THE PRESS.
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
OFFICE No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,
TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS—invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

The Press.

VOL. 5.—NO. 219. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1862. TWO CENTS.

THE WAR PRESS.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at........$2.00
Three Copies " " 5.00
Five " " " 8.00
Ten " " " 12.00

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus: 20 copies will cost $24; 50 copies will cost $60; and 100 copies $120.

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six lines constitute a square.

CLOTHING.

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY.

A CARD.

It having been next to an impossibility, heretofore, to obtain CUSTOMER-MADE CLOTHING, at MODERATE PRICES, and finding that many gentlemen would prefer their Clothing MADE TO ORDER, if they could secure at the same time REALLY FIRST-CLASS STYLES, and at REALLY REASONABLE PRICES, we have, at the earnest solicitation of our patrons, organized, in connection with our extensive Ready-Made Sales-Rooms, a complete CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT, in which the prominent features are,

1st. Fine and Medium Materials, made up in first-class styles;

2d. Unexceptionable Fitting Garments;

3d. Prices FAR LOWER THAN HAS BEEN CUSTOMARY;

4th. A corps of the most celebrated cutters in this country.

An extensive assortment of the choicest imported and domestic fabrics from the New York and Philadelphia markets, suitable for Coats, Pants, and Vests, always on hand.

In our Ready-made Salesrooms can always be found every variety and style of well-made fashionable clothing. Spring stock now ready. PRICES MODERATE.

☞ A visit is solicited.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,
"OAK HALL,"
S. E cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
mh27-tf

WHOLESALE HOUSES.

27 AND 54-INCH
SKY-BLUE KERSEYS,
SUPERFINE INDIGO-BLUE SATINETS,
BLACK CADET AND OXFORD Do.
PRINTED Do, in variety.
BLACK AND FANCY MIXED DOESKINS.
FANCY CASSIMERES AND MELTONS.
IN STORE, AND FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH LEA,
fe20-tf 128 AND 130 CHESTNUT STREET

MILLINERY GOODS.

1862. SPRING. 1862.
LOUIS DANNENBAUM,
No. 57 North SECOND Street.
(Between Market and Arch,)
Is now prepared to offer a large stock of
RIBBONS,
SILKS, AND MILLINERY GOODS.
Merchants and Milliners will find an admirable assortment of the above Goods, of the newest styles, at low figures, and are invited to call and examine.
☞ "WELL BOUGHT IS HALF SOLD."
mh21-1m*

1862. SPRING. 1862.
WOOD & CARY,
(Successors to Lincoln, Wood, & Nichols,)
No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET,
Have now in Store a complete stock
OF
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
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.
M. BERNHEIM,
No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET,
Has now in store, and is daily receiving, the latest styles in
RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, WREATHS, SILKS, CRAPES, LACES,
AND OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS.
To which he respectfully invites the attention of the TRADE.
PRICES LOW.
mh24-2m

SPRING. 1862.
RIBBONS, MILLINERY, AND STRAW GOODS.
ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & Co.,
NO. 431 MARKET STREET,
Have now open—and to which daily additions are made—their
USUAL HANDSOME VARIETY
OF
RIBBONS,
BONNET MATERIALS, FLOWERS, RUCHES,
STRAW AND FANCY BONNETS,
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS,
FLATS, SHAKER HOODS, and
ALL OTHER ARTICLES IN THE MILLINERY LINE,
Which will be offered at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
The attention of the trade is respectfully invited.
☞ Particular attention given to filling orders.
mh13-2m

THOMAS KENNEDY & BRO.,
729 CHESTNUT Street, below Eighth.
A Choice Stock of
SPRING MILLINERY GOODS,
mh13-3m] AT LOW PRICES.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

WM. H. RICHARDSON
HAS REMOVED TO 500 MARKET STREET,
Southwest corner of Fifth,
And offers a beautiful assortment of
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,
TENTS, AND CANES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. mh28-1m

HATS AND CAPS.

1862. SPRING STOCK COMPLETE. 1862.
C. H. GARDEN & Co.,
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, AND FURS;
STRAW GOODS,
FANCY SILK AND STRAW BONNETS,
Artificial Flowers, Ruches, Feathers, &c.,
No. 600 and 602 MARKET Street, S. W. corner of SIXTH Street.
☞ A large and complete stock. The best terms and the lowest prices. Cash and prompt "time buyers" are particularly invited to examine our stock. mh1-2m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

A FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers, 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.
mh20-tf

LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.
CLOTHES-SAVING MACHINE.
TIME-SAVING MACHINE.
Haley, Morse & Boyden's Clothes Wringer saves labor, time and clothes, and is an improvement which will most certainly be generally adopted. It is self-adjusting, simple, and durable, and is far superior to every other device for the purpose intended. Over five hundred have been sold within the last thirty days in this city. No family should be without one. They are warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
For sale by L. E. SNOW, at the Office of JOY, COE, & Co, Northeast corner of FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets. Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
ap1-1m

JEWELRY, &c.

CLARK'S
ONE DOLLAR STORE,
602 CHESTNUT STREET.
NEW GOODS,
NEW STYLES,
AND NEW PRICES.
For ONE DOLLAR you can buy any one of the following articles:
Sets of Silver Plated Tea Spoons.
" " " Desert "
" " " Table "
" " " " Forks.
" " " Desert "
Pair " " Knife and Fork.
" " " Napkin Rings.
" " " Butter Knives.
Silver Plated Sugar Bowl.
" " Butter Dish.
" " Molasses Pitcher.
" " Cream "
" " Castor.
" " Waiter.
" " Goblet.
" " Drinking Cup.
" " Sugar Sifter.
Gold Plated Vest Chain, all styles.
" " Guard " " "
" " Neck " " "
" " Chatelaine, " "
" " Bracelet, " "
" " Medallion, " "
" " Armlets, " "
" " Breast Pin, " "
" " Ear Rings, " "
" " Pin and Drops, all styles.
" " Studs and Buttons, " "
" " Solitary Sleeve Button, all styles.
" " Bosom Studs, " "
" " Finger Rings, " "
" " Pencils, " "
" " Pen with Pencil Case.
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Port Monnais, Cubas, Bags, Purses, &c., &c., &c. All Goods warranted as represented. We have on hand a large assortment of Photograph Albums, Mantel Clocks, Travelling Bags, and Gold Jewelry, which we are closing off at cost. The attention of the trade respectfully solicited.
D. W. CLARK'S
ONE DOLLAR STORE,
ap1-2m 602 CHESTNUT Street.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

1862. SPRING. 1862.
ABBOTT, JOHNES, & CO.,
527 MARKET STREET,
Have now open an entirely new and attractive stock in
ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN
DRESS GOODS.
Also, a full assortment in
WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, SHAWLS, &c., &c.,
To which they invite the attention of the trade.
mh24-tap30

SPRING STOCK
SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.
A. W. LITTLE & Co.,
mh15-tf No. 325 MARKET ST.

