

day between two companies of Federal and robel cavalry,

the latter being put to flight with a less of four men wounded. Four horses were captured, and brought into

our lines late in the evening. One of the horses belonged

to a Light. Polk of this place, the left side of the saddle

being covered with blood. A rumor prevails that the ri-

The Battle of Pittsburg Landing. FURTHER DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL BEAUREGARD.

Between Four and Six Thousand Pri-

NO FURTHER USE FOR FORTS. Sir F. Smith rose to call the attention of the Secre-thry for War to what had recently occurred in American waters, with a view of subsequently putting a question concerning the forts now in course of construction at Spithead. Upon former occasions he had protested spains the construction of works upon Portsdown-hill, because he thought we should never be able to garrison all the forts. He thought so still. He had not voted with the honorable member for Liskeard when he pro-pored to abandon all the forts, because at the time he throught such measures of defence were necessary; but recent eve us had induced him to alter his opinion, and, as the subject was one of vast importance to this coun-

NO FURTHER USE FOR WOODEN VESSELS.

SLOPING THE SIDES OF VESSELS.

1862. SPRING. 1862. ants and Milliners will find an admirable assort-1004. ment of the above Goods, of the newest styles, at low Fourse, and are invited to call and examine. ** "WELL BOUGHT IS HALF SOLD." mh21-1m* RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO., SPRING. 1862 1862. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS WOOD & CARY, ¿Successors to Lincoln, Wood, & Nichols,) DRY GOODS, No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET, NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET. Have now in Store a complete stock PHILADBLPHIA. **5TRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,** SILK BONNETS, Merchants visiting this city to purchase DRY STRAW AND PALM-LEAF HATS, &c. Goods will find our Stock large and admirably assorted, and at To which they respectfully invite the attention of the Low FIGURES. In Certain classes Somer pairons of the house and the trade generally. mar12-2m of Goods we offer induce.ments to purchasers unequalled by any other hope? in Philadelphia. mh18-2m SPRING. 1862. Philadelphia. NEW IMPORTATIONS. M. BERNHEIM. .No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET, Has now in store, and is daily receiving, the latest HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, WREATHS, SILKS, CRAPES, LINENS, SHIRT FRONTS, LACES, WHITE GOODS, AND AND OTHER MILLINERY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES. to which he respectfully invites the attention of the THOS. MELLOR & Co., TRADE. mh19-3m 40 and 42 North THIRD Street. PRICES LOW. JAMES, KENT. mh24-2m 1862. SPRING. SANTEE, & CO., RIBBONS, MILLINERY, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS DRY GOODS. STRAW GOODS. ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, Nos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE BACE, PHILADELPHIA, & Co., Have now open their usual NO. 431 MARKET STREET, LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK diave now open-and to which daily additions are made-USUAL HANDSOME VARIETY FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Among which will be found a more than usually attrac-RIBBONS, tive variety of BONNET MATERIALS, FLOWERS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS; Also, a full assortment of RUOHES, STRAW AND FANCY BONNETS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, FLATS, SHAKER HOODS, and MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS, PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. ALL OTHER ARTICLES IN THE MILLINERY LINE, Which will be offered at the To which they invite the special attention of buyers. mh21-2m LOWEST MARKET PRICES. YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAINS. The attention of the trade is respectfully invited. A. H. FRANCISCUS, wholesale dealed in yabns, THOMAS KENNEDY & BRO., 433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street 729 CHESTNUT Street, below Eighth. PHILADELPHIA. A Choice Stock of Buyers will find a full Stock of SPRING MILLINERY GOODS, COTTON, LINEN, AND WOOLLEN mhl3-3m] AT LOW PRIORS. CARPET CHAIN, UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS. COTTON YARN, WM. H. RICHARDSON TWIST, FILLING, WADDING, BATTING, HAS REMOVED TO 500 MARKET STREET, COTTON LAPS, Southwest corner of Fifth THE YARNS, TWINES, CANDLE WICK, COVERLET YARN, BROOM TWINES, SHOR THREADS, And offers a beautiful assortment of GILLING AND SEINE TWINES, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, BED CORDS, WASH AND PLOUGH LINES, TENTS, AND CANES, COTTON, HEMP, AND MANILLA CORDAGE. WHOLESALE AND BETAIL. mb28-1m Also, a full assortment of HATS AND CAPS. FLY NETS, 1862. BPRING STUCK 1862. C. H. GARDEN & Co. Which he offers at Manufacturers LOWEST NET CASH PRICES. s of and Who WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. HATS, CAPS, AND FURS; STRAW GOODS, FANCY SILK AND STRAW BONNETS, A H. FRANCISCUS.

SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.

A. W. LITTLE & Co.

mhl5-tf No. 325 MABKET ST.

(Botween Market and Arch,)

RIBBONS,

SILKS, AND MILLINERY GOODS.

