIGHTS OR HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

Address JAMES M. FRENCH, BAST CAMBRIDGE MASS CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE. 11 UCJUUL OIL MILITARY OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF REIMS inst received, and for sale to the trade at the Agent's prices. Also OIL OIL WILLIAM H. TRATON & CO., fe20-tf Ro. NOI South FRONT Street.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1864.

THE WAR. REBEL COMMENTS ON THE RAID TO RICHMOND.

CORRESPONDENCE FOUND ON THE BODY

OF COL. DAHLGREN.

Account of the Colored Troops in Florida. [From the Kichmond Sentinel, March 8.] CORRESPONDENCE FOUND ON THE BODY OF COL. DAHLGREN-IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS. Lieutenaut Pollaid, commanding Company H, of the 9th Virginia Regiment, aided by some home guards and a few men from Lieutenant Colonel Robbins' command, succeeded in penning Colonel out, and was killed leading the charge.

Dahlgren on Wednesday night, about eleven o'clock. Dablgren made a determined effort to force his way Thursday morning, the remaining officers having ped, the party surrendered-ninety Yankees and thirty five negroes. Several papers were found in the pockets of Dahlgred, copies of which are subjoined : ADDRESS TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN. The following address to the officers and men of the command was written on a sheet of paper, having, in printed letters, on the upper corner, "Headquarters Third Division, Cavalry Corps,

naving, in printed letters, on the upper corner, "Headquarters Third Division, Cavalry Corps, 1864."

Orpicers And Men: You have been selected from brigaues and regiments as a picked command to attempt a desperate undertaking—an undertaking which, it successful, will write your names on the hearts of you countrymen in letters that can never be crased, and which will cause the prayers of our fellow-soldiers now confined in loatsome prisons to follow you and yours wherever you may go. We hope to release the prisoners from Belle Isle first, and, having seen them fairly started, we will cross the James river into Richmond, destroy the bridges after us, and, exhorting the released prisoners to destrey and burn the hateui city, will not allow the rebelleader, Davis, and his traitorous crew to escape. The prisoners must render great assistance, as you cannot leave your ranks too far or become too much scattered, or you will be lost. Do not allow any personal gain to lead you off, which would only bring you to an ignominious death at the hands of citizens. Keep well together and obey orders strictly, and all will be well; but on no account scatter too lar, for in union there is strength. With strict obedience to orders and fearlessness in their execution you will be sure to succeed. We will join the main force on the other side of the city, or perhaps meet them insufe. Many of you may fail; but if there is any man here not willing to sacrifice his life in such a great and glorious undertaking, or who does not feel capable of meeting the enemy in such a deaperate fight as will follow, let him step out, and he may go hence to the arms of his sweetheart, and read of the braves who swept through the streets of Richmond. We want to man who cannot feel sure of success in such a holy cause. We will have a deeperate fight; but stand up to it when it does come, and all will be well. Ask the blessing of the Almighty, and do not fear the enemy.

U. DAHLGREN, Colonel Commandics.

Aimighty, and do not fear the enemy. U. DAHLGREN, Colonel Commanding, SPECIAL ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS. FECIAL ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

The following special orders were written on a similar sheet of paper and on detached slips, the whole disclosing the diabolical plans of the leaders of the expedition:

Guides and pioneers, with oaktun, turpentine, and to pedoes, rignal officer, quartermasters, commissaties, securis and pickets, and men in rebel uniforms, these will remain on the north bank and move down with the force on the south bank, not get shead of them, and if the communication can be kepting without giving an alarm, it must be done; but everything depends upon a surprise, and no one must be allowed to pass ahead of the column. Information must be gathered in regard to the crossings of the

ered in regard to the crossings of the should we be repulsed on the south All mills must be burned and the canal destroyed, and also everything which can be used by the rebels must be destroyed, including the boats on the river. Should a lerry boat be seized which can be worked, have it moved down. Keep the force on the south side posted of any important movement of the enemy, and in case of danger some of the souts must swim the river and bring us information. As we approach the city the party must take great care that they do not get ahead of the other party on the south side, and must conceal themselves and watch our movements. We will try and secure the bridge to the city, one mile below Belle Isle, and release the prisoners at the same time. If we don't succeed they must then dash down, and we will try to carry the bridge by storm. When necessary, the men must be filed through the woods and along the river bank. The bridge once secured and the prisoners loose and over the river, the bridges will be burned and the city destroyed. destroyed.

The men must be kept together and well in hand, and, once in the city, it must be destroyed, and Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet killed. Pioneers will go along, with combustible material. The officer must use his discretion about the time of assisting us. Horres and cattle which we do not need immediately must be shot rather than left.

Exercities on the capial and elsewhere of assisting.

nust be shot, rather than left.

Everything on the canal and elsewhere, of service to the rebels, must be destroyed.