1862. SPRING. 1862.
RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
DRY GOODS,
NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Merchants visiting this city to purchase Dry Goods will find our Stock large and admirably assorted, and at Low FIGURES. In certain classes of Goods we offer inducements to purchasers unequalled by any other house in Philadelphia. mh18-2m

NEW IMPORTATIONS.
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
LINENS, SHIRT FRONTS,
WHITE GOODS, AND
EMBROIDERIES.
THOS. MELLOR & Co.,
mh19-3m 40 and 42 North THIRD Street.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
DRY GOODS,
Nos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA,
Have now open their usual
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Among which will be found a more than usually attractive variety of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS;
Also, a full assortment of
MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS,
and
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
To which they invite the special attention of buyers.
mh21-2m

YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAINS.

A. H. FRANCISCUS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN YARNS,
433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
Buyers will find a full Stock of
COTTON, LINEN, AND WOOLLEN CARPET CHAIN,
COTTON YARN,
TWIST, FILLING, WADDING, BATTING,
COTTON LAPS,
TIE YARNS, TWINES, CANDLE WICK, COVERLET YARN, BROOM TWINES, SHOE THREADS, GILLING AND SEINE TWINES,
BED CORDS,
WASH AND PLOUGH LINES,
COTTON, HEMP, AND MANILLA CORDAGE.
Also, a full assortment of
FLY NETS,
Which he offers at Manufacturers
LOWEST NET CASH PRICES.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

A. H. FRANCISCUS,
433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.
Always on hand, a full Stock of
TUBS, BUCKETS, CHURNS, MEASURES, BROOMS, WHISKS,
FANCY BASKETS,
WALL, SCRUB, and SWEEPING BRUSHES,
LOOKING-GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER,
Mats, Keelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes,
WASH BOARDS, ROLLING and CLOTHES PINS.
FLOOR and TABLE OIL CLOTHS.
SCHOOL, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS.
Sleds, Barrows, Carriages, Hobby Horses, &c., &c.
All Goods sold at
LOWEST NET CASH PRICES.
mh11-2m

MONUMENTS AND GRAVE STONES at very reduced prices at Marble Works of A. STEINMETZ, RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh Street. mh13-3m*

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

MUSLINS AT REDUCED PRICES.—Having bought a large lot for cash since the recent decline, I am now selling them much less than they have been sold. Good Bleached at 7; finer do. at 8c; wide at 9c, and nearly yard wide at 10c; full yard wide, very heavy, 12½c; full yard wide, very fine, 12½ cents; Housekeeper, Wamsutta, Williamsville, and New York Mills now on hand; 1½ wide Sheeting 12½; 1¾ wide 15 cents, and every width of Sheetings, both bleached and brown. I am confident of being able to sell these less than they can be bought elsewhere.
Best quality Honey Comb Counterpanes, $1,50; largest size Honey Comb Counterpanes, $1 50; Fronting Linens, 31¼c; Richardson's make, heavy quality, for family use, 37½, 42½, 50, and 55c, which is at least 15 per cent. less than usual prices; also, a full line of other makes, in lighter quality. GRANVILLE B. HAINES,
ap17-5t 1013 MARKET Street, above Tenth.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES.
COLLARS! COLLARS!! COLLARS!!!
Pointe Lace, Guipure, Honiton, Valenciennes and other Lace Collars; French Embroidered Collars, &c., all in the latest styles and very cheap.
GARIBALDIS! GARIBALDIS!!
Plaid French Muslins, Plaid Nainsooks, Plaid Cambrics, Black and White Embroidered Nets, and a variety of other materials for Garibaldis
"GREAT REDUCTION" in Real Thread Veils—an entire invoice of Real Thread Veils at 25 per cent. below the usual rates.
100 Real Thread Barbes, 65c. to $1.50.
The "especial attention" of the public is solicited to my stock of Linens, Table Damasks, Napkins, Doylies, Towels, and "Pillow and Sheeting Linens" all of which will be offered at very low prices.
Broad Bordered Hemstitched Hdkfs., a full line just opened, beautiful qualities, from 30c. to $1 each. ap16-tf
1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

GRAY SILK POPLINS.
Best quality Grays and Checks,
Very glossy and desirable.
ap14 SHARPLESS BROS.

CHECKED TOIL DU NORD.
Solid Checks, bright colors,
For Children's dresses.
ap14 SHARPLESS BROS.

WIDE CHINTZES.
Bright Styles for Children.
Neat and Bold Styles for dresses.
Magenta figures and Lilacs.
SHARPLESS BROS.,
ap14 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY
AT
IVENS & CO.'S,
No. 23 SOUTH NINTH STREET.
THE LARGEST STOCK,
THE BEST ASSORTMENT,
THE CHOICEST COLORS,
THE FINEST QUALITIES,
THE MOST SUPERB TRIMMINGS,
THE NEWEST STYLES,
THE BEST WORK,
AND
DECIDEDLY THE LOWEST PRICES,
IN THE CITY,
AT
IVENS & CO.'S,
No. 23 SOUTH NINTH STREET.
mh26-3m

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,
727 CHESTNUT STREET,
Have opened this day,
Bonnet's Black Taffetas.
Triple Chain Satin Plaid Colored Taffetas.
Detached Figured Camel's Hair Thibet, high lustre.
Satin Plaid and Printed Marquilise.
Lupin's best black Bareges and Bombazines.
Rich Plaid Mozambiques.
Lupin's best black, white, and high colored Challi.
Organdies and Jaconets, grissaile grounds.
Cachemire Stripe Printed Percales, very rich.
Foulard Poplins.
Foulard Satines, &c., &c. ap16-tf

LEATHER-COLORED MOHAIR for Dresses and Sacks.
5-4 Lava-colored Mohair.
Shepherds' Plaid do.
Silvereens for Sacks.
Light Colored Sack Cloths.
Melton Cloths, Light Colors.
ap16 EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH.

