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SILK BONNETS, STRAW AND PALM-LEAF HATS, &c. To which they respectfully invite the attention of the former patrons of the house and the trade generally. mar12-2m SPRING. 1862. man. For several centuries the rule has been not Levy, fières, have undertaken to publish a French to place the triple tiars on the head of any but an

him for the candidature, and he is only a priest in orders. He should be an Italian, but is a French-

Italian.

gentleman.

was but the echo of one from the Tuileries. he is intriguing for the election of a Bonaparto co

Napcleon, since Palmerston's fling at him, is more anti Italian than ever. It has been said that

TRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, of Victor Emmanuel, it is b-lieved, which request

the Papacy, on the death of Pio Nono. But this clerical Bonaparte should be a Cardinal to qualify

Several million copies of Palmerston's speech,

strongly sympathizing with Italy, have been circu-

lated, by means of a good translation, all over

unity of Italy being effected. Palmerston, if all this be true, has cleverly paid off Napoleon's want of manners.

Garibaldi has returned to Caprera, at the request

has stood in the way, since the war of 1859, of this

the sceptre of Vic.or-Emmanuel. Napoleon alone

and stalked out of the room, leaving the poor wretch of an Ambassador very much asconished and considerably incensed. Next day, the Moniteur had a paragraph stating, rather contemptuously, that there was no foundation for the report that the Emperor intended to honor London with

his presence. This was the cause, the story runs,

of Palmerston's making such a decided speech,

just before Parliament adjourned, in favor of the

whole of Italy, the Popedom included, being under

coive strangers during her first year of widowhood. In the matter of this communication surely all was friendly and well meaning. Perhaps Lord Cowley's manner made it less pleasant. At any rate, the on dit is that Nanoleon, having heard Lord Cowley out, curtly answered that he did not intend visiting London, and, with a short bow, turned on his heel

ar periodicals, he would still have 25 per cont. profit, with the certainty of a large instead of a now limited sale. Mucmillan's Magazine, started in Cambridge,

balance the account, Lord Palmerston has given There is no reason, except the vendor's cupidity, Napoleon a pretty smart knock on the knuckles. for this extortion. The allowance to "the trade' It happened in this wise. Acting under instrucby American is at least seven per cent. greater tions, of course, Lord Cowley, British Minister at than by English publishers, and this difference Paris, had an audience with Napoleon. in which he should pay cost of freight and insurance. Since intimated that, if his Imperial Majosty had any the duty on paper ha- been abolished in this counpurpose of visiting London during the Great Extry, there has not been any duty on imported Ameabition, Queen Victoria desired to place Buckingican publications, and if Mr. Trübner would only ham Palace at his disposal, though she could non, charge a British shilling, (the American price, even for him. deviate from her resolve not to refor the Atlantic Monthly and other of your popu-

with the public.

count.

Back to Caprera-The Papacy: A Frenchouthgate, Fleet street; and Sotheby, Wellington man not Eligible-Palmerston's Anti-Papal and Pro-Italian Speech—Great Cost of Naval treet, Waterloo Bridge. Ship Changes-Captain Coles-Mr. Train's Conviction Confirmed—Telegraph Poles Condemned as Obstructive-Gladstone at Manchester-Believes in Southern Independence -Mr. Russell Prefers the North and Declines an Ovation -Tennyson's Exhibition Ode-Literary News: (saue Taylor: Mrs. Henry Woods' Novel-Miss Martinean: Curious Edition of La Fontaine-Autographs; Bypon's "Maid of Athons"\_High Price of whiless are on such good terms with themselves

LONDON, April 26, 1862.

FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1862.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

Napoleon's Discourtesy to Queen Victoria-

Palmerston Snubla Napoleon - Garibaldi

cial Correspondent "-The Biglow Papers-

Du Chaillu-Thackeray-Italian Opera-

Napoleon, probably suffering an infliction of in-

digestion, has snubbed Queen Victoria, and, to

Miss Kellogg-Washington Leving.

Correspondence of The Press.]

# The Press

# VOL. 5.-NO. 237.

# PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1862.

## ous houses into pt, appropriated their revenues, FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY. and sot up as Hend of the Church, on his own ac

# FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

It may excite envy among some of the American book collectors, but I must mention that I Our Aimy slowly Advancing\_What Eherhad a treasure in my hands to day, at Upham and getic Officers can do-When we may ex-Beet's, booksellers, in New Bond street. This pect to have Corinth-Immense Amount is a copy of "Contes de La Fontaine," printed

of Stores collecting at Pittsburg—flow on vellum, with all the peculiar epgravings, Q News of the Capture of New Orieaus this vellum edition only six copies were printed. was received - The Rebels sending It has been remarked that the London sales o Troops Southward-Beauregard in a utographs, by auction, have been fewer this season " fix "-- The fleatth of our Troops rapidly than at any other time for years. The chief sales Improving—The Benefit of having a Sanen are Puttick and Simpson, Leicester-Square; nitary Commission.

### [Correspondence of The Press ]

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 29, 1862 There has lately been an exhibition of English After several days of inaction, or rather, of immobility, for the organization and furnishing of the army has been utographs, contributed by numerous collectors ord Stanhope (known best among you as Lord going on with the greatest energy and activity, matters begin now to look like an advance. All the divisions of lahon.) showed the original first draught of Byon's "Maid of Athens," or, as it there commences Buell's army, and some of those of Grant's, have moved Girl of Athens." Freely as the lines now flow, forward two or three miles, and Gen. Pope's corps, which the poem as it stands is almost wholly different has joined us under the name of the Army of the Missisrom the original transcript. Now-a-days verse sippi, has, it is reported, moved some miles out on the road to Corinth. Just where we are now, the soil is clayey, the woods, in many places, have a good deal of American Books in England-Another "Spe- | that they disdain the labor of correction and curtailnient, which even such true poets as Pope and underbrush, and the ravines are deep and muddy; but the reconnoissances which have been lately made have Bryon carefully undertook before communicating discovered a gravelly road and clear woods, through which you could drive a longy for miles. So there is no. Your Atlantic Monthly is now to be purchased new waiting for roads. In fact, there has never been any real need of waiting on the weather. During the long here, about the middle of each month, at Trügner's h Paternoster Row. The misfortune is that the months that Buell was sittly down in the mud at Green inglish price is precisely double the American. river, he night have been approaching Bowling Green, and why he did not do so is shill one of the mysteries. A portion of his army made the march to Somerset, where the obstacles were said to be unconquerable, fought and wop a battle, and maintained their position, all by their own energy and nowers of endurance, without the Gueral baving anything to do with the matter; and the day after his division sulived here, I saw a captain of one of the batteries which was in that fight, and asked him how the roads from Nashville to Savannah were, compared to those in Kentucky. He said they were a great deal worse, but. presented as the mode a march of forty-two miles in twenty-four hours; and though the principal part of General Buell's army thought it necessary to wait two weeks, until McCook's division had built a bridge, Gen. Nelson found a ford, and crossed the stream without any about the came time as the Cornhill Magazine bridge, and thereby arrived in time to save, perhaps, our u d very well conducted by David Masson, has sent whole army from destruction-all which goes to show special correspondent to America, the first of that m. 1 of true energy are not going to be daunted by any such obstacles as the more forces of nature opposes to hose articles, describing the voyage and the landthe operations they desire to make. Whenever General ing at New York, appeared in this month's num Helleck gets ready to move, he will move. A rain storm er. As a commencement, it shows little ability. is no. goin g to keep him back. Experience has proved, n the May number a further portion is advertised what everybody knew before, that mud is no excuse or as "Washington during the War; the Houses of reason for not moving ahead, provided anything is to be Congress; President Lincoln, and other Political geined by going forward. Even if it were an obstacle, it has no longer so palpable an existence as once dannied our brave transfers; for the weather, during the last The Athenaum of last week gave a second and ighly subsistic notice of the pew series of Lowell's week or ten days, has been warm and pleasant m Biglow Papers," republished here-which some, half the time, and the mud has so much dried up that, t least, esteem the perfection of diligent and wileven in the old cut-t.p rozds, heavily loaded teams pass without difficulty from the landing to the various camps. ful bad spelling. It says: "The American dispute has given us so much that is tragic and I think that a week, or, at the outside, ten days from this date, will find us at Corinth. Both the middle and dolorous, that one feels especially grateful when the lower landings (the upper is entirely 'overflowed) the comic muse steps in with her more sprightly are taxed to their utmost capacity to deliver stores. It reading of events. Mr. Lowell continues the is no exaggeration to say that I saw at both these places Biglow Papers,' and we should think that in the three hundred empty teems, waiting patiently in line or liquid light of laughter lit by these pleasantries nany persons of good feeling on the other side of the Atlantic will learn to view the actions of their Du Chaillu has been better received in Paris

receiving their loads from the boats. Everything, however, wes orderly and quiet, and a vast deal of business to our own borders; within rapid, short, and easy comwas do; e. As we get further inland, and have to draw munication through a loyal, or not particularly hostile our supplies twenty five miles, we shall need more toams, country, of large supply depote, situated in locations and more landings, unless we can supply ourselves by which are secure from any possible attack. The seaport exp ditions, to be sure, have had to be supplied from rairoad frem Memphia. than in London He read a paper, on his African The news of the taking of New Orleans reached us explorations, before the Société de la Geographie, Yesterday General Halleck, so one of the guards about afar off, but we are masters of the sea, and fear nd was to much applauded that M.M. Michel no interruption there. But now, and here in the his quarters said, was so happy about it, that he throw West, we are about marching through the midst of an enemy's country, surrounded by a hostile people, Lis hat up in the air and hurrahed with all his might. It must have a great effect on operations here. It will either paralyze the rebel energies or incite them to make The new volume of Carlyle's Frederick the who will hang upon our rear and flanks, and t Great will appear on Wednesday, with portrait and a firm and despirate stand here, or drive them home to all the mischief they can, without any regard to the valer. Our advices appear to be pointing towards the laws of war. The people of this neighborhood are not only excessively bitter, but they live in a continual Thackeray's Adventures of Philip will be re-Inster result. All the prisoners who have lately come in ecetary of terror and apprehension, which amounts to a