As General Custar may follow me, be careful not to give a false alarm. The signal officer must be prepared to communicate at night by rockets, and in other things pertaining to his department. The quartermasters and commissaries must be on the look-out for their departments, and see that there are no delays on their account. The engineer officer will follow and survey the road as we pass over it, &c. The pioneers must be prepared to construct a bridge or destroy o.e. They must have plenty of oakum and turpentine for burning, which will be soaked and rolled into balls, and given to the men to birn when we get into the city. Torpeloes will only be used by the pioneers for burning the main bridges, &c. They must be prepared to destroy the railroads.

Men will branch off to the right with a few

origes, acc. They must be prepared to descript a railroads.

Men will branch off to the right with a few pioneers, and deatroy the bridges and railroads south of Richmond, and then join us at the city. They must be well prepared with torpedoes, &c.

The line of Falling creek is probably the best to march along, or, as they approach the city, Good's creek, so that no reinforcements can come up on any cars.

No one must be allowed to pass ahead, for fear of communicating news. No one must be allowed to pass aneas, for hear of communicating news.

Rejoin the command with all haste, and, if out off, cross the river above Richmond and rejoin us. Men will atop at Bellona arsenal and totally destroy it, and everything else but hospitals; then follow on and rejoin the command at Richmond with all haste, and, if cut off, cross the river and rojoin us. At General Custar may follow me, be careful and not give a take alarm.

The following is an exact copy of a paper, written in lead pencil, which appears to have been a private memorandum of the programme that Dahlgren had made to enable him to keep his work clearly in mind:

gren had made to enable him to keep his work clearly in mind:

Satunday, leave camp at dark—six P. M.; cross Ely's Food at ten P. M.; twenty miles, cross North Anna at 4 A. M. Sunday, feed and water one hour; three miles, Frederick's Hall Station, six A. M.; destroy artillery eight A. M., twenty miles; near James river, two P. M. Sunday, feed and water one hour and a half.

Thirty miles to Richmond. March towards Kilpatrick for one hour, and then, as soon as dark, cross the river, reaching Richmond early in the morning of Monday. One squadron remains on north side, one squadron to cut the railroad bridge at Falling creek, and join at Richmond—sighty-three miles—General Kilpatrick cross at one A. M. Sunday—ten miles—pass, river five A. M.—resistance at North Aona, three miles—railroad bridge at South Anna, twenty: ix miles, two P. M.; destroy bridges, pass South Anna, and feed until after dark, then signal each other. After dark movedown to Richmond, and be in front of the city at daybreak. Return.

In Richmond during the day, feed and water—men outside.

outside. He over the Pamunkey at!daybreak, feed and water, and then cross the Rappahannock at night—Tuesday night—when they must be on the lookout. Spies should be sent on Friday morning early, and be ready to cut; a guide furnished.

The following paper was enclosed in an envelope directed to Co:onel U. Dahlgren, &c., at General Kilpatrick's headquarters, and marked "confidential." The letter is not dated: Colonel Dahlgren, &c.:
DEAR COLONEL: At the last moment I have found DEAR COLONEL: At the last moment I have found the man you want, who is well acquainted with the James river from Richmond. I send him to you mounted on my own private horse. You will have to furnish him a horse. Question him five minutes and you will find him the man you want. Respectfully and truly yours. JOHN C. BABCOOK.

On the margin of the letter is written:

He crossed the Rapidan last night, and has late information.

On the margin of the lefter is written:
He crossed the Rapidan last night, and has last information.
THE RICHMOND SERVINELY SCOMMENT—LYINO FOR THE RICHMOND SERVINELY SCOMMENT—LYINO FOR THE RICHMOND SERVINELY SCOMMENT—LYINO FOR THE STRING SERVINELY SCOMMENT SERVINELY SCOMMENT SERVINELY SCOMMENT SERVINELY SCOMMENT—LYINO FOR THE STRING SERVINELY SCOMMENT SERVINELY SCO

The Supervisory Committee for the organization of colored regiments in this city have handed us the following very interesting letter: ON PICERT, SIX MILES WEST OF JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, February 23, 1864.
Sir: I deem it but proper that you and the balance of the Supervisory Committee should know.

all about the operations of the regiment brought into existence under your supervision, and will therefore give you a short history of the part the 3th Regiment had in the slaughter at Olustee, Florida, on the 20th instant, and will then allow you and the committee to judge whether colored men are the poltroons which their enemies tried to make us believe them to be.

the 20th instant, and will then allow you and the committee to judge whether colored men are the poltonous which their enemies tried to make us believe them to be.

The expedition with which we were identified had all the prospects in the world to prove successful, and would have been if we had come prepared to advance immediately, but as it was, we gave them time to prepare for us when we did advance.