HONEY-COMB QUILTS FOR Hotels, Steamers, &c.
Quilts of all grades.
Linen Napkins and Towels.
Embroidered Curtain Muslins.
Russia Crash and Turkish Rubbers.
Table Linens, Wholesale and Retail.
ap16 EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH & ARCH.

MELTON CLOTHS FOR GENTS' SUITS.
Spring Style Cassimeres.
Fashionable Vestings.
Tweeds and Cassimeres for Boys.
Fine Black Cloths for Coats.
Doeskins, Finest Blacks.
ap16 EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, SECOND DOOR ABOVE ARCH, UP STAIRS.
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.
The Copartnership heretofore existing between KAUFMAN & LONNERSTADTER Having been dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned respectfully informs the patrons and friends of the old firm, and the trade in general, that he has taken all the up-stairs rooms of
NO. 103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.
To continue the manufacturing of all kinds of
DRESS, CLOAK, AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS,
FRINGES, BUTTONS, TASSELS, CORD, HEAD NETS,
Of all descriptions, &c., &c.,
And will offer inducements in price and quality, as well as prompt attendance to orders, in every article appertaining to his line. WM LONNERSTADTER,
ap4-2m] No. 103 North EIGHTH Street, ab. Arch.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.—Plaid Foulards, black, brown, blue, and lilac.
Plain brown Foulards, one yard wide.
Piques, white ground and bouquets of Chintz colors.
Wool De Laines, choice shades.
Plaid and small figured Wool De Laines, for children.
A large assortment of Ginghams, at 12½, 20, and 25 cents.
A fresh assortment of Cloaking Cloths.
Small figure dark brown Mohairs, choice.
Shepherd's Plaids, from 18¾ to 50 cents.
Silk and Wool Poplins in great variety, at
JOHN H STOKES',
No. 702 ARCH Street.
N. B.—Good black Silks, 87½, $1, and $1.12½.
Call and examine our $1.12½ black Silks. mh28

FINE LACE CURTAINS—REAL BARGAINS.
An extensive assortment of RICH LACE CURTAINS, of new and beautiful designs, at 20 per cent. below importers' prices, ranging from $6 up to $22 per pair.
ALSO,
Nottingham Lace Curtains, Nottingham Lace Draperies, and Tamboured Muslin Draperies, at greatly reduced prices.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON,
Curtain Warehouse,
ap9 1008 CHESTNUT Street.

NEW SPRING PRINTS,
CHOICE STYLES.
MERRIMACS,
SPRAGUE,
PACIFIC,
ALL TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS.
A large lot best styles and fast colors at 10c.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
mh15-tf N. W. cor. EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

CLOAKS, PALATOTES AND MANTILLAS.—Ladies in want of the above articles will find it to their advantage to visit the old established house of Mrs. HENRY, No. 38 North NINTH Street, below ARCH. The latest Paris Styles always on hand at prices that astonish everybody. ap4-3m

NEW CLOAK STORE!
The most elegant assortment in the city.
No. 29 South NINTH Street,
mh26-3m First door above Chestnut.

CLOAKS.—If you want the best value for your money, go to the City Cloak Store, 142 North EIGHTH Street, above Cherry. mh26-3m

H. STEEL & SON WILL OPEN this morning from New York a choice lot of
RICH STYLES OF SILK GRENADINES.
RICH STYLES OF CHENE SILKS.
BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS.
CHEAP PLAIN AND FIGURED BLACK SILKS.
Persons wishing to purchase a GOOD SILK at a LOW PRICE, would find it to their advantage to examine our stock.
BLACK AND WHITE PLAIDS, 18¾ TO 44c.
FRENCH CHALLIES, MOZAMBIQUES, POIL DE CHEVRES, and other NEW DRESS GOODS, of every variety.
BLACK STELLA SHAWLS,
with Broche Borders, $2.75 to $15.
Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs, slightly damaged,
100 doz., 62 and 65c., worth 75.
100 doz., 70 and 75c., worth 87.
100 doz., 87 and $1, worth $1.25.
100 doz., $1 12 and $1.25, worth $1.50.
100 doz., $1.31 and $1.37, worth $1.75.
100 doz., $1.50 and $1.62, worth $2.
Just opened, a small lot of White Plaid French Organdies, a very scarce and desirable article, suitable for evening dresses.
ap7 No. 713 North TENTH Street, above Coates.

CLOAKS!
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF
ALL THE NEWEST STYLES IMPORTED THIS SEASON,
With every new material, made up and trimmed in the very best manner, at prices that defy all competition,
AT THE
PARIS CLOAK STORE,
N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.
mh26-3m

SPRING CLOAKS.
Cloak room contains every new style.
Short and medium length Cloaks.
Silk mantles, opening every morning.
Garments made to order with despatch.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES.
Fancy Cassimeres and Meltons.
Cashmarettes and Light Weight Woollens.
Goods, especially, for Boys' wear.
Fine Black Cloths and Doeskins.
Superb stock of these goods at low prices.
DRESS GOODS.
Checks and Plaids for children's wear.
Extra wide Fil-de-chevres, for Ladies' wear.
Mohairs, Poplins, Alpacas.
Good Black Silks and Wool Delains.
Shepherd's Plaids. Good Hoop Skirts.
Cheap auction lots of Dress Goods.
COOPER & CONARD,
ap15 Southeast corner NINTH and MARKET.

CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 South SECOND Street,
in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are now manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES,
And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.
For the quality and finish of these tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. fe26-6m

The Press.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1862.

Prison-Life at Richmond.*

So much has been said and so little actually known of prison-life at Richmond, as experienced by United States soldiers in captivity there, that the volume before us, giving a faithful account, will probably find a multitude of readers. Lieut. Harris, its author, is an intelligent Philadelphian, who writes in the plainest and most straightforward manner, telling his own experiences and faithfully recording what passed before his eyes from the time he was taken prisoner at the Battle of Ball's Bluff, on the 21st October, 1861, to the 22d February, 1862. Four very unpleasant months they were to him and others.