remain, except the skulkers and runaways. To fill a good regiment from such materials would be like putting new wine into old bottles-both would be rendered use-Clove has been assigned to his place. less. What, then, is to be done ? Gon. Halleck has tried an experiment. He joined the Eighth, Twelfth, Fourtecuth, and Sixteenth Lowa regiments together in a sort of brigade organization, which will amount to about the sama this g as making one regiment out of them. The boys refuted to coalesco. Neither would go to the camp of the other, and so they were at a dead-lock. Gen Davies thereupon ordered up the Second and Seventh Iowa, who surrounded the camp of the Eighth, and then

those, the regiments which fought well want to preserve

their hentity, and none of it ase which did not fight will

The felling of trees by the rebels is looked r.yon by nant-bridge-builders, road-makers, howers of wood and drawers of water—unlers, as is not at all impossible, they behave so gallantly, in the next battle they particimany here as connected with the evacuation of Corinth: If, on the contrary, they make a stand at that place, I opine electricity will convey to you intelligence of a batcipate in. as to wire out the cloud which now hang. ver their fame. It remains to be seen how the experiment tle ero this missile reaches Philadelphia. B. C. T. will succeed. A very proper example was also made by General Halleck of the Thirteenth Ohio Battery, which THE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS. left its guns on the field, and ran away without firing a shot. The officers were must and out of the service, and DETAILS OF THE SIX DAYS BOMBARDMENT.

Another Ohio battery, which was in the battle, and did not do any thing to save the day, were found, on exami nation, to have been in the service five months without any of the officers having opened a book, or attempted to irill the men, notwithstanding they had been three months furnished with horses and all their equipments. Think of entrusting hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property to such hands, to say nothing of the fearful results that might follow if they were ordered to maintain an important position even for fifteen minutes CASCO

Reconnoitring Expedition Sent out Every Day-Our Peculiar Situation-What our Army Must Accomptish—The Secret of Our Delay-Our Forces Burn Two Bridges on the Corinth and Columbus Reilroad-Beauregard in a Tight Place -The Small- Pox in Some of our Camps.

Correspondence of The Press.] PITTSBURG LANDING, May 1, 1962. A great many expeditious are continually being sent to the front and through the country north of our post-

tion, of which nothing can be known, unless you happen to be close at hand when the excedition returns. Oat [Correspondence of the New York Times.] apparent inactivity conceals a good deal of work that is being quictly done, and of which those engaged in it

ordly understand the purport, while those, weo have not actually seen it move, know nothing about it. You sea few regiments of infantry and a body of cavalry, with sccasionally a battery of artillery, winding its way brough the camps, and, by and by, the same men return, the ambulances, fortunately, being empty. By the way, it always sends a cold chill through me to see those

Mississippi Kivsk, April 18, 1802, The work of reducing the robel strongholds will be commenced this morning. How long the struggle will be prolonged no one is able to prophery. We all know that a formidable task is before us; that desperate men, fighting for the last stake, are our opponents But of our ulumate success every body is continent. Preparations for the encounter have been made on a scale commonsu-rate with the magnitude of the undertaking, and our men, prefoundly imbud with the righteeusmes. hideone black ambulances lying about every camp, and

accompanying every expedition. They seem like the grim shadow of Fate, throwing a sombre hue over the The Fighting Force.

paration

The Fighting Force. Our fighting force consists of six alcopi-of war, six-teen guncosts, and twenty-one mortar-vessels. There are also a few ships, barks, and schooners, containing cosls, ordnance, and other stores, hovering in the rear of our fleet. This equation is now at anchor ab ut three nike below Forts Jackson and St Philip, in readiness for the attack. The advance to this point has been by easy stages. This was a necessity, because where concerted ac-tion is required of any large force, there are slows mat-ters of detail to be stranged, and lets and hindrances to be overcome, which human foresight is powerlass to anticipate, but which must receive stages of pregay est hours of camp life, always present, never ceasing heir dark unwelcome warning Why are the miserable things made to look so much like a hearse? Why canot they be painted white, at least ? Their appearance would be much less disagreeable, and, in a hot day, they would be infinitely cooler. As they are, they seem to be a cross between a hearse and a baker's cart. Our situation here is peculiar. We are just entering npon new and unaccustomed conditions of warfare. develop themselves during the successive stages of pr Heretofore the immediate scenes of war have been close

VARUNA AND WEBSTER.

Forts in Safety.

THE MISSISSIPPL

Preliminary Incidents. There have been many exciting incidents connected with our movements. Every day our genoosts have had skirnishes with the forts and the armid steamers of the enteny. In these encounters no inpury has robuilted to us, but our metal has several times carried destruction with it, at least our lookouts have so reported. We certainly how that whenever the rebel vessels have attempted to make a reconneissance, they invariably have been driven have that the several times purchases a day a driven back with the coorneight in the purchase. A day of the ack without accomplishing their purpose. A day or t

Exciting Engagement with the Forts. Captain Porter, commanding the mortar flotilla, being desirons of necertaining the range of the mor-tars b- tore stationing his vessels for the bombardment, brought up the schookers *Arietta*. Captain Thamia Smith; John Griffith, Captain Henry Brown, and Orbrought up the schoozers drietta. Captam Thom is Smith; John Grighth. Captain Henry Brown, and Or-retta. Captain Francis Blanchard, anchoring them about 2% miles from the forts. I availed myself of an oppor-tunity to witness the test from the gualoat Ouzsco, which had followed the schooners up the river. Al-though our vessels took their position, about ald-day, in plain sight of the rebel forts mether side opened fire until 5 o'clock in the afternson. This delay, then incompretensible, has since been explained to mo by the fact that a boat, from the Regitsh war-vessel Barracouta, had gone to the forts with despatches to the British consul, and hostifities could not be com-menced without endazgering the lives of those who had been sent on the mission. As soon as she returned firing began, the first bomb having been thrown from the Arletta Fort Jackson repied with riffe shot, and for halt an hour and more the affair was exciting. The fire of the rebels was directly in the line of the mortar vessels, but of the thorty shots none feil new er than fifty yards of the schourers. I observed the effect of our shells upon the fort. The guaners, after the first wo ex-plosions, retired from their barbette guas, and afterwards obly used these in the casenates. Captain Porter ex-pressed binself satisfied with the result of the practice, and at mghtfull the schooners retired a short distance, taking a position under the guas of the large vessels which were stationed in line close to the was back of the river, just out of rauges, and concestel from the form, as follows: The Onerida, Richmond, Mississippi, Varana, Iroquois, Hartford, and Pensacola. This fittle piece of practice had been watched from these vessels with great interest. Survey of our Distance from the Forts. Prior to this experiment with the mortar vessels, a verice of scientific operations had taken place under Capt. Frieo fo cleastic operations had taken place under Gapt. Fries of scientific operations had taken place under Gapt. F. G. Gurdes, commanding the Coast Survey steamer Sz-chen, assisted by Mr J. G. Oltmanns, his topographical assistant. Their work was to determine by triangula-tin, the distance from the position at which the interrar vessels are to be stationed to the forts. In conducting these surveys, a great deal of pluck has to be exhibited Going up the river in a small boat, a prominent buth, tree, chother object would be selected, out either bark, to mark the point at which the distance was computed, and atter making the calculations, guide flags were attached. Very often the reto his, aware of the maning of these flags, have cut them down at night, and Mr. Olymanna has had to replace them. One day, while he was taking his flaal obrervation, in a boat belowging to tau Owasco, at a point 2,960 yards below Fort Jackson, where the smoze-stack of a suuken rebel steamer stands above the water, his party were fired up n by rillemon concealed in bushes. A shower of builtes whizzed around them, and two balls posed through an owr of the bush, bins for the sing in-A priorit of biologic minister dividue a boom and who dails percent through an away of the book, but no one was in-jured. The gullant surveyors returned the fire from their revolves, and remained until their work was done. There are many other incidents which I could narrate, all of which, in ordinary times, would be considered in-teresting and important, but they eink inky insignificance beside the events of which they were only the precursors. Ordered up the River. Ordered up the Kiver. Yesterday morning the mortar fleet was all ordered up theriver, a stiff southeast wind allording the saling resets an opportunity to come up without the sld of towrosts, and the cuitre squadron is now at anchor, ex-cepting three of the mortar scheeners, on the westshore, the advanced vessels probably a mile dis aut from the sharp bend in the fiver, directly above which the anemy has stretched a chain barrier, amported upon huks. The vessels are arranged in parallel lues. On the outside are the frightes and guncosts, and insule, literally moored to the stomps and margin of the stream, are the mortar schooners. The "Situation"—Description. As the bombardment is to be made from a point not more than bait a mile above our present position, I will sittempt to describe the tatural features of the place, The citrer here is about its average midth of invoeigniths of a mile, and the velocity of the cutrent is from three to five miles an hour. Commencing near the forts, and ex-tending eight miles below them, on the west or left bank as we ascend, is a dense strip of forest about fifty yards wide, excepting for a space of a quarter mile in length, where the river bends in its course, at which the enemy has cleared away the trees, for the purpose of getting a better range upon our vessels. Beyond this belt of woods the land disappears in an impenetrable swamp. On the right hand or extern bank there are no trees, but a dend level of marsh, probably half a mile wide, and there is proficient water on either shore for vessels of the largest may be seen plainly, away across the marshes, over the tors of the willows, mangrovers, and trees of larger growth. Masking our Batteries. The "Situation"-Description.