We left Baldwin at the junction of the Jackson-yille and Tallshassee, and Fernandina and Usdar Keya Railroads, about twenty miles west of Jacksonville, on Friday, the 20th, marched westward eleven miles, and bivouscked for the night at Barber's Ford on the St. Mary's river. The bugle sounded the reveille before daylight, and, after taking breakfast, we took up the line of march west ward. Our march for ten miles to Sanderson Station was uninterituted, but about four miles further west our advance drove in the enemy's pickets, keeping up a continuous skirmish with them for about four miles, when the 7th Connecticut, who were in the advance, deployed as skirmishers, tell in with the enemy's force in a swamp, strengthened still further with infiepits. Here they were met with cannon and musketry. The 7th were armed with Spencer tifles, which fire eight times without loading, with which they played dreadful havce with the enemy. They were then ordered to take one of four pieces of artillery the enemy had, but were unauccessful. They held their ground nobly, as long as their sixty rounds of ammunition lasted, which was perhaps three quarters of an hour, but were retiring just as the main body of our army came up. The Sin Oolored marched on the railroad, came up first, and filed to the right, when they were soon met with ze most terrific shower of musketry and shell. Gen. C. Seymour now came up, and pointing in front towards the railroad, came up first, and shell. Gen. C. Seymour new ere terring just as the main body of our army came up. The Sin Oolored shell. Gen. C. Seymour how came up, and pointing in front towards

doubt as to the verdict of every man who has gratitude for the defenders of his country, white or black.

Colonel Fribley, seeing that it was inpossible to hold the position, passed along the lines to tell the officers to fire and fall back gracually, and was shot before he reached the end. He was shot in the chest, told the men to carry him to the rear, and expired in a very few minutes. Major Burritt took command, but was also wounded in a short time. At this time Captain Hamilton's battery became encapered, and he ciled out to our men for God's sake to save his battery. Our United States fing, after three seigeants had forfeited their lives by hearing it during the fight, was planted on the battery by Lieut. Elijah Lewis, and the men rallied around'it, but the guns had been jammed up so indiscriminately, and so close to the enemy's lines, that the gunners were shot down as fast as they made their appearance; and the horses, whilst they were wheeling the pieces into position, shared the same fate. They were compelled to leave the battery, and failed to bring the flag away. The battery fell into the enemy's hands. During the excitement Captain Bailey took command, and brought out the regiment in good order. Sergeant Taylor, Company D, who carried the battle-flag, had his right hand nearly shot off, but grasped the colors with the left hand, and brought it out.

I took my position along the railroad, and had the wounded brought there, and while busily engaged a volley was poured into us. About a dozen of cavairy were preparing to make a charge on us, but disappeared as the 54th Massachusetts advanced in aplendid order, they would undoubtedly have taken us all prisoners. The 7th New Hampshire was posited on hoth Bides of the wagon road, and broke, but railied in a short time, and did splendid execution. The line was probably one mile long, and all along the fighting was terrific.

Our artillery, where it could be worked, made dreadful havec on the enemy, whilst the enemy did us but very little injury with his, w fight that we would be whipped, and went round among our wounded and rold them, as many as could get away, to start for Barber, and then started he ambulance crowded full. The day and the field being lost to us we started on the refrest, and reached our old quarters yesterday. We were compelled to leave a few of our men behind, and they fell into the hands of the enemy. It could not be helped; I had but one ambulance to a regiment and the rail road was uncless, because we had no locomotive.

into the hands of the enemy. It could not be helped; I had but one ambulance to a regiment and the railroad was useless, because we had no locomotive. However, we got some horse cars to within 18 miles of the field, which added us greatly. How the rebels have disposed of the colored men who fell into their hands we have not heard yet; but we hope that the fear of retaliation, if not the dictates of humanity, will cause them to reconsider their threat of outlawly. If not, we must act accordingly. Our men are reither discouraged nor dismayed, but ready for another fight.

We would like to have our regiment recruited. We should have at least two hundred men immediately. Will the committee not make an effort to send them to us? I have no doubt but the War Department would allow it. Please do your best for us. It it could be done, we would like two finaking companies of one hundred men each, armed with Spencer rifles. I think they are just the thing for bushwhacking. You can tell the committee that we look to them as our guardians, and therefore hope they will do all for us they can, and do it quickly. Your friend,

A. P. A. EICHHOLLD.

To Mr. E. M. Davis, Philadelphia.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

Ravages and Whereabouts of the Alabama.

From the New York Times, yesterday.]

We print this morning some very interesting extracts from our East Indian and European files, concerning the number and whereabouts of the retel pirates, particularly the Alabama. The public was much disappointed, some time ago, to learn that the report of the blockade of the Alabama, at Amoy, China, was untrue. It was not only not true, but it appears that the Alabama never was further eastward than Singapore, in the the Straits of Malacca. From there ahe sailed on the 24th of December, having taken on board 300 tons of coal, and the same day fell in with the bark Texan Star, otherwise called Martsban, from Moulmetu, Burmah, for Singapore, with a eargo of rice. The parrnown.