Lieut. Harris was one of the twenty-four officers captured at dusk, at Ball's Bluff. They were immediately marched under guard to Leesburg, three miles distant, where their advent excited almost frantic exultation. Declining to accept a parole which conceded no privilege except that of paying their own hotel-bills, they were taken on to Manassas, where they were marched into an old barn. "Here," Mr. Harris says, "we were visited by scores of Confederate officers and civilians, none of whom were in the barn a moment before they commenced discussing the political causes of the war. Conversing with that effervescing temperament so peculiar to the Southern-born, their manner soon became disagreeable and quarrelsome, and we found it necessary to abstain from all conversation. A few ladies came to the barn-door, stood and gazed upon us, smiled their smile of contempt, and then went tripping away to tell their friends 'how dirty and nasty the Yankees looked.'" They reached Richmond, by rail, on the morning of the 24th October, received with mingled triumph and hatred by the populace, who crowded to see "the Yanks," and marched into their future prison, which is thus described:

"The Tobacco Warehouse, where the officers and two hundred and fifty privates are confined, is situated in the lower portion of the city, on the southwest corner of Twenty-fifth and Main streets, and was occupied, previous to being used as a military prison, by Messrs. Liggon & Co., for manufacturing and storing tobacco.

"It is a large three-story brick building, built in a substantial manner, and peculiarly adapted for prison and hospital purposes. The main (or first) floor is allotted to the officers, fifty of whom are its present (December 1, 1861,) occupants. The second and third floors contain each one hundred and twenty-five privates. In the centre of the officers' floor is placed the machinery for pressing and preparing tobacco, dividing it into two equal sections, the western being used for eating and writing purposes, the eastern for promenading and sleeping. Ten mess-tables, made of rough pine boards, and a number of wooden benches and stools, occupy the main portion of the western division; and the floor is well covered in the eastern by bedsteads and cots of Southern and prison manufacture. The latter are primitive, yet unique in style, being of the simplest structure that rough boards and a few nails can accomplish

"The length of the officers' room is sixty-five feet nine inches, width forty-five feet, height twelve feet three inches; one-half of which space is occupied by the machinery in the centre and northern portion of the floor. The room is lighted by five windows on the west or lower side, and three on the east or city side. Those on the east are level with the street, and well protected by iron bars; the west windows are without bars, but double-guarded by sentinels placed in the yard.

"The sills of those in the west are used as pantries by the stewards, and a curious assortment of stores is often displayed—tin cups, plates, knives and forks, a cup of butter, saucer of salt, paper of pepper, loaf of bread, cold beef, comb and brush, whisk broom, towels, a wet shirt drying, shaving-apparatus, bottle of vinegar, &c.

"The room is lighted by gas, the use of which is either kindly or unwittingly given at all hours of the day; we use it for cooking as well as illuminating purposes, and the odor of hot coffee and occasional stews may be scented daily throughout the room. At nine o'clock we have breakfast, consisting of fresh beef—occasionally liver—with five ounces of bread; at one o'clock dinner—boiled or roast beef, with five ounces of bread; at six o'clock supper—five ounces of bread.

"The Confederate Government furnishes the rations of bread and beef, with salt and brown soap. All other articles of food are provided by the prisoners, at the following prices: Tea, $4 per pound; coffee, $1 per pound; brown sugar, 20 cents; butter, 60 cents; potatoes, $2 per bushel; molasses, $1 25 per gallon. The cost of extra rations, which are confined to the foregoing articles, averages $2 50 per week for each officer."

Each officer was presented with a tin plate and pint cup: "To complete his crockery, he is allowed to purchase a knife, fork, and spoon at blockade-prices; he is also furnished with a cotton coverlet, and five yards of brown cotton muslin, from which to prepare a bed-tick. When finished, he is permitted to go into the yard, where, from a large pile of straw, he fills the tick. Then, shouldering the unwieldy mattress, he staggers into the room and seeks a vacant spot, which hereafter shall be sacred to himself." Lieut. Harris and others of the Ball's Bluff captives were particularly badly treated. On reaching Richmond they were

"Thrust, with six hundred privates, into a warehouse,—where, sweltering with the heat of midsummer, with closed windows, and not room sufficient for them all to lie wedge-packed upon the floor, they remained, suffering and without food, for nearly twenty-four hours. They were then removed to their present quarters, yet were permitted to occupy only half the space subsequently allotted them,—the eastern section of the room being filled with the prison guard and sentinels on post upon the same floor, with orders to bayonet all who approached within three feet of them.

"For weeks they slept upon the floor, without blankets or overcoats, with blocks of wood—and not enough even of those—for pillows. It was not until three months had elapsed that the Confederate authorities furnished straw and cotton coverlets. Without servants, mess-tables, benches, or even knives and forks, they ate their meals cross-legged upon the floor, and off the window-sills, in a primitive, yet (owing to the quantity furnished) ravenous style. Without water facilities, except a well in the yard, which was used not only by the officers, but also by five hundred men confined in the upper stories of the warehouse, one of whom only was allowed to use it at a time, hours would pass each morning before an officer was able to wash."

In October, the treatment of the captive officers was improved, but that of the privates not. In all 2,835 were confined in Richmond, and their condition is painfully described. "With the floor for a bed, without straw, many without pantaloons, all with scant raiment, but few with blankets, whilst the keen air of mid-winter pierces through the ill-protected building,—receiving half the ration of food allowed in the Federal army, covered with vermin, starved and shivering,—they are crowded together in herds. Regardless of life, dead to the dictates of humanity, their jailors see them die daily,—apparently without sympathy, evidently without attempting to prevent mortality." They had only two meals a day,—breakfast and supper. The first, a small piece of cold beef and five ounces of bread; the other, half pint of soup and five ounces of bread, rice being sometimes substituted for meat. "The rice is often wormy; the meat is cooked two days before consumed, and lies exposed in a trough in the yard, becoming covered with dust and ashes, and the juice being extracted by making soup for one meal before the meat is served, dry and hard, for the next."

People were allowed to intrude upon them, to insult them with the most foul-mouthed abuse of their loyalty. They were not allowed to go near any of the windows, and *seven Federal prisoners were shot dead by the sentinels for inadvertently leaning from the windows.*

The prisoners amused and employed themselves, amid all their privations. They had a glee-club, which sang national songs; they had amateur theatricals; and, with such simple instruments as a jack-knife and file they produced curiously-carved trinkets in bone and wood.

Mr. Faulkner, who was exchanged against Mr. Ely, visited the Richmond prisoners in December, and declared

"That United States officers in Richmond received treatment similar to that of Confederate privates in the North.

"That United States privates were treated much worse than Confederate privates were in the North.

"That the privateers North received every comfort possible under the circumstances.

"That the Federal hostages in Richmond jail were treated far worse than the privateers were in the North."

Lieut. Harris gratefully describes the relief to the suffering Federal privates in the Richmond warehouses from the liberal donations of clothes, blankets, and other necessaries, received from Philadelphian humanity and generosity, last January. The prisoners were in destitution and rags, and the relief was ample and timely.