drical sides pierced with yawning holes made by rifled shet; and in the calls, where I are now wrifling in slog-slate, taken from her derk just brickreiten and the star-deges and frame of the slate are charred, but not as hally as to prevent our reading on the outside these words; "Massir's log, C S, strame Manuszan," On the inside is written: "From 6 to Sevening, kept up fires. At 7.30, steamer Diana passed'up " Signed "B T, W," which are probably the initials of the name of the officer who had the watch. Allowat the loss of the retels double have been observed then have y they refused to surreder. Communication had been had with them by means of a fing of truee, when Capt. Porter domanded that the y chould yield uncoditionally. Their redy was a they the terms were insidmissible, and until the last man There has been a heav, \* cannonading in the direction of drical sides pierced with yawning holes made by rifled shet; and in the cable where I am now writing in a log-Hamburg this morning, but it was of short duration. It is believed to be Gener 91 Pope's command driving in pickets. General Crittenden Isdang, yrounly ill, and General Van You recollect that I stated, i' my remarks about the battle of Pittsburg Landing, that' the countersign must have been obtained by the robots to assist them in their surplise. This idea is expressed 1 ow by many officers,

Filter,

bring the 90 relic hey should yield unconditionally. Their ropiy wa he terms were inadmissible, and until the last mus

#### feil they should fight. Fire Opened.

Fire Opened. Fire was opened on the moreing of Good Frider, A pri-13. At an early hour the twenty homb-wested were lowed by the steamers Westfield, Cliffum, and Minai to the positions which had bren selection for them. Four-teen of the schoours were moved to the western clife of the trees from the energy's observation, and the createn-ing six, instead of three only as was at first inteeded, were placed in a more exposed position on the opprish side of the strees. The first schoour in the line of 20 western side was stationed a fibble less than a mil- and the recourters from Fort Jackson, and the chiefter. th resources from Fort Jackson, and the thirteen otherslaw astern of her, with the bowsprit of each over-lapping the unitsil of the one immediately in advance. The sense across the tiver were in full view of Fort 81. 'hilip, whence they were distant nearly two miles and s

TWO CENTS.

Commencement of the Siege. THE TERRIFIC COMBAT BETWEEN THE

The crassgement was opened by Fort Jackson faw rahmter bears 0 o'clock, and the gunboat Owasco, which had goar a length or two shead of the mortar vessels, was the first to reply. Presently the bomb facilit com-mented throwing its shells, somewhat slowly at first, but THE VARIAN DESTROYS SIX REREL GUMBOATS merred throwing its spens, somewhat shorty at many or with increasing rapidity as the sailors became accurs tomen to their wetk until a bomb was sont from eac resident an average, once in five minutes. There we Five Sloops and Nine Gunboats pass the Street, on an average once in five minutes. There were Soloto fired from the forts during the first hour and a hulf, the larger number of which came from Fort Jack-19 shots fred from the forts during the frest hour and a half, it is larger number of which came from Fort Jackton. Most of them passed over the masts of the schuoners on this left, dronging in range of these is the other shore, but fred 150 to 200 yards short. After awhite, how ever, the rebels sot the range of these six vessels, accurately, and the balls fell about them, especially from Fort Philip, terrilly thick and fast In return, the bombe were directed spirifedly upon the fort, and with such effect that the energy such shore, but, there is a shore the range of these six vessels. Solid shet struck the water close baside them, wetting the new with the spray, or lodging in the soft mud of the fiver balk, directly between the schoners, throw a thick coulum of earth high up above their masts. These vessels all relonged to the second division of the follar. The day were struck, and not a soul was injured on board of them. Here is the other were struck, and not a soul was injured in board in the soft mud of a large hulo made in her by a ten inch that. It is the day is the struck the day if yers ensels, the or the inch at the struck in the ince of wessels on the left, whore they remained until the end of the board ment. Our board of the mark the struck, and not a soul was injured on board of them. Captain Queen's vessel, the T. M. Wrard, hud a large hulo made in her by a ten inch ball. It sintred her sturioard guarter, smeathing the cabin, and they of the magazine, through they they done into the water. Another struct into the sturioard guarter, and hodged in the deck of the dolph Hargel, forward, and hodged in the deck of the dolph Hargel, forward, and hodged in the ball. Interesting Letter from Commodore Farragut. REBEL FIRE-RAFTS TOWED ASHORE THE RAM MANASSAS DESTROYED BY The Capture of Four Hundred Prisoners. DESTRUCTION OF ELEVEN REBEL GUNROATS. A Flag of Truce Fired on by the Forts. THEY REFUSE TO SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY. MISSISSIPPI RIVER, April 18, 1862,

Sydney C. Jones. A Scene from the Masthead.

A Scene from the Masthead. The Hartford, Pensacola, Richmond. Brooklyn, and Mississippi had come up close to the rear line of mortar ressels, just without the range of the energy's guns, and were steaming only enough to keep their relative positions against the force of the current. A dozen smaller steam-vessels dotted the smooth surface of the river. Ike the cheremen upon a board when the game is nearly finished. Of these gunboats the Owasco, Konnebec, Wissahiekon, Cayuga, and Sciola, were at the head of our lines, belch-ing out shell upon the energy from their 11 inch pivot guns with furicus rapidity, and with them the shoop-of-war Inquois, Captain. De Camp, whose gallantry is every where admitted The Iroquois seemed to be a spe-cial target for the every, and sirili plouched up the water all arguin ber, but she essayed with only two of the orem all around her, but she escaped with only two of the crea slightly wounded. More Fire Rafts.

Over the woods, we can count seven or eight moving columns of smoke, which indicate that the rebel steam. ers are passing about, prebably pletting some mischie against us. Soon one, and then another, and afterwards a third, appear in view, steering toward the forts. Be-fore reaching them, however, the steamers dash to cover Nearer and nearer these second particles using a dash to cover again, and we see that three huge burning raf s have been set adrift. The swift current sweeps them toward us. Nearer and nearer these second round table rafts ap-proach, but they occasion very little anxiety. We know how to dispose of them. The salurs from the large suize are called out of the rigging, which they have boon per-mitted to occurv as interacted accelerate the term. mitted to occupy as interested speciators of the battle, and, in a short time, boats have the rafts in tow, and they are laided on the river bank to burn away.

## Firing Ceased for the Night.

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THE WAR PRESS.

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upported it wore trailing along the river bank, where it with a swept them. When it became known post-tw-dy on Wedneedsy night that Communders Faragut won,'d certainly move his winadron at two o'clock the next Lorping, every body was made happy, and the wea-ried me. V looked cagerly for the moment which was to

#### 'i be Gunboats Under Weigh.

'i be Gunboats Under Weigh. The night was calm and starlight. The release all day, not preserved an continues an alence. Not a single gan had been first first sither first, and the fact argued that they had either starlights first, and the fact argued that they had either starlights first, and the fact argued that they had either starlights first, and the fact argued in struck. Precisel, at two offices two signal insternes were holded upon 'be Mariferd's mixer peak, and in a few mixers in the tolers of the host was a starlight over the size, it is no offices two argued insternes are made to be Mariferd's mixer peak, and in a few mixers has the tolers of the host was a starlight over the size, it is no if the host was a starlight over the size, it is no if the host was a starlight of the size of the position and gat the ships un-derweigh. There was sime delay in getting up anchors, and ranging into position, and it was not whill by clock that the vessel by an to merro, which they do no in three divisions in order as follows: "The Plan of Attack,

The Plan of Attack, The steam share Hariforth Brookign, and Richward and the guide ats Sciola Ir space, Ken selec. Pirola Roscz, and Wistons. These vessels were repectually an-der the direction of Commodors Fairing 13, and were t

der two direction of Cominodors' Parragits aud were v für upon Kvitlackson. Im steam-sloops Pensacola, Mississipri. Oheida, and Farma, und the ganbouts Kathauin. Kiven, Wie-salitekors, and Corregar under Capit Builey of Ne Colop-rade, composed the eccoud Division, to operate against beer thinks.

rada, ("mpoted in Cloud Annae is a optime agained Fort Philp. The Marriet Long, Westfield, Or 25co, Miami, Clif-ion and Arckson, comprised the Third Dividon, under Sept. Porter. There were to take a publich from which this child 5555 in ordiading from a shortpart into Fort Jackson, and they were joined by the Ports-menth, Booy-of, was, is willing yessel, which oly could reach her position in spire of the excition of for officers and srow, in time to deliver the could del.