ha now prepared to offer a large stock of

the State, in 1865, midway between the Government decennial counting. This is the day, and gave himself up to Gen. Negley, who released custom in the State of New York, and might be advantageously followed here. **Photographs and Albums** In our former notices of cartes de visite, we visit to the camp of the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Hambright. I arrived in time to witness a dress and regimental parade, which was very fine indeed. mitted to mention, among the manufacturers of Photograph Albums, McKnight & Rutter, bookbinders, 724 Chestnut street, who do a business in-This regiment is encamped in a beautiful grove about one nile from the city, the most complete place for an en-campment I have ever seen. The regiment has seen a ferior only in this city to J. B. Lippincott & Co., 22 and 24 North Fourth street, whose extensive manufactory we have already described. McKnight & Rutter make Albums, of all sorts and sizes, from the seventy-five cents' plain one, in cloth, with gilt edges and clasp, for a dozen photographs, to the two-clasped volumes, in elegant Turkey morocco binding, to hold 200 views, and costing \$26. The sizes vary as much as the quality and the price, and so do the bindings-the latter being in cloth, imitation and Turkey morocco, velvet, and carved wood and motal. One une specimen, in imperial 4to, was for the oval, full-sized Photographs, one on a page, alternating with four cartes de visite on each page. Here, as in all the other Philadelphia manufactories, the Albums are double backed. Messrs. William S. & Alfred Martien, 606 Chestnut street, deal so largely in the Albums that, of some kinds, they cannot manufacture enough to meet the demand. Their Albums are neat, strong, and modorate in price. One of their novel-ties is an Album to contain 300 cartes de visite, at \$19, and another, for 400 portraits, at \$20. These are by no means clumsy. The Album for 200 portraits, ranging in price from \$7.50 to \$16, is in great demand. Messre, Martien publish engraved, not photo-graphed, cartes de visite of the distinguished men the time-embracing military and naval officers, members of Congress, civilians, &c. They are fine line engravings, executed in superior siyle, and prepared from the latest photographs, many of which have been obtained expressly for this collection. Being printed on cards of the same size as the " Cartes de Visite," they are adapted to the photograph albums, or can be sent to distant friends by mail. Some of these are the only authentic portraits existing of the eminent characters in question. The series is kept up by the constant additions of new portraits, and thus a fine historical gallery is produced-the price being ten cents each or twenty copies for a dollar. The photographed miniatures, largely produced in this city, are sold by a number of vendors, but seven-tenths of the whole business, over the counter, prosperity. is in the hands of McAllister & Brother, 728 Chestnut street, and James S. Earle & Son, 816 Chestnut street. They have hundreds of varieties. The most recent of Earle's cartes de visite are Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams (admirably characteristic portraits); the late Bishop Meade, Virginia; Dr. Mütter, late of Jefferson College; Mrs. Eliza Gurney, wife of Joseph John Gurney; Madame Anna Bishop; and J. S. Clarke, as Asa Tienchard, in "Our American Cousin." The State Agricultural Society. For The Press.] MR. EDITOR : Has the State Agricultural Society become a political machine? and it is hereafter to be devoted to the dirty work of politics instead of the peaceful pursuits of agriculture? These questions occurred to me this morning by noticing (what most persons will doubtless overlook) that the advertisement for the next Annual Exhibition is ordered to be published only in Democratic papers in the interior of the State-thus entirely ignoring the influential opposition papers. Is this the work of the soclety, of of the secretary, Mr. Ziegler? It is due to the members of the society in this city and elsewhere to know; for if the State Agricultural is to be turned into a State Political Society, the result will be the withdrawal of a great MANY MEMBERS. A FISH WITNESS.—A singular incident occurred at the Stafford Assizes last Tuesday, in the cause "Timmins vs. The Birmingham and Staffordshire Gas Company," in which the plaintiff sued the gas exampany for damages caused by them in allowing the "tank gas water" from their gasometer to flow into the plaintiff's well. Dr. Letheby, the analyti-cal chemist, and officer of health of the city of London, being engaged as one of the scientific witnesses, on the part of the gas company, fought to prove that gas water could not have entered the plaintiff's well, because he found animalculæ in the water. Mr. W. M. Williams and Mr. Bird, the chemical witnesses for the plaintiff, suspecting that the learned Doctor would advance the theory that animal life cannot exist in water tainted with gas, determined to give it a flat contradiction by producing in court a live fish, swimming in a mix-

respectable houses were not called upon.

Only that our City Treasury is now in a state

of such deplorable depletion, we would re-

commend the Municipality to have the city

census taken anew. At all events, it is to be

hoped this may be done, all over the State, by | der is severely wounded.

are thoroughly identified with the vicisitudes and trials of war. Colonel Hamoright is in good health, with the exception of a bad cold. He has hat one commissioned officer, of the city of Lanaster, and sixty odd privates. About that numbe have been sent home as incompetent and incapable of and been some as incompetent and incapable of meduring the fatigue and exposure of camp life. There are about one hunned men UBON income the But those who are well are strong and robust, and have the name of being the best-drilled body of men who have been in this vicinity. At present there are 880 men in the regiment. The only complaint I heard from any of the men was that they were not placed in the advance. Pennsylvania will never be disgraced by this regiment, it I n ay judge by their excellent drill, efficient and gallant officers, and the desire they manifest of "sometising to do." Col. Hambright himself informs me that he is quite disappointed in being in the reserve. Soveral offi-ters of other regiments bestow great praise on the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, and call it the crack regi ment of the brigade It is thought here that no battle will take place at Co rinth within fourteen days. LETTER FROM TENNESSEE. The Advantages of Nashville—How Ex-Go-vernor Harris Betrayed Tennessee—The Union Sentiment of Nashville-Slavery and its Bearing upon the Loyalty of the People-Governor Johnson Industriously at Work-Etheridge, Maynard, and Brownlow Contributing to the Work of Reform. [Correspondence of The Press.] FRANKLIN, Tenn., April 12, 1862. Few countries can boast of a more delightful climate or a more fruitful soil than that part of Tennessee in which is located the city of Nashville. Truly nature has which is hocked the city of resurface. Truty having having have been bountiful in showering her richest gifts upon this discontented and stiff-necked people, who amid plenty, peace, at d heppiness, together with a mild Government, have been reduced by a reckless and unprincipled policy to attempt to overthrow a Government under whose fostering care they had risen to so great a state of Governor Harris, the arch traitor, no doubt himself the tool of the Bichmond cabal, under the plausible guise of neutrality, carried the State into the rankest heresy, and caused the people, however reluctant at first, to espouse the worst dogmas of secession, and by enlist-ing the youth of the country in his army, whom he has carried beyond the bounds of the State, has kept up the sympathy of the people for the army in which their blood and kindred are now employed in keeping alive this deadly fend, which bids fair to lay desolate the fields of the sunny South, and to spill on her soil the youthful blood of Tennessee, which was scarce expected when the poor soldier, by threats and over persuasion, was induced to march to Kentucky to prevent the army of the Union entering their State. Scarce was the first blow struck when the traitor Governor fied, at railroad speed, with a special car, to a place of safety, and which could not be reached by the gunboats, of which he seemed to have the greatest fear. Foote, the gallant tar, who swept Fort Henry and contributed so much to the capture of Fort Donelson, was the cause of mortal terror t poor Harrie, and the four of meeting him and his dull-looking craft materially hastened his exodus, not from, but to, the Egypt of American slavery, never-poor fellow !--- to return to the State he so sadly dishono; ed. fixed them in the car of the Jurgernaut of the Onfederates, which was fast crushing out the liberties of the Onfederates, and which, if let alone, would carry them into the vilest despotian that has existed since the days of Nero. If the incubus of slavery did not hang over this land the people of this State would be as loyal as any in the Union, and by a little more energy in their common echools would raise up a population from her masses which would compare favorably with that of any other State in the Union. What is it of our great staples that she cannot cultivate ? We find here wheatfield beauti-ful and green, growing side by side with tobacco, cotton, corn, and clover, with a growth as luxuriant as can be found anywhere else; apples, peaches, and other fuilts, the most abundari, and a climate fully six weaks earlier than that of Central Pennsylvania. The two great rivers, Tennessee and Cumberland, winding through the States as to afford a cheap and ready means to reach a market; her mountains abounding with the richest minersis, and her soil in many places richly impegnated with satipetry, an article not to be procured in the North-ern States except by importation; what has she not that God and nature could bestow upon her to make her the greatest of all the States of the Union, and to give to her people a home that abound make them the very split of gas, determined to give it a flat contradiction by producing in court a live fish, swimming in a mix-ture of half an ounce of the gas-tank water, with twenty-five ounces of pure water, having about the smell and tasts of the water in plaintiff's well. Accordingly, a fine healthy gudgeon was caught in the river at Stafford, put into a basin, the basin filled with the above-mentioned mixture, and slipped under a seat in court, ready for the doctor, should he advance his theory, which, upon his examination, he soon did, asserting most posi-tively that the lacet tone to face in water mould de his examination, he soon did, asserting most posi-tively that the least taint of gas in water would de-