We have drawn on only two chapters of the book in the preceding facts, our object being to show how the prisoners at Richmond were treated, and how much they suffered. Lieut. Harris has livelier records as he proceeds, describing a day in the officers' prison, and another in the privates' prison—telling of the daily pursuits and pastimes—incidents grave and gay, of captivity—Christmas festivities in the tobacco warehouses—Sunday in prison—traits and descriptions of the jailors—anecdotes of visitors—and graphic pen-and-ink sketches of the prisoners themselves, among whom are Samuel A. Pancoast, (brother of Dr. Pancoast of this city,) with Lieut. Charles M. Hooper, Captain John Markoe, Lieut. George W. Kenny, and other Philadelphians. The concluding chapters describe the return from captivity, which was effected by exchange.

Lieut. Harris has produced a readable and reliable book, well written, and full of information that the public much desire to obtain.

*Prison-Life in the Tobacco Warehouse at Richmond. By a Ball's Bluff prisoner, Lieut. Wm. C. Harris, of Col. Baker's California Regiment. Pp. 175. Philadelphia: George W. Childs.

LETTER FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Newspaper Censorship—Released on Parole—Influx of "Specials"—The Merrimac Expected on Sunday—Quiet—Presentation of Flags to Colonel Harlan's Cavalry—Addresses of Colonels Whipple and Harlan.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

FORTRESS MONROE, April 16.

Col. Edwards S. Sanford is here busily engaged in arranging the details of the newspaper censorship. The Colonel has issued a pass more specific than any hitherto issued by the Department, and which will relieve the newspaper correspondents of many of the embarrassments under which they have heretofore labored.

The Colonel is untiring in his efforts to prevent any information from being communicated to the enemy, but will assist the members of the newspaper fraternity by all the means in his power.

Mr. J. F. Quigg, the correspondent of the New York *World*, who was arrested a few days ago for an alleged violation of the rules of the department concerning the transmission of contraband news, is now at liberty on parole.

The condition of affairs around this point, which has now become the grand point of interest, has attracted large crowds of newspaper correspondents. Each of the leading papers of the country has at least two correspondents, some of whom stay to watch the *Merrimac*, while others push on to the army encampments.

Heavy firing was heard from Sewell's Point to-day. There are no signs of the *Merrimac* up to four o'clock this afternoon. We expect her out again on Sunday.

The English frigate *Rinaldo* still lies up the bay.

Everything is very quiet. Nothing of any interest has been heard from the army, although stirring events are looked for in a few days.

The weather is pleasant, and the roads are in quite a good condition.

On last Sunday afternoon quite an imposing ceremony was enacted in the camp of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Harlan, being the presentation of two beautiful silk flags to the regiment. The presentation was made by Lieutenant Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, assistant adjutant general of the department, and aid to General Wool. One of the flags was from the United States Government, the other was from the State of Pennsylvania. They were made of blue silk, each being represented by the insignia of the National and State Governments.

The regiment was drawn up on the parade ground, forming three sides of a hollow square, to receive Col. Whipple, who was followed by two orderlies bearing the standards in their black silk sheaths. Col. Harlan advanced to meet Col. Whipple, and conducted him into this square, where Lieut. Colonel Spear was stationed with the regimental standard-bearers and sergeant's guard.

Col. Harlan and Col. Whipple now dismounted. The latter commenced his speech in a clear and distinct voice, whose tones caught the ear of every soldier in the line, the silence being undisturbed by the clank of a single sabre.

COL. WHIPPLE'S ADDRESS.

Officers and Soldiers of the Eleventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry: The major general commanding the department having been invited to select an officer to present these standards in the name of the Government of the United States and the people and Executive of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the selection having fallen upon myself, in which you have been pleased to acquiesce, I undertake this duty with diffidence, there being so many others near at hand better fitted to officiate at this touching and impressive ceremony.

These beautiful standards, proud emblems of our State and Federal Government, twin brothers of that glorious flag around whose folds cluster so many memories dear to every patriot heart, whose broad stripes and bright stars were baptized in the blood of our fathers, battling for the Union on grand almost with sight of us, whence even now comes the sound of cannon, telling where our brothers are engaged against traitor hordes in the fight for the same sacred cause. These standards are now committed, without stain or dishonor, to your keeping, in the full confidence that you will sooner perish in their defence than permit the lustre of their ancient renown to be dimmed by any fault or neglect of yours.

When traitor hordes dared to fire upon our beloved national ensign floating over the walls of Sumpter, and sought to trail it in the dust and rend it in pieces, it was then that more than twenty millions of freemen rose in their terrible wrath, and sent their fathers, and brothers, and sons to pour out their blood like water in its defence. Such a spectacle the world has never witnessed since it came forth without form and void from the hands of the Creator. To you, as a portion of this willing army of the Potomac, to your patriotism and valor, is this sacred trust committed by the confiding people of the Old Keystone State.

The people of Pennsylvania, speaking through their Governor in the letter accompanying this color, say to you: "We expect this regiment to immortalize themselves in the field of battle, and for God's sake and your own never allow this flag to be disgraced." We know that you are eager to realize these expectations, and win that immortality. We know that you are longing to inflict a terrible punishment upon that foul brood of traitors who have with sacrilegious hand endeavored to pluck thirteen stars from out our glorious constellation. Teach them they might as well attempt to blot out the stars from the firmament of heaven as to attempt to diminish the beauty of that Heaven-protected flag. Take these standards and make them a source of joy and pride to their friends, and fear and trembling to their enemies.

The standards were then delivered to Col. Harlan and Lieut. Col. Spear, who, advancing with the standard-bearers and guard, received and conducted them to the line, the band playing "The Star-Spangled Banner." The officers of the regiment were ordered to form and advance in line to the presence of Cols. Whipple and Harlan, who were remounted, and Col. Harlan replied to the address of Col. Whipple, as follows:

COLONEL HARLAN'S ADDRESS.

Colonel: In the name of these officers and the men of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and in behalf of myself, I thank you for the distinguished honor confered upon us by General Wool, in sending by the chief of his military family these standards, which are hereafter to be followed and guarded by this regiment of patriots. We receive these standards as the emblems of our Federal and State relations, which we have come into the field to sustain against the treasonable and disorganizing spirit of rebellion; and we ask of General Wool to give us the advance, that we may prove ourselves worthy of the honor he confers by this presentation. To achieve under his command, the smallest of those great results which have made brilliant the pages of history, with the glory of General Wool's military successes, will immortalize the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry as apt scholars in the school of chivalry, led by so distinguished a commander.