The pirate kept on her course up the Straits, and

Innown.

The pirate kept on her course up the Straits, and two days later burned the American ships Schora and Highlander, both at anchor off North Sands (Sumaira) light ship. The next heard of her was that she was in the Gulf of Martaban, about fifty miles south of Rangoon, Burmah. She then seems to have crossed over the Bay of Bengal, swept around Cape Comorin, the southern extremity of India, and sailed up the weatern coast of that country; for we next hear of the capture of the bark Emma Jane, on the 14th of January, off Ajenga, on the southwestern coast of India. This is the last positive information of her whereabouts, though it was generally supposed she would pursue her course up the coast and touch at Hombay, as the Times of India, (Bombay), of January 23, speaks of it as not at all unlikely. That journal urged the people to show no favor to the pirates.

From these movements it would seem that Semmes has given up, for the present, any intention he may have had of visiting the Chinese seas and Pacific Ocean, and we may possibly hear of him next in the vicinity of Cape Town again, as he is probably aware of the absence of the Vanderbit. The other pirates are the Tuccloosa, now seized by British authority at Cape Town; the Florida, just escaped from Brest; the Georgia, lately escaped from Cherbourg; the Rappahannock, under surveillance at Calais; and the Pampero, lately seized in the Clyde. The Georgia and Florida will doubless soon be heard from in their work of destruction.

Running Canada Negroes into Slavery— Another Rebel Scheme Frustrated.

Another Rebel Scheme Frustrated.

The Detroit papers have discovered another rebel plot. They allege that the rebel emissaties in Canada, some time since, set on foot a scheme to induce men, white as well as black, to hire out for the alleged purpose of engaging in fishing off the Newfoundland Banks, and, also, to go into the oyster trade, while the actual purpose was to get these poor fellows on board fishing smacks, and, at the first favorable opportunity, to run the blockade, sell the negroes, and let the others get along as beat they could, although every inducement would be made to have them enlist in the rebel army. The Detroit Tribune, of Saturday, says:

THE REBEL MINISTER TO MEXICO.—The Atlanta (Ga.) Register says that "Brigadier General William Preston is safely on his way to Mexico as minister plenipotentiary to that court. He sailed, early in January last, from a Confederate port. He was formerly minister to Spain under Buchanan. He is instructed to make a treaty with Maximilian based upon the mutual recognition of the two Governments, with commercial clauses granting reciprocal privileges of trade and commerce." "A RALE ould Irish gintleman," perhaps a king, has been discovered by some laborers near Dro-meliby, Ireland. His stone coffin was nine feet long.

LATEST FROM RICHMOND FRESH ACCOUNTS OF KILPATRICK'S RAID.

Proposed Murder of Union Prisoners. Kilpatrick's Men to be Blown from the Mouths

We have received files of Richmond papers to the Sth instant. They are filled with accounts of General Kilpatrick's brilliant raid to the rebel capital, and the Whig bitterly denounces it as a murderou and barbaric act, and demands of Jefferson Davis the immediate execution of every prisoner. RILPATRICK'S MEN SHOULD BE BLOWN TO ATOMS FROM THE MOUTHS OF CANNON.

RILPATRICR'S MEN SHOULD BE BLOWN TO ATOMS FROM THE MOUTHS OF CANNON.

(From the Whig, March 8 1

How will the Confederate authorities treat prisoners captured in an attempt to take Richmond for the purpose of burning it, and murdening the high cflicials of the Government—who have orders to burn, slay, and lay waste along the line of their march! The expectation was to enter Richmond at night, and the intention was immediately to apply the torch. They were already provided with fire-balls, turpentine and oakum, to make the incendiarism speedy and sure. Had they succeeded in entering the city, and fired it, as they would have done, in a thousand different places, how many of its inhabitants would have escaped? What chauce would there have been for the women and the childen, the old, the indirm and the sick! Or, if they had escaped the flames, how many would have burvived the inclement night; thrown out into the storm, as they would have been, without the protection, many of them, of even ordinary clothing? Or if they had survived this, how many would have sunk under the slow torture of stavvation? Shoot horses and callle, burn barns and mills, destroy every thing that sustains life, wrap in flames a city of a hundred theorem and wills, many of the mission on which these demons came!

The proof is incontestable. The pockets of one of their dead officers furnish the official documents. How, we repeat, will the Confederate authorities deal with miscreants taken in the execution of this sort of work? Will they treat them as prisoners of war? We are ashamed to ask the question; but the feebleness and timidity displayed on other occasions really create a doubt whether this may not be done. Perhaps, now, in a matter so nearly affecting the personnel of the Government, we shall see a different spirit displayed, and may find that our principal authorities begin to understand the observation of the war, and to be conscious that they are the representatives and agents of a cause that should respect itself, and should exhibi

THE CAPTURED BANDITS.