great moral advantage would be gained by becom-ing the attacking party, an advance was ordered as acon as day dawned. The result was a gradual re-pulse of the enemy at all points of the line, from time o'clock until probably five in the afternoon, when it became evident the enemy was retreating, before the close of the action. The advance of Gen. F. J. Woods' division arrived in time to take part in the action

Brigadier Gen. Lucius J. Polk came into camp rester-day, and gave himself up to Gen. Negley, who released him on parole. Yesterday afternoon I was tendered the services of a horse, and permission to go where I pleased. After ri-ding around the soburbs for a while, in company with an id of General Negley, and another gentioman, I paid a vlsit to the camp of the Seventy-ninth Fennesylvania Re-giment, Col. Hambright. I arrived in time to witness a dress and rogimental parade, which was very fine indeed. This regiment is encamped in a beautiful grove about one mile from the city, the most complete place for an en-campment I have ever seen. The regiment has seen a large amount of suffering, I am informed, and the with seen a re thoroughly identified with the vicissitudes and

more fully the result of the pursuit, and of the part taken by each separate command. I cannot take special notice in this report, but will do so more fully when the reports of division commanders are banded in.

commanders are handed in. Major General Buell, commanding in the field with a distinct army corps under his command, and which did such efficient carvice commanded by MinFeil in person, will be much better able to no-tice those of his command who particularly distin-guished themselves than I can. I foss it a duty, however, to a gallant and able officer, Brig. Gen. W. T. Shernafi, to make special mention that he not only was with his command during the entire of two days' atten, but displayed great jadgment and skill in the management of his men. Although he was severely wounded in the hand on the first day, his place was never vacant. He was again wounded, and had three horses killed under him.

In naking this mention of a gallant officer, nd disparagement is intended to the other division commanders, Major Gens. John A. McClernand and Lew. Wallace, and Brig. Gens. S. A. Hurlbat, B. M. Prentiss, and W. H. L. Wallace-all of whom maintained their places with credit to themselves

B. M. Prentiss, and W. H. L. Wallace—all of whom maintained their places with credit to themselves and the cause.
Gen. Prentiss was taken prisoner in the first day's action, and Gon. W. H. L. Wallace was severely and probably mortally wounded. His asistent adjutant general, Capt. William McMichael, is missing, and was probably taken prisoner.
My personal staff are all deserving of particular mention, they having been engaged during the entified. It coasists of Col. J. D. Webster, chief of staff; Lieut. Col. J. B. McPherson, chief of engineers, essisted by W. L. B. Jeremy and Wm. Rassae; Capt. J. A. Rawlings, adjutant general; W. S. Hilyer, W R. Rawley, and C. B. Lagow, aidsdecampanied me upon the field.
The Medica Department, under the direction of Surgeon Hewitt, medical director, showed great energy in providing for the wounded, and in getting the artiller, and was constantly upon the field.
Metser was placed in special charge of all the artiller, and was constantly upon the field.
Metser was placed in special charge of all the artiller, and was constantly upon the field.

proachesto our lines. During the two days' battle he was constantly in the sadde, leading the troops as they arrived to points where their services were required. During the engagement he had one horse shot under him. The country will have to mourn the loss of many brave men, who fell at the battle of Pittsburg, or Shilds, more properly. The exact loss in killed and wounded will be knewn in a day or two. At present I can only give it approximately at 1,500 killed and 3,500 wonded.

The loss of artillery was great, many pieces being dishled by the enemy's shots, and some losing all their horses and many men. Not less than 200 horse were killed. The loss of the enemy in killed and left upon the field was greater than ours. In wounded, the esti-maje cannot be made, as many of them must have been sent to Corinth and other points. The enemy sufford terribly from demeralization and deser-tion.

tion. A flag of truce was sent in to-day from General Bet. regard. Ye follose herewith a copy of the correspondence. Your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Major General Commanding

Letter from General Beauregard. MEADQUARTENS OF THE DEPT. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, } MONTEREY, April 8.