LATE NEWS FROM THE GULF.

Our Gun and Mortar Boats Running Past the Mississippi Forts—Pensacola not yet Evacuated—Forts McRae and Barrancas Undermined.

KEY WEST, April 9.—The transport steamer *Philadelphia*, from Fort Pickens, arrived here this morning. The *Philadelphia* left Fort Pickens on Sunday night, the 6th inst., and brings important intelligence. By her we learn that General Arnold had received authentic information *that ten of the mortar vessels, with three steamers, had successfully run the gauntlet of the forts on the Mississippi at night, without a shot being fired at them.* This is great news, for if ten have gone up the balance will have no difficulty in doing the same thing. Further than this regarding the operations on the Mississippi I am not at liberty to state at present.

Pensacola is not yet evacuated. This information is in all respects reliable. Mr. N. W. Wood, who has been living and doing business in Pensacola, and who made his escape from there on the 26th ult., tells me that there are yet at the forts about one thousand men, under the command of a Colonel Jones. Many of the guns have been buried, others spiked, and the heaviest and most valuable removed to the interior. He also says that both Forts McRae and Barrancas are undermined, and slow matches are ready to blow them up whenever we make the attack. From his account, everything in and about Pensacola, the navy yard, and the forts are on their last legs; they (the people and troops) are desperate, and appear determined to destroy everything rather than let it fall into the hands of our forces. The health of the garrison at Fort Pickens and on Santa Rosa Island is excellent.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

STARTING FOR FORT PILLOW.

The Island Number Ten correspondent of the Chicago *Post* writes an agreeable letter to that journal under date of the 11th inst. He says that the greater part of the prisoners are held by Gen. Pope at New Madrid, including Generals Mackall, Gaunt, and Walker. The prisoners taken on the island were shipped up the river on one of the captured steamers, the *Admiral*. The "Secesh" pilot of the boat was made to navigate her to Cairo, and the prisoners were furnished with rations from the captured commissary stores. Thus they were made, literally, to pay their passage into captivity. The prisoners state that Jeff Davis in person is at Corinth, but that Southern papers are forbidden to mention it. He has probably his carpet-bag packed for a journey into Mexico at an early day.

Who Furnishes the Enemy with Supplies?

The large quantity of commissary stores found in the possession of so small a force as that which held this place, shows, as well as the extensive fortifications, that preparations were made for a long and determined siege. They were supplied with abundance of everything; and the numerous sacks of coffee found among the stores furnish evidence that they are not so very destitute of that desirable luxury as we have supposed them to be. It is hardly necessary to ask where they could get coffee, when we find in the same storehouse an abundance of superior star candles bearing a New York brand, and a large supply of canvassed hams made in Quincy, Illinois. Instead of asking where the rebels obtain the supplies which enable them to continue the war, our inquiries should be directed to finding out the traitors among ourselves who are furnishing them. Here, also, as at Donelson, we find the rebels abundantly supplied with powder from Northern manufactories. It may have been obtained before the war began, but I have a very strong suspicion that all of it was not.

Off for Fort Pillow.

Last evening orders were issued to all the boats comprising the naval fleet to be in readiness to depart at a moment's notice. All the steamers commenced coaling last night, and are ready this morning for a start. Several of the mortar boats are already in tow, and the whole fleet is in momentary expectation of the order from the flag-ship for departure.

My next letter will doubtless be dated from somewhere in the direction of Memphis, but where, it is impossible to say. "Onward to the Balize."

FROM YORKTOWN.

REBELS BUILDING FORTIFICATIONS AT GLOUCESTER.

A Gunboat Opens Fire on Them.

THE REBELS DRIVEN OFF WITH LOSS.

SKIRMISHING ALONG THE ENTIRE LINE.

THE ATTEMPTS TO DISLODGE OUR SHARPSHOOTERS.

Preparations to Abandon Newport News.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 16.—The rebels have been for several days building large fortifications on the Gloucester side of York river, about two miles from Yorktown, within sight of our gunboats; but their guns were of too long range to allow the approach of the boats to shell the works.

About one thousand men were at work on the fortifications, and the mortars were not of sufficient range to check the operations.

Yesterday morning, however, the gunboat *Satago* arrived, having a heavy 100-pound rifled Parrott gun, and at once opened upon them with shell, which were so well aimed that they could be seen falling in their midst and exploding with fatal effect.

The rebels could be distinctly seen carrying off their killed and wounded, and in the course of two hours the work was entirely suspended, the men retiring out of range. At every attempt to renew the work, they were driven back up to nightfall.

The guns mounted by the enemy on the Yorktown side of the river number not less than fifty 100-pounders, some of which are rifled, bearing directly on the bar. Our gunboats are at present about two miles below the town.

There is said to be skirmishing along the whole line before Yorktown, and the Berdan Sharpshooters are spreading terror among the gunners of the enemy by their unerring aim.

The enemy have made several sorties with infantry, in the endeavor to capture or dislodge the riflemen, but have been driven back with heavy loss.

As to the arrangements for the final siege, we need only say that the work goes bravely on.

There was some firing this morning by the rebel batteries to the left of Yorktown, but no damage was done.

An extensive smoke was seen rising all day from Newport News, leading to the belief that preparations were being made to evacuate it. It has now ceased to be a position of importance.

ACCOUNTS OF THE MERRIMAC.

She is Believed to be Repairing Damages.

THE EXPLOIT OF THE JAMESTOWN.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 16.—Calmer weather is prevailing in the Roads, and as everything is propitious for the reappearance of the *Merrimac*, it is concluded that she does not come because she was injured by being aground when last out.

A flag of truce went up this morning to deliver letters and despatches. No news has transpired.

The belief is very general here that the *Merrimac* received some injury during her recent raid, which compelled her to go back to Norfolk. She was undoubtedly aground on the second day, and may, from the heavy weight of her armament, have sprung a leak.

She is, however, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and there is little doubt, undergoing repairs. When moving about the Upper Roads, on Friday last, and exchanging shots with the *Naugatuck*, she was very close to the English steamer *Racer*, being at one time alongside.