Under this title, another editorial in the Whig is yet more violent and blood-thirsty in its demands: yet more violent and blood thirsty in its demands:

"Presuming the documents found on the body of Dahlgyrn to be autheative, the whole question of the recent attempt to invade Riohmond, burn and sack it, (with all the other horrible concomitants of such a scene,) can be stated and disposed of in a few words. It requires no fine disquisition to see our way clear as to what should be done with those of the banditti who have fallen into our hands. But it does require nerve to execute the palpable convictions of our judgment—a judgment which will be promptly sustained by the civilized world, inclusing China, the most truculent of nations; nations not uncivilized.

"Are these men warriers? Are they soldiers, taken in the performance of daties roognized as legitimate by the loosest construction of the code of civilized warfare; or are they samesims, barbarians, thugs, who have forfeited (and expect to lose) their lives? Are they not barbarians reduced to fine reliking purposes than were ever the Golfi, the Hun, or the Saraccen? The consentaneous voice of all Christondom will shut deringly proclaim them monsters, whom no sentiments lides of humanity, no timpous views of expediency, no tembling terro of consequences,

expediency, no trembling terror of consequences, should have shielded from the quickest and the sternest death.

"What more have we to dread from Yankee malice or brutality than we now know awaits us, if success attend them? What have we to hope from their elemency? Will justice meted out to these creatures attundate either the brutality of the Yankees on the one hand, or increase their capacity and means for diabolism on the other? Both are row in fullest exercise.

"If these men go unpunished according to the exceeding magnitude of their orimes, do we not invite the Yankees to similar, and, if possible, still more shocking efforts! If we would know what we ought to do with them, let us ask what would ere now have been their fate, if, during a war, such a body of men, with such purposes and such acts, had made an attempt on and were taken in London or Paris? The English blow fierce and brutal Sepoys, who disregard and exceed the just limits of war, from the mouths of cannon; the French fusilade them. If we are less powerful, have we less pride and self-respect than either of these nations? These men have put the caput lupinum on themselves. They are not victims; they are volunteers for remorseless death. They have rushed upon fate, and struggled in voluntary audscity with the grim monster. Let them die, not by court martial, not as prisoners, but as hostes human denierin-Chief.

"Will the Cabinet and President have the nerve to do what lies palpably before them? This is the question in all mouths. What concerns this people most now is not whether its public officers will come out of this war with brilliant European reputations—not whether, after leading the people out of Egypt they shall have the reputation that Moses preserved of being very meck—but they wish protection to themselves, their wives and children, and their honor."

Still unsatisfied, the Whig endeavors to excite the people of Richmond to violence, evidently doubting the courage of the rebel leaders to commit an act which would cover them with new shame in the opinion of the world: THE FUTURE CHARACTER OF THE WAR.

"The band of robbers, incendiaries, and murderers who lalely came against this city to sack and burn it, and massacre the minicipal recommens who reside here. Were

"The band of robbers, incendiaries, and murderers who lately came against this city to sack and burn it, and massacre the principal personages who reside here, were selected from the different corps under General Meade, and sent under chosen officers of that army. Heade himself has lately returned from Washington, and it was noticed that immediately on his arrival movements were commenced, which have now had their culmination in the fiendish foray of last week. There is no doubt the expedition was planned and its infernal character given to it in Washington. Lincoln and his advisers were parties to it—perhaps instigators of it. Meade was particeps, because if he did not, as is probable, write the olders that were found on Dahlgren's person, he necessarily knew of them, and handled his army so as to facilitate their execution. Those orders were for war under the black flag.

"On the line of their desolating march, 'everything that can be used by the rebels' was to be 'de stroyed,' and when they had reached Richmond they were 'to destroy and burn the hateful city and not allow the rebel leader Davis and his traitorous crew to escape,' they must be 'killed.' This is a mode of warfare recognized by no code nor creed of civilization. It is war under the black flag. It was well understood to be so by those engaged in it; for Dahlgren, after offering to his men the privilege of withdrawing if they had no stomach for the business, warned them that if they permitted themselves to be taken prisoners they would meet 'an ignominious death. It may be very shocking to the tender sensibilities of our authorities to entertain the idea that this is to be the future character of the war, but we respectfully suggest that they have no option about it. This is a matter about which it does not take two to make a bargain. The enemy have decided, and their decision is controlling. We would have kept out of the war altogether if the enemy have decided, and their decision is controlling. We would have kept out of the war altogether if t

Yery plain and very inevitable."

How DAHLGREN WAS KILLED.