MONTENER, April 8. § SIB: At the close of the conflict of yesterday, my forces heng exhausted by the extraordinary length of the during which they were engaged with guns is that and the preceding day, and it being appart that you had received and were still receiving einforcements, I felt it my duty to withdraw mykroops from the immediate scene of conflict.

Under thes circumstances, in accordance with

Under thes circumstances, in accordance with the usages *i* war, I shall transmit this under a flag of truce'to ask permission to send a mounted party to the battle field of Shiloh, for the purpose of giving a scent interment to my dead. Certain gallemen wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity to remove the remains of sons and friends, I mest request for them the privilege of accompanying the burial party; and, in this con-nection, I dem it proper to say that I am asking only what I have extended to your own country-men under millar circumstances.

THE DEATH OF JOHNSTON ANNOUNCED IN THE REBEL CONGRESS.

MESSAGE FROM JEFF DAVIS. FROM YORKTOWN AND THE MISSISSIPPI.

receit events had induced him to alter his opinion, and, as the subject was one of vast importance to this coun-try, he felt it to be his duty to invite the attention of the House to it. The great question of iron-plated ships had been brought to an issue, and, hapsily, without any ac-tion on our part. [Hear, hear.] That contest was of great importance to us, when we were considering how we should best defend our ports at the least expense. He believed that the plans for forts at Spithaad had been reduced, but he would wish to see them still fur-the reduced, but he would wish to see them still fur-the question of how those forts could be fought. They were to mount 350 guns, and would require 2,700 trained gunners, who would have to fire at moving ob-jects with heavy guns. The right homerable baronet would perhaps say that the forts were in course of con-struction, that contracts had been actered into, and that it was intended to place guns of enormous size upon those forts. He had heard that grans throwing 1,000 pound shot were to be mounted, but he hoped that was not the fact, because if the groportion of powder—one third the sweight of the shot-wast to be retained, if would be like springing a mine, and would be destructive to the mean in the fort. What dauger would there be of a foreign fleet anchoring in the Solent if we had a first of thirty or forty Ericsson *Monitors* in Portsmouth herbory, which could be constructed at one-tenth the cost of the forts I [Hear, hear.] With regard to the forts, if the Govern-ment had not gone too far, they could surely suspend their operations. The Richmond and Norfolk papers of the 10th and 12th inst. have been received. We present the following summary of Southern news:

the following summary of Southern news: The Battle of Pittsburg Landing—The Latest Southern Despatches. [From the Bichmond Examiner, April 9.] ATLANTA, April 7.—Trivate despatches to us say that we have gained the most complete victory of the war. We have driven the enemy into their transports. We have five thousand prisoners. General Hindman's leg was shot off. General Breckinridge won immortal ho-nors. Bis clothes were shot off, and two horses were killed under him. General Prentiss and other generals are among the prisoners. [Special despatch to the Mishmond Dispatch.] CORNTR, April 9.—We still hold the battle-field. It is not thought the enemy will advance. The weather is bad, and the roads inpaesable. We posses all the cap-tured property.

bad, and the roads impassible. We possess all the cap-tured property. Morgan's cavalry yestorday (Tuesday) morning at-tacked a considerable force of the enemy in one of their campe, and killed a large number of them, besides burn-ing the tents our army were unable to bring away with hem. The wounded are pouring in. Our loss is probably hree thousand. The most of the wounded were shot in

he limbs.

Geverals Gladden, Bnehrod Johnson, and Hindman ard roimidid. Gelone Blythe, of Mississippi, and Captain Hampton, of Alexandria, were killed. Licutenant Stoum, of the Washington Arillery, was shot through the The fight on Monday was less decisive than that of Sunday. The firing ceased mutually about two o'clock, both armies falling back.

The enemy's loss in prisoners is between four and six Buell's reinforcements on Sunday are estimated at thirty thousand.

Our troops are in admirable spirits, and ready for another fight.

After the Battle-An Armistice to Bury the Dead

Dead The Norfolk Day Book of the 12th contains a telegram from General Bessnegard, announcing that the prisoners captured by him on Sunday and Monday, the 6th and 7th inst., amounted to between 4,000 and 6,000, and that an armistice had been concluded between the commanders of the two armies, to allow as opportunity for the burial of the dead and the removal of the wounded. The same faper records an interview between Generals Beatro-gard and Preatiss, in which the former stated that his whole force was only 38,000 men.

The Death of Gen. Johnston Announced in the Rebel Congress-Message of Jeff Davis.

cope with the vessels they might have to meet on foreign ghores. [Hear, hear] THE WARRIOR VERSUS THE MERIDA C. Mr. Gregory said the orent that had lately occurred in America appeared to him a great and entire revolution in the art of naval wathre. [Hear, hear] It was neither more nor less than that, and the American news-papers had been congratulating themselves that, in consequence of what had cocurred, the naval emperiori-ty of England was at an end. But he took the preelse-iy contrary view. [Hear, hear] He thought that Eng-land, with its great wealth, its mechanical appliances, and smple supply of coal and iron, could not only pro-vide for the preservation, but the maintenance of the superiority it had hitberto enjoyed. He entirely agreed with the hon, and gallant member opposite that money expedied on fortreese would be money thrown away. What they required was iron ships, not fortresses—ves-sels that could so out and contend with such an at-tacking enemy on spal terms. [Hear, hear.] The re-cent event had solved the whole question of colonial fortifications. It was positively throwing away money to spend it on fortifications in the colonies. These iron vessels, built in mine y dars, and costing only £60,-000, had guns of such calibre that they were a most dan-gerous invading force. No fortifications now construct-ing cuild beat them. But by building the same kind of vessels the colonies might dofend themselves with less outlay. Our superjority on the American lakes would be very much endanges ed by this new class of vessels. It had alwas been sold that though the American less would not have overcome her vertical-side anago-nuat; but if the Warrior had met the American- side re-sclucouid not have overcome her vertical-side anago-nuat; but if the Warrior had met the Merrimac it us a mafter of grame doubt whether the dangalar-side res-sclutavitie instruments of warrier the case was very dif-ferent. If the Warrior had met the Merrima cit us a mafter of grame doubt whether the dangalar-side res-In the rebel Congress, on the 8th instant, Mr. Haynes, of Tennessee, offered a series of resolutions touching the battle at Pittsburg Landing, and lamenting the death of General Albert Sidney Johnston. The resolutions were amended so as to tender the tlianks of Congress to Gen. Beauregard and the officers and men under him, and were then adopted. On the same day Jefferson Davis sent in the following message on the same subject:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