#### Sighting in Larnest.

Fighting in Europs. As soon as the vessels get under headway a furious fire vas throw in "the direction of the forth from the whole line of mortar vessels; which seemed the state the very where, and a 5 thirds of the seemed the state the states are as the set of the second set of an one-is, the fight as it. 5 thirds a thread the signal realist of the foremost of the forth when signal realists were made iros St. Philip, and their Seque to tail realisty upon them. Loss a time there is marked, the sounded, the com-parison with the bondley. He are back of Chinese fre-erackers let Sf together. A fire that the sound differ-ing the St. Philip, and the set the sound of the com-parison with the bondley. Which sound differ-mear Fort St. Philip, and the set the sound of the sound hear the trible. The bondley, the source of the source crackers let sff together. A fire that the source we can terrible. Pardemonium could see usely is more a west-and is the vessels of the division, coming rapidly down the river.

and an the versels of his division, coming reputy uswa-the river. Behind them were the gurbonts: "Expredge, Winovan Massa, which has been unable to pass upyond the lords. The Massa at the time was unler a shower of shell from Fort St. Philip. I afterwaris accortained that when she was directly nucley the guns of the fort a shot passed through ber holler, and this rendered her consult for mass of received thinteen shot, below her wave that a Bigularly enough, only two men were injured on board of her. Their messes are lichard there, capaign of the hold, who was struck by a splitter, and kanny, a fireman, who was ecalded upon his arm and face by the escape of steam

Cheering News-The Forts Passed. Cheering News-The Forts Passed. It was now about 5 o'clock, and the mortana, which had kept up their fire incessantly, were signalized to case. Then a report was operad that the integr part of the squadron had passed beyond the forts, and cheers upon cheers of exuitation made the welkin ring. I visited the Harriet Lane, and learned that, although the had been expored to a furious fire, nor demage of con-acquence had resulted to the vessel. Cas shot had alt her rigging, and another had struck the brass hand-rail on the bridge between her paddle boxes. A piece of the through the hody of Michael Firzgershil, the second cap-tain of the after pivot gun, producing a-wound which he did not long survive. The same fragment of metal also struck George W. Ilmeton, one of the gun's creat, breaking his thigh, and making the amputation of his

breaking his thigh, and making the amputation of his

leg necessary. A Flag of Truce,

A Flag of Truce. Between six and seven o'clock, I went an board the Orozoco, with Captaio Gueet, a Philadotphian, wao had been commissioned by Captain Porter to go with a flag of truce up to the forts, and demand their unconditional sturt note. We approached Fort St. Philip, within a mile, when we were fired upon rapidly five times. I confees that I had anticipated something, of this sort, and was not, therefore, unpropared. We immediately hauled down cur flag of truce, returned, but in hait an hour afterward a sig came down from the rebel fort, flying the ribel flag astern and a white flag in the bow, and con-taining a pile yrung innth, with bushy hair, in the uni-form coat of a first heutenant of artillery, with a some-what sevely cap, and partialcone of coarse corduror. Captain Guest went to meet our visitor, and their coa-ference lasted a few minutes. The crew of the two flog was of mere motier appearance time I can desorbed was of more moticy appearance than I can describe Their clothes were solid and ragged. One wore a re-

No Surrender.

apology in behalf of his superior officer, for firing upon

hology in being of the similar to the start of the second start of the second start of the second start is the second start of the second start of

st), he allowed his boat to drop down a considerante dis-tance into our lines, pretending that has men were anable to row against the current. Undoubtedly his object was

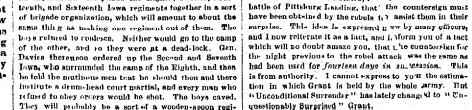
make a reconnelesance of our forces, and as soon a

his shrewdness was observed, we ran toward him. Capt. Guest remarked, "I must give y us tow," and passing

Casualties in the Mortar Flest.

Collisions.

The casualties in the montar fleet during this slege are i con remarkably few; one killed and six wounded overs all. One of the schooners the Maria J. Curston,



the men divided up among three other batteries. A very quiet and effectual way of disposing of a set of parasite

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Italy, the Papal dominions excepted. There it would be badly received, for Palmerston's strong point was his firm belief that it was utterly impossible that the temporal power of the Pope could

last. There is no political stir here, just now. Members of Parliament have scattered themselves in all directions,-the Commons being adjourned to the 28th, and the Lords reassembling a day later. There is a growing belief that Ministers must bring

out a new Budget, or else raise some millions by loan, to meet the enormous cost of building iron war-ships, and cutting down "the Wooden Walls" into iron clad batteries. England is about incurring, in the next two years, an outly of twenty millions sterling. Captain Coles, of the British navy, who claims the invention of Captain Eriesson's cu-

pola war-steamers, is a cousin of Lord Lyons, now the liberal terms offered her, preferring another British Minister at Washington, and served from year's study before she tries her fate with a London 1831 to 1834, under his uncle, the late Admiral andience. All Americans here who have heard Miss Kellog, say that Miss Patti, whose voice has Egypt, India, and the Crimesu war. Ho is about been so much and so long worked, will have no 46, and, apart from his wanting to claim the merit chapce in competition with her. . We must wait of another's invention, is a modest and unassuming and hear.

Mr. Gladstone has been making one of his great speeches at Manchester. He is a man who rarely speaks rashly, but he told the cotton lords, that, in his opinion, if the Southern States were resolved to become independent, the North could not subdue them back into the Union. This is the gist of a very elaborate statement, which, many think, a British Cubinet Minister should not have so needlessly made. W. H. Russell, of The Times, is said to have

cannot be less, considering that the leading rebel

cities must be garrisoned, than 250,000 men. Mr.

it, and did not. In the Court of Queen's Bench,

yesterday, motions were made, on behalf of Mr.

Their my riad horns of plenty at our fest.

Palace; lo! the giant aieles, Rich in model and design;

Loom and wheel and engiu'ry,

Fabric rough, or Fairy fine, Sunny tokens of the Line, Polar marvels, and a feast

That one fair placet can produce, Brought from under every star, Blown from over every main,

And mixt, as life is mixt with pain, The works of peace with works of war.

ll of beauty, all of use

larvest-tool and hush

a proposition to give him a public dinner.

who used to get nicely-bound copies as weddingstated, on his first visit to the Reform Club after his gifts to brides. return, that the total discomfiture of the South is as certain as fate,-that the Southern soldiers remind-

enemies in a less hateful spirit."

translation of his Gorilla book.

maps

# LETTER FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

ed him of Falstaff's ragged regiment,-that the Federal troops are now equal to any in the world,-President Lincoln at Fortress Monroeand that the future standing United States army Reception by General Wool-In the Fortress-Trying the Big Guns-Visit to Fort Wool-To the Iron Clads-Nor-Russell, with much good taste. has put his foot upon wegian Frigate Here-The Merrimac's Fourth Visit-She Euters Hampton Mr. Train complains that in the late trial, he was not allowed, as a foreigner, a jury half English, and half foreign. His counsel should have asked for Roads Again-Occupation of Williams. burg as the Headquarters Army of Potomac. Correspondence of The Press ] Train and the Vestry, to enter a verdict of "not

FORTRESS MONROR, May 7, P. M. PRESIDENT LINCOLN AT OLD POINT.

-guilty," and also, if that were refused, for a new About half past eight o'clock this morning we were trial, on the ground of misdirection by the judge. somewhat surprised to see the revenue steamer Miami The Court decided that the verdict against Mr. sail up our harbor and around the iron-clads now here. Train could not be disturbed. A rule was granted No one could divine what was her mission or what she to ascertain how the costs were to fall on the veshad on board. AT THE LONG WHARF,

try-as a corporation or as individuals. The Judge (Crompton) considered the tramway, on a highway It was soon evident that the strange but beautiful yesor street, a decided obstruction. At the same time set was coming in as the long wharf, and as shy neared he affirmed a recent decision, by Baron Martin, the landing we could plainly distinguish the form of his Excellency Abral am Lincoln, President of the United that erecting telegraph posts on the public high-

way was a nuisance and obstruction ! RECEPTION BY GENERAL WOOL. Here is Tennyson's ode, which Sterndale Bennett The President was only subjected to the staring of a has set to music, which is to be sung, by 2,500 large crowd of interasted fellow-citizens, for a few m chorus vocalists, at the opening of the International mente, when Major General John E. Woul appeared, Exhibition, next Thursday, As customary, it confollowed by his staff, and they were all latroduced to the tains some Albert adulation. As a whole, it is not President and suite. They were very cordially received. General Wool then personally conducted the Presi-dent to the main entrance of the Fortross. Colone worthy of Tennyson's unquestionable genius. The task words of the mind are difficult to execute : Whipple accompanied Secretary Stanton, and Colonel " Unlift a tho usand voices full and sweet, Cannon walked with Secretary Chase. Colonel Tackor, n this wide had with earth's inv And praise th' invisible, universal L and, Who lets once more in peace the nations mee Assistant Secretary of War, followed with the "lesser

lights." Where Science, Art, and Labor have outpour'd RECEPTION IN THE FORTRESS. As the President entered the main gate of Fortress Monroe, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the

O, silent father of our Kings to be, Mourn'd in this golden hour of jubilee, For this, for all, we weep our thanks to thee ! water battery, and the guard was "turned out to receive the President of the United States." The entire garrison The world-compelling plan was thine, And, lo ! the long laborious miles of the fortress, under command of Major Roberts, was drawn up in line, dressed in their most attractive unlforms, and presented arms in an artistic manner, as the distinguished gentlemen passed through the parade-ground. Fortress Monroe was then examined by the President, under the direction of Gen. Wool, who stem-Secrets of the sullen mine, Steel and gold, and corn and wine, ed young again when describing the (to him) familiar implements of warfare. Of wonder, out of Wost and East, And shapes and hues of Part divine !

TRVINC THE BIG GUNS.

Passing through the water-battery of the fortress, the President was much interested in the performance of the tremendous Lincoln and Union guns. With the latter, Sergeant Welsh, of the Regular Artillery, fired a shell which burst upon Sewell's Point, five miles distant, and, aron a second trial, made the handsomest ricochet shot The works of peace with works of war. () ye, the wise who think, the wise who reign, From growing commerce loses her latest chain And let the fair white-winged peacemaker fly To havens under all the sky. And mix the seasons and the golden hours, Till each man finds his own in all men's good, And all men work in noble brotherhood, Breaking their mailed fleets and armed towers, And ruling by obeying nature's powers, And gathering all the fruits of peace, and crowa'd with all her flowers." on record, the shell striking in the water six times with n the distance of three miles, and burst on its seventh baptiem, making very loud report, and casting up a volume of water fifty feet high. VISIT TO FORT WOOL.