"From information derived from a reliable source, it appears that the credit of the capture of the 'Dahlgren party' is mainly due to Captain William M. Magruder, and a squadron of Robin's battallion under his command, who have, for some time past, been posted in King and Queen county as a corps of observation. Learning that the enemy was moving down the north bank of the Mataponi, by the river road, with the evident intention of reaching Gloucester Point, Captain Magruder determined to anticipate him, and, with this yiew, left his camp with about one hundred of his command, and Lieutenant Pollard and aeventeen merroff the 9th Virginia Cavalry, making for a point on the river between Mantua Ferry and King and Queen Court House, which he succeeded in reaching in advance of the enemy.

"Posting his command at an eligible point along Mantus Ferry and King and Queen Court House, which he succeeded in reaching in advance of the enemy.

"Posting his command at an eligible point along the road in ambush, he had not long to wait before the enemy made his appearance, headed by Dahlgren himself, slowly and cautiously approaching, as if appearance, headed by Dahlgren himself, slowly and cautiously approaching, as if appearance, headed by Dahlgren himself, slowly and cautiously approaching, as if appearance, headed by Dahlgren himself, slowly and cautiously approaching, as if appearance, headed by Dahlgren himself, slowly and cautiously approaching, as if appearance, headed by Dahlgren himself, slowly and cautiously approaching, as if appearance, headed by Dahlgren himself, slowly as attention was attracted by a slight rusting in the bushes, occasioned, doubtless, by the movement of some of our party. Drawing his pistol, he called out, 'Surrender, you damned rebal, or I'll shoot you.' In an instant, private McCloy sprang into the road, and, levelling his piece, shot the miscreant dead. A general volley was then poured into the enemy's ranks, which had, the effect of emptying their saddles and killing as many horser, and throwing the rest into inextricable confusion. Then ensued a scene of the wildest panic, which was heightened by the intense darkness of the night. Each man looking to his own personal safety all sought refuge in flight, and, spurring their jaded horses over the bodies of their wounded, and over cash other, the whole body broke pell mell over a ditch and waiting fence, which he most adventurous fox hunter would hardly have essayed in the heat of the chase, into a small field. Captain M. immediately disposed his force around the field so as to prevent all egress, and quietly awsited the approach of daylight, when the whole party surrendered without resistance.

"Much praise is due Captain Magruder for his coolness and judgment in this affair. If he had ordered without revications, the probability is that some of our own men would have

single casualty on our side. This account strips the valorous Dahlgren's name of the little celat which might have attached to it if he had fallen, as was at first stated, while boldly leading a charge in an effort to cut his way through our lines. He was shot down, as he deserved to be, like a 'thief in the night,' with his stolen plunder around him, white seeking, under cover of dwikness, to clude the punishment he so richly merited.

ing, under cover of darkness, to thine the punishment his so richly merited.

BRUTAL TEBATMENT OF COLEDANLGREN'S BODY.

"The body of Col. Ulric Dahlgren, kiled in the swamps of King and Queen, by the 9th Virginia Cavalry, was brought to the city Sunday night and laid at the York tiver depot during the greater part of the day yesterday, where large numbers of persons went to see it. It was in a pine box, obthed in Confederate shirt and pants, and shrouded in a Confederate shirt and pants, and shrouded in a Confederate blanket. The wooden leg had been removed by one of the soldiers. It was also noticeable that the little finger of the left hand had been cut off. Dahlgren was a small man, thin, pale, and with red hair, and a goatee of the same color. His face wore an expression of agony.

About two o'dlock! P. M. the corpse was removed from the depot and buried—no one knows, or is to know, where."

THE SUCCESS OF THE RAID ADMITTED. The Northern papers which ridicule the brilliant

THREE CENTS.

THE REBEL PRESS. REBEL LOSSES BY THE RAID.

of Cannon. THE MANNER OF COL. DAHLGREN'S DEATH

MUTILATION OF HIS BODY, AND ITS UNCHRISTIAN The Exchange of Prisoners.

It appears that all the clerks of departments were It appears that all the clerks of departments were pressed into the defence of the city, and that public business was entirely suspended for days. The Whig states these facts, and insists that a brigade of cavalry be kept for the defence of Richmond:

"If we turn from the treasury to the great work-shops, where the munitions of war are made, the case is as bad, or worse for the time lost cannot be made up in either of these places. But count the cost. Each clerk and caoh artisan is paid five, ten, effect, or twenty tollars a day. His pay goes on, while the Government is furnishing him rations in the field and losing his skill and labor—the only thing which saves him from regular military service. Taken suddenly from a warm from, and exposed to rain and sleet, loss of sleep, scart and badly-cooked food, it is but fair to infer that the larger number of these clerks and hancioratismen will be used more or less sick, and rendered incapsble of official labor for weeks to come. The chances are that some of them will die. And skilled labor is soarce enough in this Confederacy, while all, or nearly all, the departments are behindhand in their work. pearly all, the departments are behindhand in their work.