which was to be spent on building the forts of Spithead might be much more usefully employed at Bermuda, Malta, and elsewhere, in building docks to re-ceive our iron navy. With reference to the neces-tity for sloping the sides of iron ships, it was certain that it was quite unnecessary to do so. There was nothing to

were inter follo with the same day denerson paves sent in the follo wing message on the same subject:
"7: the great importance of the news just received from Tennessee has induced me to depart from the established usages, and to make to you this communication in advance of efficial reports. From official telegraphic despatches received from official sources, I am able to annou te to you, with entire confidence, that it has pleased Almighty God to crows the Confederate arms with a gloriton and decisive victory over our invariant.
"On the morning of the 6th the converging columns of our army were combined by its commander in-chief, Gen. A. Sidney Johnston, in an assault on the Federal army, then endmy decisive withory, on the Tonnessee river.
"An the morning of the first semmander in-chief, Gen. A. Sidney Johnston, in an assault on the Federal army, then endmy der Pitteburg, on the Tonnessee river.
"After a hard-feught battle of ten hours, the enemy was driven in disorder from his position, and pursued to the Tennessee river, where, under the cover of the gumboats, he was at last accounts, endeavoring to effect his fortent by aid of his transports. The details of this great battle are yettwo few and incomplete to enable me to distingtion with merited praise all of those who may have conspicuously earned the right to such distinction, and pursued which have that be follings of any by failing to include them in the list. When such a victory has beak woo ver troops as numerous, well-disciplined, armed and apointed, as those which have just been so signally routed, we may well conclude that one common spirit of unflicting general to that of the humblest patient where the product accessful charge, truning the enemy's right and againing a brilliant success, and to remind us of the grave duty of continued exertion until we shall extort from a produce which have the related acting the start accommender.
"In All Mis dores for the sign the signer and having the actery o ity for sloping this sides of iron align, it was cortain that it was quite unnecessary to do so. There was nothing to be gained by aloping the sides of a ship, because by so doing there must be a larger plate to cover the same ver-tical area. There was no doubt that the iron was better disposed in greater thickness upright than if the same weight were rolled out to cover the same vertical area. It had been tried over and over again. The thicker a good iron plate was, the better it was for defence against the effect of projectiles, and a shipbuilder need not be trammelled by any desire to alter the form of hisship, by a false idea of obtaining sloping sides when he could get the same thing by building his ship in the best form to perform her duty and plating her vertically. [Hoar, hear.] THE MERRIMAC UNFIT FOR ROUGH WATER.

THE MERRIMAC UNFIT FOR ROUGH WATER. Lord A. Tempest said that as he had seen the Merri-mage a few words would not be without interest. [Hear, hear.] There was some misappreheusion with regard to her. Although she was a most powerful resset, she was not calculated for anyshing but smooth water. Owing to the weight of the plates put upon her she was immersed to that extent that there was nothing above water but the deck for her pun ports. The sides were carried up at an angle of forty-five, and at the top was an open bar roofing, the consequence of which was that shipping a sea would cortainly single here, [Hear, hear.] With regard to the Monitor, he thought sue was more powerful, because she had made a voyage, in rough weather, from New York to Fortrees Morree; but it was no disparagement to the gallantry of the officers and river purposes, and that the anticipation of her being able to cross the Atlantic was not will founded. [Hear, hear]. The honorable member for Chatham was entilled to the gratitude of the House for having brought forward this important question, and he submitted that the time was come when the Government should reconsider the matter, and pause in the construction of costly land fortressee, which practical men were of opinion would not be so efficacious as these new iron vessels in defending our costs and harbors. [Hear.]

OPPOSED TO REVOLUTION FOR ECONOMICAL BEASONS. Sir G. O. Lewis. It has been suggested that the revolu-tionizing our naval defences will lead to a great economy of the public mousy. I must venture to express my opinion that, from all the experience which we have had in revolutionizing our armanasita, a new system of defence is likely to lead not to a diministriam but to a great in-

is likely to lead, not to a diministry, a new system of certain-crease of public expenditure; and that in fact nothing is so expensive as a systematic change of armaments on a great scale. [Cheers.] It may be necessary, in conse-

though more compendiously than ever. We could have the work of the Monitor and Merrimac toget done the work of the Monitor and Merriman together. The Americans, at the most, can have but two iron.clad versels now silost, and one on the stocks. They have ifon-cased gunboats for river service, but no seagoing versaels; in fact, the Monitor herself can hardly be in-cluded in that category. We, on the other hund, have fitteen iron-cased frigates in the course of construction, of which eleven will be silost in the current year, and it will be our own fault now if we do not take the Mout-tor's wanning, and expidite as well as economize our proceedings.

Win he cur own have now in we do not take the mous-tor's waining, sud expedite as well as economize our preceedings. What is the use of the "inic line-of-battle ships, four corvettes, and fifteen sloops," forming our Meditorranean fleet, if a couple of "couples" vessels could destroy them all one after another ! Is it not obviously our duty to look upon a wooden ship as no ship at all, and to re-place our squadrons as fast as possible by a few iron-cased vessels ! However, the main question of all has now been finally decided for us, and at the exponse of others. The Admirship is already on the right track. Lord C. Paget announced in his ollicial statement that we had at length censed to build line-of-battle ships, and were devoting ourselves to iron-cased frigates. Use stag further will put us in safety. Lot ony authorities high, and ing the completion of these to couversion. The Merrimac hemself was a converted ship, and we may get a score of hereful was a converted ship, however indifferent a syediment of the sign fact now before us, and the member that any armay-cased ship, however indifferent a syediment of the dasa; is more than anatch for any tim-ber built squadron.