At half past ten o'clock the steamer James H. Slave. was in waiting at the Stone wharf to convey the executive visitors to Fort Wool on the Rip Baps. Here they vere received by the garrison, consisting, in the mai

For Isaac Taylor, the venerable author of "Napart, of the Union coast guard (Ninty-ninth New York tural History of Enthusiasm," and "The Physical State volunteers), in handsome style. No salute was fired, but the Sawyer gun was put on trial. The first Theory of Another World," (a much better but less known book,) a subscription is now on foot, to raise shell fired fell nearly a mile beyond and over Sewell's Point, and was much admired. a fund to be invested for the benefit of himself and VISIT TO THE IRON-CLADS. family. He is now seventy five years old, and his

About noon the steamer left Fort Wool, with the writings have never brought him in more than a Presidential party for a visit to the Monitor, and other bare income, not at all commensurate with the iron-clad vessels at present in the harbor here. To the place they have held as incitements and guides to officers and crews of each, the President delivered a few thought. Isaac Taylor is what we here call a Disbrief and felicitous remarks, and in return received three

published, when finished, not in three, but, from ts length, in four volumes. There are guesses at the way in which Philip finally becomes rich. One is that Dr. Firmin, the father, makes a fortune in and some of New Orleans. Other reports have also come

America, by inventing some popular quack mediin of fortifications building at and behind Corinth, but the former are much more persistent and frequent-so cine. Another guess is that, by some fortunate much sc, that many are inclined to bells we that no stand will be made at Corinth. There are arguments, or rather deaths, (novelists are relentless murderers at the wind up of a story.) Philip succeeds to Lord Ringsummers, on both sides, of Beauregard's force being demowood's title and vast estates. My own opinion no rulized by his not following up his "splendid victory," one shall know-until after Thackeray has conand by the bad tidings that nost continually be reaching cluded the tale. Then, one can safely declare it. them from Mitchell, Foote, Butler, and Ourtis. He can-Hargrave Jennings, long the secretary of Mr. not make any stand against us, much less attack us. On Lumley, ex-lessee of Her Majesty's theatre, will the other land, it he breaks up he is utterly lost, for there is only a handful of Mississippians and Louisia-times who have so much heart by the contest that they hold the same position with Mr. Mupleson the new lessee. There are hints and whispers that Miss would withstand any such confession of the utter weak-Kellog, whose appearance in Italian opera has been ness and desperation of their cause. If they fail back advertised as to take place in May, has declined and form a new line, therefore, they will have but few, it sny, to maintain it with, and the mere advance of our army will sweep them from the face of the earth. It stenis to me that the whole concern is gone beyond a peradventu e. A few days now will bring us very near to some solution of the matter, and the Mississippi river will once more be open to navigation, as before, for the sh ps of all the world.

The weather here is still very delightful, and the health This le ter must close rather abruptly, for here of our tro-ps is tapidly improving. At the same time our hespital arrangements are more perfect, and those who fresh from the binder, is the first volume of the Life of Washington Irving, by his nephew. It is are sick can, notwithstanding the scarcity of surpublished here by Bentley, who has purchased the right, and charges a moderate price. Irving's group, have excellent attention. The sanitary commissigns still render most efficient service. They administer "Stetch Book" is so popular among the Britis comfort in overflowing measure. I asy as a sergeant the Quakers, that a large sale of the Life may be ex-pected among that class. I have heard Thomas the treament his brother received at their hands. He had been watching and tending him all his spare time for Camphell say that, for many years, the chief purseveral days, aid, as he grew worse, tried to get him a chasers of his "Pleasures of Hope" were Quakers; rassage on board one of the hospital boats, but the surgeon of the regiment was a nincumpoop, and did not F know how to effect it. The man was lying in a hospital test, on the ground, and would inevitably die if not turning from drill to his brother's bedside the sergeant found that he had been sent on board a boat, and when the man who took him down described how the sanitary

nurses took off bis old clothes and blanket, and threw them in a corner, washed him, put on him a new clean cotton shirt, and a pair of drawers, and put him in a bed furnished with clean sherts, and gave him a cooling drink, it was too much for the poor fellow, and he broke down writhe have taken advantage of the sanitary boats to get a passage to the battle ground, and hunt trophies which they take home and sell, without having lifted a finger to save there whose lives have been committed to their care. Of all sneaking meanness, this is, I think, the worst that ever came under my notice. Of course, every good thing which is carried out on so extensive scale as the sanitary commission is hable to be abused for

selfsh purp ses, but it will be a long while before any of those wretches get another chance to swindle the charita-Lle public. OASCO. The Capture of Monterey - Advance of General Halleck's whole Army-A Camp Scene-Reorganization of the Army-The Decimated Condition of some of our Regiments - Iowa Regiment Refusing to be Consolidated-Prompt Action of General Davies-How General Halleck Treated a Cowardly Battery

Company. [Correspondence of The Press.]

PITTSBURG, Tenn., April 30, 1852. Scarcely had I transmitted my letter of yesterday when I heard that, this morning, General Pope had taken Montercy, which is only seven or eight miles from Corinth. There was no fighting, but he proceeded a mile and a half beyond Corinth, where he found rebel batteries in position, and retired to Monterey. Rebet prisoners and deserters still affirm that troops are leaving Corinth, and are either dispersing to their homes to de-

fend their "fresides," or being concentrated to form a new line. To-day or to-morrow the whole army move forward five or six miles, and General Halleck's headpuarters are to be moved seven miles out. General McClernand was yesterday ordered to move out som six miles. He moved only about three, and sent back word that he could find no camping ground at the place indicated by General Grant The latter, therefore, ordered General Sherman's and Davies' divisions to pass him, thus throwing him in the rear. The country grows finer and finer as we advance, and the only fear now is

that we shall not have a crack at the enemy. I rode, yesterday, down to the landing, and though perfectly familiar with the road, nearly lost my way Some twenty or thirty camps that I had been used to passing, had disappeared from the face of the earth, and nothing was left but stakes, rags, old clothing, boxes of water-seaked hard bread, and old hay, together with the ditches that had surrounded the tents. It is very strange o see how the apparently permanent homes of the sol diers can be moved at a moment's notice, and a whole city, bustling with life and music, and cooking, is com-

pletely removed from the sight, and nothing but a deser left. The camps looks so regular, and substantial, and real, that one can scarcely believe his eyes, when he percrives nothing but the bare ground, where, the day before, basaw a village of ten thousand men. The thousand little conveniences which this necessity of quick moving has nearthed from the vision of Yankee invention, where they lay pending ; movable table equipage, arm chairs and cots, combination teapots, and miraculous gridirons, are as plenty as blackberries, and a man may, even now, push the whole of a magnificent castle and the furniture

thereof, in the box of a buggy-soat, or strap it on the back of his saddle. What future improvements may pro-

nity, and makes any po relies are sending great numbers of froms to the South \_\_\_\_\_ can contrive to do us appear instituble. The enorsome say for the protection of Memphis, some of Mobile, mous resources of the first Napoleon, and his vast experience in the art of war, as applied to invading foreign countries, could avail nothing against the universal and izeradicable detestation which his presence excited throughout the Peniusula. Spies of the country were worse than useless. All the information gained from them was given in the interest of the enemy, and by the time he had been deceived a few times he abandoned them sltogether. But his own soldiers could get no reliable information, and on several occasions his supply trains. which were, as far as they could learn, perfectly secure, would be suddenly surrounded by an overwhelming force that seemed to spring out of the ground, and the whole party would be taken prisoners and the stores destroyed. Now, the people of the South hate us as bitterly as the Spanisids hated the French. They have a bigoted and unscrupulous press and priesthood, which inflame the passions and pander to the preudices of an ignorant and debased population. They believe they are fighting for national existence, and they have come at last to the almost incredible delusion that their cause is a holy cause, a defence of their religious as well as their secular rights-and really I am not sure but they are right. Thus far the parallel holds. But we have not, as Napoleon had, a foreign foe to encounter, and we have if we choose to make use of them, any number we may re. of reliable, well-informed and active spies, of whose devotion to our cause and hatred of the enemy there can be no manner of doubt. To refuse, from any squeanish motives of propriety, to use this effectual weapon against our foe, would be a military blunder of the mest aggravated sort which would cost hundreds of

lives and millions of dollars. We have not so hard a task as Napoleon had, but it is hard enough to tax ou powers severely. This country is not like Europe, where you can accend to elevated sites and see for twenty or even a hundred miles. The country is all flat, and all heavily wooded, You can tall nothing about the presence of an enemy without continual scouting, and that, moved. The case was a bad one, but one day when re- too, in tolerably large force. Your enemy may hover within five miles of your lines without your knowing Abything about his presence. It is upsafe to stray ha a mile from the pickets. Think of our reducing and occupying a tract of country of this character embraced in fourteen degrees of latitude, and twenty-two degrees of longitude As Mr. Lincoln says, "it's a big job." We must bring to our aid every possible force. We must do everything that will cripple and impoverish the en-