"Extractor are short of men and horses. True, yet not so short that we cannot afford, for the protection of our capital, at least one full brigade of the best exyalry in the service. If we are too weak for this we are too weak to live, and ought to go under, We are not too weak, however. The men and the horses can be had by proper management and a little head-work. "This cavairy brigade need not be kept here always. It can go to Gen. Lee in times of emergency. It can return whenever it is needed. It can render material assistance in ascertaining with our family the movements of the enemy, and save us from constant bell ringing distractions and needless fateriuptions of the public business. In fact, the relative cost of the brigade, as compared with the repeated suspensions of the departments and workshops, would be nominal."

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEERLY.)

Larger Globs than Ten will be charged at the came

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

For To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given.

schievement of Kilpatrick, and pronounce the move-

ment a failure, may learn, from the Whiy, that in Richmond it is virtually confessed to be a success. The rebel papers feebly attempt to hide the con-

ernation it created in their capital, and the injury

sternstion it created in their capital, and the injury initioted on rebel property:

"Throw out of the account the valuable lives of our citizen soldiers lost by the late raid; throw out, too, the negoes, horses, mules, and calle stolen, the mills and iron works burnt, the bridges destroyed, the railroads forn up, the alarm of the women and children in the country and city—cast all these aside, and look at the matter from another point of view.

For three or lour days all the departments and all the workshops have been closed. We may be sure that the cielks and employees, fagged out by dition to work to day. The day of rest comes in public business will be resument—unless, indeed, some mischievous scout takes it into his head to give the people of Richmond another shaking up, a time when every moment is of priceless value. Rosines of dollars, and the treasury closed during seven of those days."

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

Ford very little more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to ast as Agents to THE WAR PERSS.

TAKING RIGHMOND.

"One conclusion results necessarily from the late desperate attempts of the enemy to take this city by a surprise—they have despaired of taking it by regular military operations. Seven different generals have been tried and found wanting in that enterprise. A hundred and fifty thousand men have lost their lives in the endeavor. The money expended in the bootless task would have built several Richmonds. Three years of vain and losing strife have brought them but little nearer our gates than when they first encountered resistance on the historic plain of Manassas. At the opening of the fourth year's campaign, Lee's veterans at and before their baffied hosts an impassable barrier. They see the jutility of further attempts, by regular war, to take the Unifederate capital, and they contess their own despair by the foolish and frantic attempt to seize it by a coup de main. In this way they have been and will be no more successful than in the other. The capital stands, and will continue to stand after Washington has become a wilderness."

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. From the Whig, of the 7th

TAKING RICHMOND.

(From the Whig, of the 7th I this community was not a little surprised by the arrival, yesterday, of over eight hundred officers and men returned to us from the enemy's country as paroled prisoners of war. These gentlemen were as much surprised at being sent as their friends were at their arrival, and could give no explanation of it. When, some month or so ago, Butter the Beast sent five or six hundred men to City Point for exchange, he was informed by Judge Ould that if he sent any more, without first arranging terms of exchange, none would be delivered to him in return. These eight hundred and odd officers and men are sent, then, apparently as a gratuity. What is the explanation? This, we think Butler knew that an attempt was about to be made upon Richmond, which, if it failed, would involve the lives of an who might be captured. At the time the steamer left Fortrees Monroe for City Point, Butler could hardly have heard the fate of the expedition, but he knew that intelligence been that the expedition, but he knew that intelligence the first hat the sent man and succeeded, not one of the prisoners on his steamer would have touched land. Butler's instructions Had that intelligence been that the expedition had succeeded, not one of the prisoners on his steamer would have touched land. Butlet's instructions, doubtless, were that if it should be assertanced that the expedition had failed, and any of those engaged in it had fallen into our hands, then the eight hundred and odd prisoners were to be handed over to us, with the hope of propitiating the vengeance which he expected to be visited upon the captured raiders. Butler the Beast is little less cunning than Satan, and he knows how gullible southerners are! This was his game. Shall it succeed!

"The notice in yesterday's issue of the resumption of the exchange of prisoners, expressed all the information in regard to the question that we have been able to obtain, and was as definite as it is in the power of the Exchange Bureau at present to communicate. It is the intention of Commissioner Ould to respond to similar profiers of exchange on the part of the enemy hereafter, according to the relative number of prisoners on either side. No new agreement or arrangment has been entered into. The Yankees claim that they have from 30,000 to 35,000 of our men, and that we have eighteen or twenty thousand of theirs. It will be in this ratio that exchanges similar to the late one will be made in future. The number of prisoners expected up the latter part of this week is about one thousand—Whig, March S.

"BAXTER'S CALL "

The following editorial is of particular interest to Philadel phiams, and we ropublish it as an "Incentive to enlistments."