NO FURTHER USE FOR WOODEN VESSELS. Mr. Laird looked upon this action as the turning point in the adoption of iron for all clusses of vessels in her Majesty's service. He hoped the result of what had taken place in America would be to direct the attention of the Government more seriously to this matter, and that it would pause before proceeding further with the constituction of a small class of wooden vessels. [Hear, beyr.] They would be utterly uscluss and unable to cope with the vessels they might have to meet on foreign shores. [Hear, hear] ber, built squadron. [From the London Daily News, April 1.]

[From the London Daily News, April 1.] [From the London Daily News, April 1.] What is it that we learn at once ? That one or two of these Ericsson batteries, on a large scale, or rather Captain Coles' shift and six-couple battery, now veit-ing to be begup, would be worth more as a protection that it is the five forts to be planted about Spithead, or st the mouth of the Medway, put together. Upon what pretence, then, can we go on throwing money into the sca, and flanking our island with basilons of granite and walls of thick iron, when a Coles' battery äverts an emergency with infinitely more certainty, at a cost of thousands instead of millions ? The more we reflect upon the conditions of moders naval waffare the more we become impressed with the fact that mobility is the great element of success. In this first lesson we see how the Merrimac did just what she pleased with ships that, even had they been iron-cased, would have only got into the very same diffi-culities of position by their want of power and their great draught of water. And when the crucial experiment was tried between the two ironsides, victory fell to the "queer-looking machine" that swam round its vicing like a cuck, dealing fiery stabs into the vitals of her much ligger artagonist. [From the London Herald, April 1,]

[From the London Herald, April 1,]

[From the London Herald, April 1,] We are far from suppesing that anything like a perfect construction has been attained in either of these curlons and unsightly specimens of naval architecture. It is said that the Merrimac was topheary with the weight of her plating, that the Bricsson gunboat was in like manner sunk so low in the water that she seemed already in a halt-sinking state. It is probable that neither of them is seaworthy, or can safely be taken as a model for ships that will have to bear the torsing and strains of our clam-nel. It is certain that patients of the vor-age to Liston in the creditable fashion in which the Warrior has deneit. In the attention that has been paid to the important element of seeworthness, and in the capacity of being

Warrior has dene it. In the attention that has been paid to the important element of seaworbliness, and in the capacity of being readily handled, which is of the greatest consequence in action, we are coursinced that our own makestic Warrios, with all her faults, far surpasses these first crude per-formances of transatiantic iron-ship building. It must be remembered that the Merriman is a transmuted wooden frigate, which accounts in great part for the po-culiarities of her construction. Her invulnerability has impressed upon us the great value of the principle of aluşting tides, and that of the Manitor has sorred tri-umphantity to vindicate the plan of revolving cupolar placed amidahips. [From the London Globe.] Putting the most favorable construction on the reports of the performances of both ships, we do not perceive that encoundered both ships, we do not perceive derail ship has that essential requisite, high velocity. Neither could keep the sea effectively during a gale like that encoundered by the Warrior. On the other hand, both are superior to our ship in steering. Each obsyrd is obsorded, which are dealy privable as a model for the supremacy. Neither the line of the Warrior is as value rable as the of a wooden liner. We want a model apparently, whereas the heim of the Warrior is as value rable as the of a wooden liner. We want a model apparently, whereas the heim of the Warrior is as value rable as the of a wooden liner. We want a model ship as invulnerable and easily handled as the Monitor, as fast as the Warrior, with a power of sailing or steaning at pleasure, and capable of keeping the som with impunity. At present the Warrior come nearest to the model required, but we shall be greatly surprised if Britteh ingenuity chanct improve upon that model, especially after the experiments in action. ADDRESS OF THE POPE ON THE TEMPORAL POWER. SLOTING THE SIDES OF VESSELS. Sir J. D. Hay seid that when the defence commission first gave in their report he was of opinion that the forts at Spithead were absolution recessary, but he had now Changed his views. [Hear, hear] He approved largely of the suggestion of the höbörable member for Birkon-head, that the dock power and accommodation at our dif-ferent naval stations should be increased, and the money which was to be small on building the forts of Srithead ADDRESS OF THE POPE ON THE TEMPORAL POWER.

The official Journal of Rome contains the Pope's allocution at the canonization of three Japan mar-

The official Journal of Rome contains the Pope's allocation at the canonization of three Japan mar-tyrs. We make the subjoined extract: Nothtre, certainly, could be more agreeable to my hear than the coromony of which we are all witnesses, and which increases the number of the servants of God and the saints, who, while increasing in numbers, do not cease to intercede for us and obtain for us desideratam propitications a duradantiam, abounding mercy to de-fend the rights of justice; to obtain the conversion of the wanderers and the apocates; to sustain with firmeness and resignation war and sufferings, and to assist, fit ally, in the triamphs of peace. Yes, it is consoling for us to think that, in the solemnity which we shall have shortly to celebrate, we shall be surrounded by the choicest souls, by the college of cardinals, and by our brethren the bishops. It will be a polie spectacle to see the Supreme Paetor currounded by other pastors who have supported unanimously the rights of the holy Sad, and have allayed by their consoling words our profound grief. It is fitting to mention here a lister which we received only forty-eight hours ago, from a lurge town of Italy, or rather from the capital of Lombardy. This letter has been forwarded by an occlosiastic who calls himself a canon, and it is there said : "I Take good ears that in the approaching assembly of the bishops at Rome the tempo-ral power is not declared to be a dogma of faith." If this poor priset, whom we should like botter to call good priest, were present here we should say to him — think of the very holy martyres who did not fear to give, and who did give, there had and may to under the the job fee does not muintain the tomporal power at the dogma of faith, but it declares that the timporal power is nocea-sary and indispensable as long as the order established by Providence shall ondure, to sustain the independence of the epistul power. We should say to him—think of the very holy martyres who did not fear to give, and who did give, there bload