In a conversation with an English sailor, yesterday, an experienced gunner, he assured me that the last time the *Merrimac* fired, either her gun burst or the shell exploded before it left the muzzle. He was close enough to see a great commotion on board and the escape of smoke from her port-holes.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 16.—The Richmond *Dispatch* has some comments on the *Merrimac*, which, it says, spent two days in Hampton Roads, bantering the *Monitor* and the Yankee fleet to come up from the shelter of the guns. They claim she is the master of Hampton Roads.

The exploit of the *Jamestown*, in seizing three vessels, is regarded as showing the terror with which the Yankees view the *Merrimac*. Considering it not worth while to waste any more coal in fruitless efforts to entice the *Monitor* to a conflict, she returned to her anchorage.

NEWS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

THE FEDERAL RECONNOISSANCE TO RAPPAHANNOCK.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL PASSED.

From the New Orleans Expedition.

FORTS JACKSON AND PHILIP ATTACKED.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 16.—The following news is taken from the Norfolk papers:

RICHMOND, April 15.—Both Houses of Congress have adopted a resolution to adjourn on Monday next, and to meet again on the third Monday in August.

Reports have been received here of the landing of Yankee troops, at Rappahannock and in Essex county, on the Rappahannock river.

RICHMOND, April 15.—Five Federal gunboats went to Urbana on the Rappahannock river on Sunday, and the next day proceeded to Rappahannock. No troops were landed. It is supposed to have been a reconnoissance or feint.

Official information from New Orleans states that an attack on Forts Jackson and Philip was commenced yesterday, the 14th inst.

SAVANNAH, April 16.—The *Morning News* learns that Jacksonville, Florida, was evacuated by the Federals last Tuesday. They said they were going to Tybee. The train is now in the possession of the Confederates.

RICHMOND, April 15.—The conscription bill was passed by Congress on the 9th.

The Norfolk *Day Book* announces the arrival of the French frigate *Gassendi*, with the French minister on board, and says there was great curiosity manifested and many surmises on the occasion.

The editor says Mercier has despatches for the French consul at Richmond, which is the cause of the visit.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Arrest and Execution of General Pezuela—Washington's Birth-day in the Allied Camp.

HAVANA, April 7.—The English steamer *Avon* and the Spanish war-steamer *Velasco* arrived from Vera Cruz yesterday, with dates from that city to April 1, and Orizaba March 30. The news from the republic of Mexico is more or less important Admiral La Graviere has been recalled by his Government, and the French troops were about falling back on Chiquihuite, and it is believed, says a correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, that the Spaniards would imitate the backward movement of their allies. Since it was stipulated at Soledad that the French and Spanish were to remain at Tehuacan and Orizaba, unless actual war should be resolved upon, this threatened retrograde movement must be regarded as warlike, and we are informed that it has been caused by the murder of a Spanish officer, who was lassoed by some guerillas, dragged into a wood, and beheaded. The near approach, however, of the 15th instant—the day appointed for the final conference—induced the French and Spanish commanders to wait a little longer.

General Don Manuel Robles y Pezuela, Minister of War under the Administration of General Arista, and subsequently minister plenipotentiary at Washington, where he was universally esteemed, was arrested on the 21st ult., near Tehuacan, by a detachment of Government troops, taken to the town of San Andres Chalchicomula, the scene of the late terrible disaster, and there executed on the 24th, in conformity with the law of the 25th of last January. He died like a brave man, "with the serenity and valor of a soldier and a Christian," says the *Eco de Europa* of the 26th. General Prim and Sir Charles Wyke made every effort to save the unfortunate gentleman. The Minister of War, General Zaragoza, being in Orizaba with others of the Cabinet, he was besieged by them and the Mexican Ministers of Justice and the Treasury, until he yielded to their request, and granted a respite, which General Prim sealed and despatched by a courier; but whether owing to the bad roads or that he lost his way, or a determination that the execution should take place, the courier arrived five hours after General Pezuela ceased to live

The *Eco de Europa*, of the 26th ultimo, gives the following account of an event which will be read with interest:

Some time in February last, the United States steamer *Potomac* arrived at Vera Cruz, and the commander, finding three foreign flags flying over the city and castle, was considerably puzzled as to how he should give the salute customary on entering a friendly port, and finally concluded to omit it altogether. This circumstance gave rise to a great deal of comment, and some considered it an intentional insult and hostile demonstration on the part of the United States towards the Allies. A few days afterwards the captain of the *Potomac* called on General Prim, who received him with marked courtesy, and invited him to dine with him on the following day. The captain accepted and presented himself next day at the appointed hour. The dinner was brilliant, if a dinner could be qualified by such an adjective. General Prim rose and said:

GENTLEMEN: To-day is the anniversary of the birth of a great man—one of those personages who shine in history with the vivid colors of heroes and the gentler ones of benefactors of the human race—George Washington; Washington, gentlemen—one of the finest, greatest, and most sympathetic natures that the annals of the world afford. His memory is dear, not only to the great people who owe to him their existence, but to the entire human race. His name is a name of blessing, not only in the country which gave him birth, but wherever throbs a generous heart. It is right, then, that we should drink to his memory, since a fortunate accident has brought us here together on the anniversary of his birth. I drink, gentlemen, to the memory of Washington.

The United States officer was deeply moved. "I had thought," he said, "that no one here but I had remembered the day; but since you also, General, have remembered it, I can only say thanks, a thousand thanks." If ever a man felt gratified I am sure it was that captain, whose name I do not know. He went on board his ship the happiest man in Vera Cruz, and the next day saluted each of the three flags in consecutive order, to the entire satisfaction of everybody.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

Various Southern Accounts.

EIGHT THOUSAND PRISONERS, INCLUDING TWO HUNDRED FEDERAL OFFICERS.

100 Pieces of Artillery and 20,000 Small Arms, &c., Taken.

THE ENTIRE REBEL LOSS EITHER FIVE THOUSAND OR TWENTY THOUSAND.

Gen. Prentiss Sent to Richmond.

A NORFOLK PAPER MAGNANIMOUSLY SUGGESTS A CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

Our Fortress Monroe and Western correspondents have forwarded to us late Southern papers,—the dates being to the 15th inst. The jubilant tone of the rebels is not at all surprising; much more surprising is the proposition of the Norfolk *Day Book* that the "Confederate Government" should make overtures to our Government for a cessation of hostilities.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, April 14.]

An intelligent member of the Fifth Texas regiment of the army of the Potomac, who was here on Friday night, made this statement:

He passed Corinth on Tuesday morning, and while stopping an hour, collected this information: We had captured eight thousand prisoners, a part of whom had been sent to New Orleans, and a portion to Memphis. He himself saw a large body of men, who he was informed, were what remained of the prisoners, and he was told by the guard who had them in charge, that they numbered five thousand seven hundred. We had captured, he was told, eighty cannon, and that the enemy had recovered only four of them.