D. W. C. Baxter, "Colonel of the 72d Pennsylvania Volumeers," publishes a long card in the Philadelphia Inquirer, addressed to the Ping Uglies of that city. Hear him:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: With feelings of pride and gratification I look back upon the scenes through which we have passed together as fremen; though temporarily separated from you, in the discharge of a duty qually honorable with yours, my heart is ever with you.

"Your duties continue to call forth the noblest impulses of man's nature. Your glorious mission is to save and protect when danger threatens destruction to your fellow-citizens. Of your solf-sacrificing devotion Philadelphia must ever feel proud. Your patriotism and love of country more than equisity your philanthropy, for which your honorable association is world-renowned."

Fancy this addressed to a collection of blackguard "Jakeya," whose "mission" is to set fire to houses for the sake of plunder, and to keep out of the field!

D. W. C. Baxter goes on to say that "the glory, honor, and reputation of the Philadelphia Fire Department has dispelled the gloom from many battlefields, and led the Zouayes to deeds of greater valor." Bully for Baxter. But here is the point:

"This regiment, one of the best and largest that has left our city, numbering over fifteen hundred in the aggregate in 1861, composed exclusively of Philadelphiase, and with few exceptions attachés of the Philadelphias fire Department, has, in the various battles through which it has passed, been reduced to less than three hundred effective men."

Four out of every five Fire Zouayes gone to glory; dead in secessia; buried in rebeldom. That is an ugly preluce to what follows. "The country again calls for men," says Baxter. Very likely. "She must have them," says Baxter. Use so have been remarkable, but so have been ry and she for the wants them," says Baxter. We should think so, "And you, firemen of Phila The following editorial is of particular interest to Philadelphians, and we republish it as an "incentive

The Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: In a Philadelphia journal of yesterday there is a notice of a communication from "A Subsorther," who writes in regard to the proposed fair for the benefit of our soldiers and sailors, and who asks the question, "Why not blend in this great effort the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, &c.?" Permit one of your subsorthers to repeat the Question, and to suggest that as the City of Brotherly Love is the headquarters of the United States Christian Commission, and as the aim of the Commission is to contribute to the spiritual as well as the temporal necessities of our fellow-citizens, who peril their lives on the high places of the field; and as in this feature of its operations it has peculiar claims on the Christian community, therefore, in order that there may be one grand combined effort of all our citizens in this noble work, and that we may successfully emulate the examples set us by our sister cities, there aboud be an equal division of the proceeds of the proposed fair between the Sanitary and U. S. Christian Commissions.

For myself, the Christian Commission has higher claims upon me than the Sanitary. At the same time I esteem the Sanitary Commission as a most patriotic and benevolent organization, and I am ready and willing to unite to the utmost of my sbjirly in a combined effort to aid equally both organizations in carrying on their appropriate work, and I have no doubt that on this footing the Christian and patriotic citizens of Philadelphia will raise a sum worthy of our past efforts as a loyal, patriotic, Christian ormunity in support of our Government and in extending aid and comfort to our favornment and in extending aid and comfort to our favornment and in extending aid and comfort to our favornment and in extending aid and comfort to our favornment and in extending aid and comfort to our favornment and in extending aid and comfort to our favornment and in extending aid and comfort to our favornment and in extending aid an

The Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

DURING the cold storm on the first days of January, a farmer, in the town of Milton, Du Page county, had two hogs that took shelter in a hole in a hay stack. A snow-bank soon stopped the sneclosure, and the farmer, thinking they had forzen to death somewhere, made no search for them. After a period of twenty-nice days, he had occasion to remove a portion of the hay stack, and found the two missing hogs alive, and looking somewhat weak, but after a short time they seemed to be doing as well as ever.—Prairie Farmer.

A DESTATEN to the World says there is a rumor that a general understanding, if not an organization, prevaits among the negro population at Richmond prevaits among the negro population at Richmond and vicinity, for present sid and comfort of Union refugees and prisoners, and for prospective helping in ease of any attempt to capture the city.

During a search at a house in Gloucester, Mass., in eare of any attempt to capture the city, in eare of any attempt to capture the city, in eare of any attempt to capture the city, in eare of any attempt to appear the continuation of goods atolen during a recent fire, a ready-made for goods atolen during a recent the process upon the bottom, making a serviceable cradle, in which a babe was comfortably snoozing. A short time ago Mr. Dexter, merchant at Wait's river, Vermont, having emptted a barrel of kerosens cil, put a candle to the bung, when the barrel blew up, knocking Mr. Dexter over the counter, and doing him serious injury.

A STURGEON Weighing 326 nounds was caucht in A STURGEON weighing 336 pounds was caught in the Sacramento, on Wednesday, near Sutterville— the largest one ever caught in the river. His length was nine feet and one inch. — Charles A. Weed, of Stamford, Conn., has pur-chased the estate of Secretary Judah P. Benjamu, of the rebel Confederacy, on the Mississippi river, near Baton Rouge, for \$140,009.