as, I fancy, no pent-up Utica will confine his power of locomotion, and that safety will only be found beyond the bounds of the American continent. The Union sentiment at Nashville is stronger than in the more Southern part of the State. It is in the agri, cultural regions, where slaves are largely employed in while the soil, that the Socession fever is the strongest. Not, as they fully admit, from any fear they had that the institution of slavery was to be interfored with by Mr. Lincoln or his Administration, but that their market for slaves, the breeding of whom the Sou tion of the State is largely engaged in, formed part of the Confederate States, and the sympathetic feeling they had for the States that gave them their best market, togeth with the adroit management of their wily Governor,

fixed them in the car of the Juggernaut of the Confederate

B. C. T.

Respectfuly, Goneral, your obedient servant, P. T. BEAUREGARD.

Where it while her here been been been tions. Lient. Col. McPherson, attached to my staff as chief of engineers, deserves more than a passing notice for his activity and charage. All the ground beyond our camps for miles has been reconnoitred by him and plans have been carefully prepared under his supervision, giving accurate information of the nature of the ap-proachesto our lines. Unrimit the two days battle he was constantly in

Artificial Flowers: Buches. Feathers, &c.,	Δ.	stroy animal life, when, to his evident surprise and	greatest of all the States of the Union, and to give to her		to his country's cause, he rode on to the accomplishment	great scale. [Cheers.] It may be necessary, in conse-	belong to listen to your own pastor, to follow not only
ENo. 600 and 602 MARKET Street. S. W. corner o	433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street.	smid a general roar of laughter, in which the	people a home that should make them the very spirit of	General Grant's Reply.	of his object, forgetful of self, while his very life-blood	quence of the experience of the recent engagement, to make a yast change in our payal defences. I am not av-	his orders, but also his advice; if you, with your col-
BIXTH Street.		learned judge heartily joined, the basin with the	contentment and happiness ? Truly, here "man aloue is		was fast ebbing away. His last breath cheered his com-	wetasing any opinion upon that subject and its necessity :	leagues, ober not, you and they will be miserably lost. We
A large and complete stock. The best ferms and	PHILADELPHIA,	fish swimming in it was lifted up and placed in the	Governor Johnson is industriously bringing his State	HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,]	rades on to victory. The last sound he heard was their	but I warn the House against entertaining any expecta-	would say to him-recommend yourself to the boly mar-
the lowest prices. Cash and prompt " time buyers" are	WHOLESALE DEALER IN	centre of the table full in view of both judge and	back to her former position in the Federal IInion-	IN ME FIELD, PITTSBURG, April 9th.	shout of victory. His last thought was his country, and	tion that that change can be made otherwise than by a	tyrs who have lost all that they might not lose God.
particularly invited to examine our stock. mhl-2m		imm and maning he his healthy mananents that	evidently the right man in the right place, for however	General ?. T. BEAUREGARD, Commanding the	long and deeply will his country mourn his loss. "JEFFERSON DAVIS."	corresponding large sacrifice of public money. [Cheers.]	
	WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.	though the water was not agreeable, animal life was	much Secesh may say, " If you had sent us any other	Confedrate Army of Mississippi, Monterey, Ten-	The message was laid on the table, and ordered to be	It is a maxim, I apprehend, in naval warfare, that all	THE LATE FIRE IN DETROIT The amount
	Always on hand, a full Stock of	still possible in it. When the trial was over,	man we would have been better satisfied," those with	Deca06	printed.	floating batteries are inferior to those on land. I am as-	claimed for damage to the locomotives belonging
		(which was in favor of the plaintiff,) the fish was	whom there has been the slightest spark of Union feeling	Your espatch of yesterday is just received.	The Annual in Nanth Manipalanti	sured that the effect of the recent experiments with iron- cased vessels will only be to stimulate the inventive pow-	to the Michigan Central Railroad Company is
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.	TUBS, BUCKETS, CHUBNS, MEASURES, BROOMS,	taken back to the river, and returned to his "na-	admit he is the man for the times and the place. Second would not be satisfied with any one. He must use the	Owing to the warmth of the weather I deemed it	The Army in North Mississippi.	crs of our engineers in the effort to produce some ord-	much less than was anticipated, amounting to only
WATCHES, JEWELKT, &C.	WHISKS,	tive element," apparently none the worse for his	strong arm of the military power to quench the smoul-	advisable o have all the dead of both parties buried	[From the Richmond Dispatch, April 10th.]	nance which will be forcible enough to smash the sides	S2 546 47 Who methods the part of the opering
	THAN CITY TO A COTTON	short visit as a witness to Stafford assizesEnglish	dering fire that is ready to break out at any moment.	immedially. Heavy details were made for this	Though we have gained an immensely important vic-	of the iron-clad ships, and I hope they will not be long	\$3.546.47. The replacing the roof of the engine house is estimated to cost between \$6.500 and
A TRUE TOTT A CREAT AND T TRUE	FANOY BASKETS.	paper.	Fort Warren is a wonderful taliaman to make Union	purpose, nd it is now accomplished. There can-	tory at Shilob, it is still a fact not to be disguised, that	in achieving that result. [A laugh, and "Hear, hear."]	\$7,500. The insurance on engines and building is
A FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS			men, and these occupying high places who will not take the oath to support the Constitution should be permitted	not, therefore, be any necessity of admitting within	more heavy fighting will more than probably have to take	That is the problem which the military engineer has to	for \$8,000, so the loss to the company will not ex-
AT THAN FORMER PRICES.	WALL, SCRUB, and SWEEPING BRUSHES,	THE railroad bridge at Cedar Run, fifteen miles	the oath to support the Constitution should be permitted	our linesche parties you desired to send, on the	place before the enemy in that region may be considered as shaken off. His numbers there were no doubt very	solve, and he may consider it a triumph in his art if he	ceed \$3.000.