entirely. As an offset to this d-lightful instance of caro and sympathy, it is disgusting to relate that some ignobio property. property. As 1 have said, we are just entering upon these ne conditions of the war, and we are beginning to feel the necessity of cleaning up as we go along. The rebels still have possession of the railroad running north from Grand Junction to Columbus. They might at any time send two or three thousand men forty miles up, and make a niarch on to some convenient point on the Tennesse river, blow our transports out of water and take any quantity of stores. I wonder they have not done it be fore. This is probably the secret of our delay. When we get to Memphis we shall have communication by way of the Mississippi river. Yesterday an expedition returned from a successful attack on the railroad between Corinth and Columbus. A large force of cavalry went out and scoured the whole country. The wont about five miles west of Purdy and burned two bridges; one 120 feet long, the other 140 feet long, and destroyed a considerable amount of track. They took an engine and its operators, and ran the engine through the débris of the burned bridge into the oreck. So that route is iffectually broken up, and when we get the road from Grand Junction to Columbus fixed in the same way, we shall have Mr. Toutant in a tight place. The weather still promises to continue clear, and though we have a little rain about every night, the sun does a " good stroke of business" during the day, and generally comes out a little ahead. To-day is the cay fixed for the moving out

of General Halleck's headquarters to Weir's, seven miles from the river, and if nothing new happens it will be done. I saw the General yesterday strolling about his front door yard in quite a sportive mood. He evidently feels pretty well about something. I suppose it is New Orleans. The robels knew of that long before we did, but several days after the fall of Island No. 10, we took some prisoners who had not heard of it, and could searcely be made to believe it. There are several cases of small pox in some of the

camps. I saw one man, on a stretcher, being carried to the boats, and his skin was as full of postules as a nuimeg grater. Not a pleasant sight by any means Fortunately, that acourge has no terrors for usnow, and the fact causes very little excitement in camp. CASOO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT,] Tennessee Pets-A Visit to a Confederate Hospital-Conversation with a Rebel Surgeon-Pickets Exchanging Shots-Heavy Cannonading at Hamburg-Gen. Crittenden Dangerously III-His Command Temporarity Assigned to General Van Cleve-Felling of Trees by the Rebels-What it Means. [Correspondence of The Press.]

NINE MILES FROM CORINTH, May 2, 1862. I have just arrived at a beautiful stopping place for the night, and as I am not excessively fatigued, I will indulge in a brief epistle. I left an encampment in Gen. Crittenden's division this morning, and have journeyed about nine miles; you can judge of the nature of the roads by the time I made. I am stopping in Gen. Mc-Cock's division to-night. The land hereabouts abounds for the most part in hickory and white and red oak timber. The roads are in an awful condition, and in som places almost impassable. The weather is creditable today, but a drenching rain last night leaves the ground

duce, I tremble to think of. a good deel of strention has been paid by Generat a solitary habitation upon the route, and nothing of a do-

#### Masking our Batteries.

Masking our Batteries. The mortar schoorers at bet afford a small mark for the enemy to fire it, but the chances of striking them are still further decreased by the screen of words which hides the hulls completely from the forts. Still further to con-ceal them from cubervation, their masts have been dressed with evergreens. All yesterday afternoon, the sailors were busy in the tangled chapparal cutting the branches and limbs of the trees for this purpose. It was great fun for the tars, who felt no four, in the glow of their excita-ment, at disturbing the rattlesnakes and alligators which infest the moreas. Three of the mortar schooners are stationed on the operate upon Fort St. Philip. These have been dis-quised differently. A covering of foliage would only render them the more conspicious as targets. But Yan-kee ingenuity has been exercised, and the reeds and cano-brakes have heen compelled to render their assistance. The buils of these vessels are covered with a shazgy wall of equatic growth, and are thus mails to assimilate in color to the veget ation of the marks. **A Fire Raft Destroyed.** 

A Fire Raft Destroyed.

A fire Kait Destroyed. An hour after the review, the men had an opportunity to test, in a practical manner, their means for destroying fire rafts, and they proved to be an admirable success. A turgid column of black smoke, arising from resinous wood, was seen approaching us from the vicinity of the forts. Signal lights were made, the varied colors of which produced a beautiful effect upon the foliage of the tiver bank, and rendering the darkness intensor by conwhich produced a baaning effect upon the jonge of the river bank, and rendering the darkness intensor by con-trast when they disappeared; instantly a hundred boats shot out toward the raft, which now was blazing flarcely and casting a wide zone of light up n the water. Two or three of the grunbaats then not under weigh and stonmed boldly toward the unknows thing of terror. One of them, the *Westfield*, Captain Reushaw, gallantly opens her steam valves, and dashes fur four hundred upon it, making the sparks fly and timbers crash with the force of her blow. Then a stream of water from her hose plays upon the biging mass. Now the small boats lay alongstud, coming up helter-skelter, and actively employing their men, oers, boats, buckets, and ropes. The scene looks phantom-like, supernatural; jutensely inferesting ex-tremely exciting, inextricably contised. But finally the object is nobly accomplished. The raft, yet flarcely and towed ashore, where it is slowly consumed. As the boats return they are cheered by the flaet, and the scene changes to one of darkness and ropes, broken occa-sionally by the grufi hail of a stama when a boat, sent on business from one vessel to another, passes through the flaet.

in the action, and seven wounded, two of whom are not expected to survive their injuries. Including the ram, there were eleven of the relet steamers destroyed, and the captain of the ram is a pusoner on board the Mis-

The war waged in this way all day. At intervals the fire of the enemy was brisker than at others. As nearly as we could judge the rebels were unable to stand long under our fire at their trachette guns, but retrained to their cannate I here connes were solid and ragged. One wore a fea-lisht, one a white, and the other two gray shirts. One-had a black slouched hat, and the others violet-colored mihtary caps. We waited, after the rebels went back to the fort, until they came buck with an answer to our de-mand for surrender. On returning, the rebel was invited on bend the Owarco, and delivered his message iners. under our fire at their barbette guns, but retrosted to their cate-mates, where having gained rest and a fresh supply of courage, they would return only to be driven away again after firing a few rounds. About fire o'clock P. M. we observed finame apparently in the centre of. Fort Jackson, and after itbroke out there was no further fring from either fort At nightfall a signal was made from the *Harriet Lane* for the schoners to cases opera-lices. And the night was passed in outber without enter-Of course he was the cynosure of all eyes, and he sopear ed to be greatly abashed at the position in which h found himself. ticks, and the night was passed in quiet, without even a fire-raft appearing to disturb our repose. He brought word that Col. Higginson, the commander of Fort Philip, considered our terms inadmissible, and that the fort would never surrender. He also efficient an

General Buttler Heard From—A Canard. I had almost forgotten to mention an incident of the first day's helt, which had an inspiriting effect upon the men. The steam yacht Saxon, a dispatch boat be-longing to Gen. Butler's Expedition, arrived with infor-mation that the General was below with 8.000 troops for the purpose of occupying the forts after the navy had inken them. She brought news which we were all cre-dulous enough to availow without a grain of sail, to the effect that Burnside had captured Norfolk, and the Mor-rimac had teen sunk by the Monitor. Commodore Far-ragent telegraphed the statement to the entire flaet, and the circulation occusioned such an outburst of enthusiasm, which found vent in cheering of the kind that men of-war's-net only know how to give, as I have never be-fore vincesed. General Batler Heard From-A Canard. List of the Troops on Shipboard,

Guestremarked, with must kive y is know," and the same a rope to the boat, we soon took him nearly us to the fort. In this way we observed as much as he, the river being strewed with wrecks of Atseamers and half-consu-med fire-rasts. It was not long after the rebel answer had been returned to Capt. Forter before the bombs were again howing in the direction of the forts, and the firing continued until the unortat fleet was ordered down the river. the river.

List of the Troops on Shipboard, Following is a list of the troops now in the river: On the steam-transport Mississippi-Maj Gen. But'er and staff. Twenty-math Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Jones; Thirty-first Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Jones; Thirty-first Massachusetts key and the star-rett's Sixth Massachusetts buttery. On the stram-transport Malanzas-Brig. Gen. Phelps and staff. Ninth Connecticut Regiment, Col. Cashill, and Hole:mb's Second Vermunt buttery. On the ssling-transport Great Republic, towed hi-ther by the United Starse gnuboat J. P. Jackson-Brig. Gen. Williams and staff. Twenty-first Indiana Regi-ment, Col. McMillan; Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. States; and the Sisth Michigan Regiment, Col. The State Starse State Starse Strength Col. Palse; and the State Michigan Regiment, Col. States; and the State Michigan Regiment, covers all. One of the solutioners the Maria J. Carling, was such by a round shot the second day of the bom-hardment, but nobory was burt. Her commander, tapt. Jack, is a plucky man, but apparently somewhat unfor-tungie during his connection with the navy. His yessel was dismasted on Hatterss on her voyage out from New Was demester to in fracticas on fier voyage that from New Yo k; at Field Town his boat capeized and the was nearly drowned, and then his vessel was sunk at her anchor age. Capt. Jack's temper is classic, howev r, and he don't germ to care about these things. Since he has lost his command he has displayed a great deal of energy in reindering assistance wherever his services were nearled.

Col. Paine; and the Sisth Michigan Regiment, Gol. Gor-th as. On the sailing-transport North America, towed hither by the steamer Missistippi-Thurtieth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Dudley; one comgany Reed's and one company of Durivage's Cavairy. On the transport ship E. Wille Farley, towed hither by the Matanzas-Tweifth Connectiont Regiment, Col. Denung. All these vessels are now at the head of the Parses save the Grant Resublic, where areast drampth personic head

the Great Republic, whose great draught prevented her

Immense Rebel Floating Battery.