FARE & BROTHER,	LOOKING-GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER,	beyond Manassas, destroyed by the rebels, will be	to spend in that salubrious climate a few of the hotter	groundsvæed.	great. Grant, according to a Northern letter-writer,	contrives a gun which those ships which are now invul- nerable to artillery will not be able to resist. [Hear.]	
Importers, 324 OHESTNUT Street, below Fourth. mb20-tf	Mats, Keelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes,	reconstructed this week. The railway track beyond	months of the approaching summer, where they can runinate over their past follies, and resolve to lead a	I shall ways be glad to extend any courtesy	had about 60.000. If Buell had as many more, the ag-	There is nothing unreasonable in the ambition which en-	IT WOULD take 300,000.000 shots to dispose of
THINK-FE	WASH BOARDS. BOLLING and CLOTHES PINS.	will be rapidly repaired. Rebel scouts are con-	wiser, if not a better, life.	consisten with duty, and especially so when dictated	gregate must have reached 120,000. These figures, how-	courages him in that sim. [Hear.] We have grounds.	60,000 men in battle. 120,000 men fighting conti-
	WASH BUARDS, BULLING and CLUTHES FINS.	stantly prowling about our camps, and occasion-	Etheridge, Maynard, and Brownlow have contributed	by humaity.	ever, may be in excess. Yet General Floyd reported that	then, for holding that a complete revolution in the art	nuously for forty-eight consecutive hours, each man
T ABOR-SAVING MACHINE.		ally a straggler is picked up by our cavalry.	their share in the work of reform going on at the capital	I am, teneral, respectfully, your obedient ser-	the enemy had at Fort Donelson eighty Iull regiments.	of war will not be effected, but that in a few years the	firing in all 3,000 shots, would fire altogether 360,-
CLOTHES-SAVING MACHINE.	FLOOR and TABLE OIL CLOTHS.	THE FOSSIL of a gigantic saurian, one hundred	of the State, and their various spaches were listened to	vant, / U.S. GRANT,	These regiments were independent of Buell's line. They came from St. Louis, Cairo, Smithland, and Paducab.	disproportion which is now said to exist in point of	000.000 shots. Thus, from the number of persons
TIME-SAVING MACHINE.		and twenty feet long, has recently been discovered	with marked attention by large audiences, among whom	Major General Commanding.	So that the number then under Grant must have been	strength between floating and fixed batteries will disap- rear. [Hear, hear.] I am fully aware of the importance	killed and wounded at Pittsburg Landing, and
Haley, Morse & Boyden's Clothes Wringer saves labor,	SCHOOL, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS.	near Poligny, while digging for a railway. It is	were few, if any, of the Southern aristocracy. Many	Sterman's Pursuit of the Rebels.	from sixty to sighty thousand.	of this question, and of the necessity for our adopting	from the duration of the fight, we arrive at a per-
time and clothes, and is an improvement which will most certainly be generally adopted. It is self-adjusting, sim-	Bleds, Barrows, Carriages, Hobby Horses, &c., &c.	supposed to have existed near the end of the tertiary	of them, it is true, had fied with Pillow, Floyd, and Harris, but they were of those that had taken an active	HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION.	According to the Memphis Appeal of the 3d inst.	those expedients which are suggested by recent expe-	fectly accurate conclusion concerning the numbers
ble, and durable, and is far superior to every other de-	All Goods sold at	I will do have and the is an initian has this in the		MAIN GENERAL GRANT, Commanding the Army	Buell was marching towards Sayannab, which is on the	rience. We must, however, beware of taking a precipi-	engageo.
vice for the purpose intended. Over five hundred have	LOWEST NET CASH PRICES.	period. but one who is no philosopher thinks it long enough to have extended through the whole period.	serves with their sympathies for the Confederate Govern-	in theileld-SIR : With the cavalry placed at my	right bank of the Tennessee river, not far from the	tate step. [Hear, hear.] The Government ought to be	CROPS AT THE WEST .= The papers of Southern
been sold within the last thirty days in this city. No	mh11-2m	period.	ment remain in dogged silence, and will not turn their	commend, and two brigades of my fatigued troops,		guided by scientific advice, given on mature considera-	Indiana and Central Tennessee report that the
family should be without one. They are warranted to	mn11-2m	H. B. DENMAN, the Democratic candidate for	heads to witness the marching of a regiment, however	I went this morning, out on the Corinth road.	hood of the battle-field at Shiloh. McCook and Nelson were in command of the advance, and, it was supposed,	tion, and ought not to rush into a series of costly	wheat, grain, and fruit crops give promise of a
give perfect satisfaction.	TANTIMENING ANT DATE	Mayor of Leavenworth, Kansas, was elected, on the	gay their uniforms or grand their martial music, or in	One of another of the abandoned camps of the	would reach Eavannah on the fth, just two days before	changes.	more abundant and healthy yield than for many
For sale by L. E. SNOW, at the Office of JOY, COE,	MONUMENTS AND GRAVE	7th instant, by two hundred majority.	the slightest manner be tow their vaunted hospitality on	enemy ined the roads, with hospital flags for their	the battle of Shiloh occurred; so that, when it did oc-	-REVOLUTION NECESSARY FOR ECONOMICAL	years past. The late rains, it appears, have been
& Co, Northeast corner of FISTH and OHESTNUT	AVA. STONES at very reduced prices at Marble Works	THE Southern Confederacy has a dull look just	the officers of the army of the Union. What can make Union men of this material'! Let each ask himself	protectin.	cur. we may suppose that Bueil was very near at hand.	REASONS.	widespread, visiting all the surrounding ocuntry,
Streets. Orders from the Country promptly attended to.	of A. STRINMETZ, BIDGE Avenue, below Fleventh Sweet.		What?	At alive found more or less wounded and dead.	We may, therefore, while glorying in a coally grand	Mr. Bright. I think the meson of the right honor.	refreshing the earth.
	N.M. AA.M	now, but our armies are scouring it.	I LIVINE I MALE I				
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