**Collisions.** We have had more collisions among the guuboats during the past few days than I could could on the ends of my fingers. The Science and Mean's have each loss a meet, and anchore, boats, and bulwarks have been tendered scarce generally. These misfortunes are of a minor sort, and are due almost entirely to the hazardous navigation, in a strong tideway, mong so was a fleet. As far a losing the mests is concerned, that makes up very great difference, for nearly all the gunboats have been depived of their spars on purpose. In order that they may not prove so good a mark to fire at. These gunboats all look alles, apparently having been cast in the same mould. The better to distinguish large numbers are pointed in white on their sands enclose inclust in the same mould. The better to distinguish large numbers are pointed in white on their sands enclose. State in the same could a 'A. Wissohickon's 5. Kennebec; 6. Prinola ; 7. Hasca; 8. Katahdin; 9. Cayuga. Lymense Rebel Floating Battery. UNITED STATES SCHOONER DAN SMITH, OFF PILOT-TOWN, MISSISSISTI RIVER. Friday evening, April 25, 1862 The mortar floilla, with which L have been more es-recisely connected, was ordered chandenty, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, b. get under way, and repair to this place, where most of the vessels are now at anchor. The reason for this unexp cited order is explained by the cir-cumstance that an immone invalue battery, iron-clad and heavily armed, survived the fire of our fleet as it ran the gauntiet of the forts is an inveloped for the interpose, should its rehel masters attornate force to interpose, should its rehel masters attornate forts is an inwieldy con-thivance. It is constructed of a New Orleans dry-dock, and is unmanageable in a tid-way. Should it vecture down the river, we have an open sac by which to avoid it. As it would be impossible to get it back again, a suf-ficient force could be brought to centry it. Despatch from Farragut.

Splendid Fight of the Varuna.

Despatch from Farragut. There is no doubt that Commodore Farragut, with a arge soundion, is now at New Orleans Road the fol-owing letter, a copy of which I was permitted to make,

It was written when the flag-officer was warm from the conflict, and the words have the ring of true metal in DEAR POSTER: We had a rough time of it, as Boggs DEAR POSTER: We had a rough time of it, as Boggs will tell you, but, thank God, the number of killed and DEAR PORTER: We had a rough time of it, as Boggs will till you, but, thank God, the manber of killed and wonded was very small, considering. This ship had two killed and eight wounded. We destroyed the ram in a single combat between her ard the old *Mississippi* coming at him is rampantly, and he dodged hor and raw on anors, whereupon Smith put two or three broadsides through him, and knocked him all to pieces. The ram pushed a fire refit on to me, and, in trying to avoid it, I ran the blip on shore. He again pushed the fire rail on me, and got the ship on fire all along one side. I thought it was all up with us, but we put it out and got off again, proceeding up the river, fighting our way. We have destroyed all but two of the guaboats, and these will have to surrender with the forts. I intend to follow up my success and push for New Oldans, and then come down and attend to the forts, so you hold them in statu quo until ceue back. I thik if you send a flag of truce and demand their surrender they will yield, for their intercourse with the city is cut off. We have cut the wires above the Quarantine, and as now going ahead. I took 300 or 400 prisoners at the Quarantine. They surrendered, and I paroled them not to take up arms again. I could not stop to take care of them. If the General will come up to the bayou and land a fow men or as many as he pleases, he will find two gunboats there to protect him from the gunboats that are at the forts. I wish to get to the English Turn, where they say they have not placed a battery yet, but have two abovo reserre New Orleans. They will not be idle, and on the will I. You supported us most pobly. Very truly yours, they have not placed a battery yet, but have two abovo reserre New Orleans. They will not be idle, and nother will I. You supported us most pobly. Very truly yours, they have not placed a battery yet, but have two abovo reserre New Orleans. They will not be idle, and nother will I. You supported us most pobly. Very truly yours, they for D. D. PORTERS. Commanding M

The Loss on the Oneida. The sloop Oneida, Captain Lee, has had nome rough experience. On the second days of the bombardment she was struck on the starboard side 'orward b. a solid 32-pender, which lodged in her waterways, where it is itnuly imhedded. This same day a 10-tuck solid state stanck-core, injuring like alter-pivot carrying away the stanck-core, injuring like alter, pivot carrying, and, bound-ing along the deck, scriously injured nine men. Scorrely Wounded—J. A. Miller, seaman, contineion and internal injurkes; George Scott, ordinary seaman, contu-sion; Bichard Graham, seaman, extensive contasion; Edward Perry, seaman, contusion. Sightly Wounded—Henry Tooper, marine; Robert Woodruft, iandeman; John A. Martin, ladafmaa. The very next day a shell paseed through the Oneida's Woodruff, landsman ; John A. Martin, landsman. The very next day a shell passed through the Oneida's smokestack, taking of the right arm and right leg of John Winn, of Brooklyn, signal quartermaster. Winn will probably recover, although he is mained shocks halv. ibàly.

Cayuga. The Loss on the Oneida.

#### From China via San Francisco

BAN FRANCISCO, May 1.-The ship Phanlom arrived at this port to day, 33 days from Hong Kong, The Hong Kong markets, of March 29th, quots Gallego Flour at \$16 ber barrel. Teas, for the United States, continued in demand at the previous rates. Toppage was in brisk demand, with but low available ersets in port.

Funeral of Governor Harvey.

runeral of Governor Harvey. MADISON, WIS., May 8.—The funeral of Governor Harvey, scattering, was largely attended. The osca-mony was very impressive. The bells were tolled, and all the business houses in the city were closed. The hearse was drawn by white horses with black plumes, and was eccorted by the military.

#### Fire at Sundusky, Ohio.

**EATE HE SHITCHERY, ONTO:** SANDUSKY, Ohio, May S.—About one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Miller's book binders, in the Negister block. The building was dostroyed. It was oc-cupied by the United States Express, the office of the Stallatily Restified. T. Hosmer, which call finuos mar-chart, and Bear & Son. produce and commission dealers. The total loss amounted to \$36,000, on which there is an in-urance of \$14,000. The total loss amounted insurance of \$14,000.

# Attempt to Pass Counterfeit Money in New York.

Splendid Fight of the Varuna. This deepatch was brought to Captain Porter this af-termoon by Captain Boggs, late commander of the Fa-rman, whose vessel was sunk in the action. From Capt. Beggs I obtained some further information. He stated that, before the Varuna sunk, she destroyed alone six of the rebel steamorr, of which he learned the names of four, viz. The William H. Webb, Palmetto, Phenziz, and Jackson. As he passed the forts, Capt. Boggs, as well as all the other vessels, received their fire. The Richmond sud one or two more of the large steam eloops, slowed down and poured three or four broadsides cach into the enemy. The Varuna di not wait after delivering two broadsides, but presed directly on into a hornet's nest of rebei gunboats which were a mile or two alove. She was assailed by these two or three sit a time, in ram-fashion, but-ting at her with their iron-cased prows, and seve-ral large holes were made in her. As long as his versel floated Captain Boggs fought gallantly with his guns, and drove the enemy's steamers ashore, where they were fired by their own crews. One of the Varuna's hot disable till another steamer by making a hole in her beiler, and this vasael surrendered to the Oneidin, who took her officers abd crew prisoners. The Varuna's last guns were fired when her decks were under water, and on clothing or other property was ensued by a soul on board. There were three of the Varuna's last guns were fired when her decks were under water, and no clothing or other property was ensued by a soul on board. There were three of the Varuna's for when the still souther of the Paruna's last guns were fired when her decks were under water, and no clothing or other property was enved by a soul on board. There were three of the Varuna's for will in the action, and soven wonnded, two of whom are not arrected to snrvive their injuries. Including the ram, New YORK, May S.—A man was arrested, to-day, at the banking house of Thompson & Brother, while offer-ing a large amount of counterfett \$100 notes on the Al-leghtny Bank of Pittsburg. Ho is aupposed to belong to the same gaug that issued the great shoe and Leather Bank counterfeits. AMERICANS AT LEGHORN .- Mr. Andrew J. Stevens, U. S. Consul, sends us the Indicatore Commerciale of Leghorn, of the 19th April, giving the following list of Americans registered at the U.S.

Consulate at Legborn for the week ending Saturday, 19th of April, 1862: day, 19th of April, 1862: Mr. John W. Lawrence, of New York; Mrs. J. W. Lawrence, do.; Miss Emily Lawrence, do.. Mr. Waltor B. Lawrence, do.; Mr. Robert Law-rence, do.; Miss Fanny Lawrence, do.; Capt. Isaac N. Weatherbee, of Bath, master of ship Katahdin; Capt. Theophilus Eaton, of Searsport, master of bark Susan B. Blaisdell; Mrs. T. Eaton, of Sears-port; Capt. Edwin H. Thompson, of Topsham, mas-ter of bark Undine.

	senter-that is, he does not belong to the Church of	cheers from the men.	A good deal of attention has been paid by General	B Source ) Habitation upon the route, and notating of the	the neer.	sissippi.	FORT HAMILTON & UNAPLAIN POSTFORT HR-
LOWEST NET CASH PRICES.			Halleck to the question of the reorganization of the	mestic nature disconnected with the army of Uncle Sam.	The Siege Six Days Advanced.	Our Loss, and the Enemy's.	milton, as announced in general orders from the
mb11-2m	Ergland. Yet, with a liberality so unusual that it		army: Some of our Western regiments, which have	The pets of a Tennessee camp may be embraced in the	UNITED STATES BARKESTINE HORACE BRALES. }	After the fight, the whole squadron repaired to the	War Department, some time ago, is now a chaplain
	induces mo thus specially to draw attention to t,	and took dinner with Major General Wool, at head-	Willigt beine of our fregierin regimenting which have	names of snakes of all descriptions, wood-ticks, etc.	MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Wednesday, April 23, 1802.	quarantine anchorage, which is seven miles above the	post. There is, however, no chapel, church, or
	several ministers of that Church, headed by Dr.	ovarters.	been the longest in the service, and have seen several		The siege of Forts Jackson and St. Philip has been in	forts. There the dead were buried and the wounded	other suitable place for public worship, but it is re-
LOOKING GLASSES.		and the second	battles, are now very small. In the first place, no ade-	The lizards are plenty, but do not seem to be trouble-	negress almost uninterruptedly during the past six days	made as comfortable as circumstances would permit.	
	Thompson, (the new Bishop of Gloucester and		quate system of inspection was practised in the first or-	some. They scamper for a tree, and climb it at the ap-	and five nights, and still are not reduced. All this time I	The number of our killed and wounded is estimated by	ported that one will be built as soon as possible. A
TAMES S. EARLE & SON,	Bristol,) Dean Milman, and Dr. Whewell, are ad-	About noon the Norwegian frigate, the arrival at New	ganization of most of the regiments. The principal ob-	proach of any object.	have been patiently waiting the end, convinced that a	Uantain Boggs at about 125, and 17 of these belonged to	church and proper burial ground are much required.
TUTTON D' TUTTONA D' DON'		York of which has been recently noticed in the papers,		and the second sec	succinct narrative of operations, after success had been	the Richmond. He thinks that the loss on the side of	The present burial ground looks like a deserted
	vertised as on the committee. So are Dr. Hanna,	A state of the state burner as a manhaming water state of the	free regimenter regimenter tothing one rate	Bliebt bight I bivouacked with the outer promitel day	achieved, would be far more acceptable to you than a	the rebels was enormous. The chain cables which were	potato patch.
MANUFACTUBERS AND IMPORTERS	Chalmers' son-in-law and biographer, Sir David		thought of. The consequence was, that after a regiment	was permitted to cross the line, and visit a hospital de-		fastened on the outside of our vessels proved an admira-	
	Brewster, Professor Fruser, and other magnates of	1 10LUI 628 AUTH THUTLEEN BUIRS WHAT TOCOLATING & BININGI BRA	had been in service three months, even if it had seen no	puted to Confederate wounded. There were eighty-	diffused statement of events in the order of their occure	ble protection to their inachinery, as in every case where	SUICIDE Mrs. Melinds, wife of Mr. Levi Pres-
<b>U Z</b>			fighting, and but little field-zervice, its effective men for	five wounded, two of whom died last evening.	rence.	the shot struck them it bounded off without penetrating.	cott, a watchman on the Hamilton corporation, at
LOOKING GLASSES.	the Scottish Church. Several noblemen are also	was received by General Wool with all the honors due to		A physician came from Corinth, protected by a flag	The Forts Passed—Enemy Refuse to	A great deal of damage was done to us by the floating	Lowell, committed suicide by drowning in the
	active in promoting this subscription, which is ex-	his exalted station.	a battle dwindled down to six hundred. When you add		Surrender.	dock of the rebels to which I have before adverted; and	northern canal, Monday afternoon. Nothing un-
OIL PAINTINGS,	pected to realize several thousand pounds.	LIIS CARICEA BLALLOW	to this loss the casualties of battle and campaigning, it is	of truce, to see the wounded, and care for them. He	I will premise with the statement that to-day-the 231	although many broadsides were discharged at it, they	northern canal, Monday siteriood. Rounding un
FINE ENGRAVINGE,		THE MERRIMAC OWT AGAIN.	not surprising that such regiments as the Second and	was quite talkative, and I had an agreeable conversa-	day of April-will henceforth be remombered as the date	had no effect whatever upon its iron sides.	usual was noticed in her action that day. excepting
PIOTUBE AND PORTBAIT FRAMES,	Mrs Henry Wood, author of half a score of no-	About half past twelve o'clock the Merrimac came		tion with him, but could not ascertain the number of the	of one of the most desperate of naval battles. At So'clock	had no sheet wherever upon its non bloos	that, when she sat down to dinner, she commenced
	vels before " East Lynne," which has made her fa-	creeping out of Elizabeth river, detormined to know	the bottest parts of the battles of Belment, Donelson.	rebel killed and wounded. He was dressed in a gray uni-	in the morning the greater part of Commodore Farragut's	The Mortar Fleet Exhausted.	crying, and left the table without eating. She
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,		creening out of simulation	the noticest parts of the Datties of Beiment, Doneison,	Foot And and woulded. Ho will a learned from him	soundron-consisting of five sloops of war and nine gun-	Having related all that I have heard of our movements	had been only three weeks married, and the cause
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,	nious all at once, must be a sort of writing ma-	what all the firing of cannons was about. Our fluet was	and Pittsburg, have no more than 250 to \$50 effective	form, with a plain star on the collar. I learned from him	hosts-successfully passed up the river, running through	shows the forte, i must now return to what occurred be-	of her suicide is a mystery to her husband and
	chine. At present, she has two novels in course of	soon ready to receive her, but she would not venture be-	men, who can be mustered for duty. Indeed, it is said,	the mark of rank among the officers, and remember the	a fearful fire, and are now above the forts. The mortar	low before the fleet started. This, however, is one of the	friende
CABTE-DE-VISITE POBTRAITS,	serial publication-one in the New Monthly Maga-	yend the range of the guns on Craney Island. She is	that the Eleventh Illinois can now muster but about one	following : Major general, one large star and two small oned	fotilia and eight armed steamors are still below the	cases in which it is excusable to begin a story at the	1110HWPi
		a service of the serv	hundred and twenty-five men on the field. Now, such	analound in a wraath maan the collure briggalier general.	enchy, who are thus placed between two fires, with his	a rang end. The mortar fleet, worn out by unceasing	LARGE HAUL OF HERRINGS The largest haul
	zine and the other in a weekly little paper called	now lying at anchor (4 P. M ) off Sowell's Point, but				toil, had been greatly dissetistied for the past day or two,	of herrings ever made at the "Cove" at one sweep
EARLE'S GALLERIES,	The Quiver. In addition, it is now announced	will no doubt return to Norfolk to-night without giving	regiments have a good reputation, which they have won	one large star and two small ones, not enclosed in a	render merely a question of time. Of the damage that	because the large vessels took po part in the action. The	of nerrings over made at the "Over at one sweep
	,	us a chance to capture her.	by hard fighting, and which they glory in, and	wreath, upon the collar; colonel, two small stars upon	has resulted to either side, I have at present little know-	men were completely jaded with their labors, without re-	was taken yesterday by the "Foundry seine." It
SIG CHESTNUT STREET,	that she will soon commence a new novel, illustra-	FROM WILLIAMSBURG.	nothing could be more unjust than to marge thom	the collar: field officers, one star upon the collar; cap.	ladge Brom my position with the mortar vessels I can	ceiving much encouragement as to the advantage which	consisted of about 20,000 herrings and 11 fine shud
	ted by J. E Millais, in Once a Week-in which, by		I how the three determine the literily	tain, three bars; first lientenant, two bars; second lien-	see the masts of our fleet, apparently, three or four miles	had resulted therefrom It was really a pitiful sight to	A large portion of the herring were of the species
iats PHILADELPHIA.	the way, Miss Harriet Martineau has just concluded	Our troops now occupy Williamsburg, and are fol-	into each other, thus destroying their identity.		beyond the forts, and the flag of the Union is flying from	ge on board the scho mers and look at them. 1 have s en	called "blue backs," which indicates that the sun
PHILE PHILDENET CLE.		lowing the rebels still. Our loss in the skirmishes of	The practice of putting raw recruits into old regi-	tenant, one bar, upon the collar.		them when relieved from duty so exhausted that they did	of herrings is nearly over. The number of hearings
THE OTHER WALL TO OTHER OF A MIN	a remarkably stupid tale, in seven chapters, called	vesterday was slight. Our forces took over two hundred	ment has always been productive of good resulte.	This morning the pickets fired upon each other seve-	The humaning halls of three schol steamors baye	not attempt to go below, but, dropping upon the deck,	taken at the Cove this season is much larger than
DEST QUALITY ROOFING SLATE	"Sister Anna's Probation," and pretending to show	rebel prisoners within the last forty-eight hours.	But recruiting has been stopped, and no such filling up	ral times Upon the rebel side there was a tremendous	and has an down the stron and that famous hugbest	seek sleep amid the informal din of the liting. There	usual, and already amounts to nearly 100,000
D always on hand and for sale at Union Whart, 1441	convent-life in the time of Henry the Eighth, just				I the year light dates is decisered. I gaw if Sinking, B	1 up a man ta ha ha ay anga tar tang up ay. Ing unan bar in	HEWAL AND ALVANJ AMUMINO W MAANJ TTITT
BEAOH Street, Kensington, T. THOMAS,		The President is still here as the mail closes.				had been cut three nights before, and the old hulks which	New Bedford Standard, 8th.
BIT WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.	at the time he broke with the Pope, threw religi-	MOBE ANON.	a ments as were badly cut up in the late battle. But of	l were formed in line of battle, but no display took place.	· putning nicca; no include statut determines		
	그 가지 않는 것 같은 동안에 가지 않는 것 같은 것 같이 있는 것 같이 했다.	그는 물건이 가지, 것 같은 것이가 있는 것 방법에 가지?	이 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것				(i) A strain of the second
		지수는 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것은 전쟁을 많이 못 했다.	and the second	アン・ディー 現在 かぶつから コント しろう かいせいし		<ul> <li>productions</li> </ul>	
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