The gallantry of several regiments was most loudly praised. He could not recollect their names, but one of the Tennessee regiments had suffered most severely of all, and the Kentucky regiment of General Breckinridge was extolled by every one. Its noble commander won for himself a name which can never perish. All our people were most exultant. Another fight is expected, but the belief was that the entire army of the enemy could be captured, with all their boats. Batteries had been erected on the river which would prevent their escape.

General Van Dorn, with the army of the brave Price, was approaching.

Still later accounts than the above were brought by the Hon. Mr. Tibbs, of the House of Representatives, who arrived in this city from Chattanooga on Saturday evening. His reports of the glorious victory at Shiloh are the most gratifying that we have read or heard. He states confidently that the number of prisoners taken is not less than 7,000, and the enemy's loss in the battles of Sunday and Monday, in killed and wounded, by their own admission, reaches 15,000. Mr. T. also states that nearly the whole of the ammunition and stores captured by our army on Sunday, and which General Beauregard had to leave behind him when he retired to Corinth, had been saved by the gallant and indefatigable Morgan, whose very name is a terror to the enemy of the Southwest.

The rich fruits of this glorious fight are almost incalculable, and the blow inflicted perhaps the most stunning which the enemy has received in the progress of the war.

The Richmond papers of Saturday claim that the Confederates took six thousand prisoners at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. They also state that John C. Breckinridge distinguished himself on the battle-field by his bravery.

General Prentiss and another officer of the Federal army, who were taken prisoners, were sent to Richmond, where they have arrived.

General Johnston, it is stated, was struck during the battle in the thigh with a Minie ball, but continued on in the fight, and finally, from the loss of blood, fell from his horse, and soon after expired.

The Confederates admit a loss of three thousand in killed and wounded, and about two hundred prisoners.

Both Richmond and Norfolk, it is stated, were illuminated on Friday night.

[From the Knoxville Register, April 10.]

We received, yesterday, but meagre details from the battle of Shiloh, near Corinth. What we gather from passengers who left Corinth on Tuesday morning is somewhat vague The victory of the Confederates on Sunday is fully confirmed. Our troops pursued the routed Federal army to the Tennessee river, where great numbers of them were drowned, endeavoring to embark upon their gunboats. One of their transports, it is said, was capsized, consigning its human freight to a watery grave. Our army slept in the enemy's tents on Sunday night.

During the night Buell's army of thirty thousand reached and crossed the river, and on Monday morning attacked our forces. The battle of Monday is said to have been as desperate and bloody as that of Sunday; but our troops, running short of ammunition, were compelled to fall back upon Corinth, which, at last accounts, they were doing in good order, having taken a large additional number of prisoners. A private despatch, received yesterday, says that the enemy retreated to their gunboats on Monday, and there has been no fight since.

The prisoners taken on Sunday were sent under guard towards Corinth. Buell sent a brigade of cavalry to attempt to rescue them; but a body of Confederate cavalry and artillery from Corinth not only frustrated the movement, but also captured the whole of the brigade of Federal cavalry.

Our informant saw General Prentiss a prisoner at Corinth, and saw him meeting with his command, who were brought in prisoners after him. He made a speech, on Monday night, to his fellow captives. Several of the flags borne by the prisoners were inscribed:

"To Corinth or Hell."

Our troops were compelled to abandon a portion of the cannon captured on Sunday, we presume, owing to their crippled condition, but spiked them before leaving them.

The following despatch was received yesterday in this city from a member of Colonel Cummings' Regiment:

"The Nineteenth Tennessee Regiment captured an entire Federal regiment, the Twenty-second Illinois. Colonel Cummings and Major Faulkerson both slightly wounded. Captains Walker and Willett both wounded, the latter since dead. Lieut. Gregg, of Jonesborough, and Lieutenant Rhea, of Blountville, both wounded. Knoxville boys all safe."

It appears from a statement in the Memphis *Avalanche* that Governor Harris, of Tennessee, was in the battle. That paper says:

"This is a spirit worthy of the ancient and best days of our Commonwealth. Let those who a short time since were so ready to censure Gov. Harris go and do likewise. We wonder where the Military Governor, Andy Johnson, was when the trenchant steel shimmered neath the April sun, and the death shots hurled in battle on the banks of the broad Tennessee? Was he as near the front of danger then as the Governor of our choice?"

[Special army correspondent of Savannah Republican.]

CORINTH, April 7, 1862.

At the date of my last despatch, yesterday evening, the enemy were in full retreat. We drove them back to the river, where their river works, gunboats, and darkness stopped the pursuit. The battle was hot and furious, and lasted twelve hours. The Confederates occupied the enemy's encampment last night.

This morning the enemy rallied and renewed the fighting, having received reinforcements to the number of seven thousand from Crump's Landing. They fought bravely, but the Confederates repulsed them twice. About ten o'clock further large reinforcements were brought up by Gen. Buell. The fighting now became desperate along our whole line. The battle is still raging, with varied fortune, and even more furiously than yesterday.

We took two thousand prisoners yesterday, who are now at Corinth. To-day we captured several batteries, and lost some. It is impossible in the roar and confusion of battle to give particulars.

General Beauregard is in command of the Confederate army, assisted by Generals Polk, Bragg, Hardee, Breckinridge, and others. Generals Cheatham, Bowen, and Clarke are slightly wounded. The loss is very heavy on both sides.

SHILOH, April 7—9 P. M.

The battle has raged all day, and night alone put a suspension to the strife. The fight was more obstinate and furious than that of yesterday, and the loss on both sides is very heavy

The enemy were heavily reinforced throughout the day. Seeing this, General Beauregard withdrew his troops back of the Federal encampment. The enemy followed up, when the battle was renewed and continued until night, each side maintaining its position. The Confederates fought for two whole days without any assistance whatever, whilst the enemy was constantly reinforced with fresh troops.

SHILOH, April 8, 1862.

Both sides are too badly worsted to renew the fight this morning. The enemy fell back last night, and to-day we are returning to our former lines. The Confederates are confident and in fine spirit.

CORINTH, April 10, 1862.

Immediately after the battle General Beauregard sent a flag of truce to General Grant concerning the burial of their dead. General Grant replied yesterday that, because of the warm weather, he had made heavy details for the purpose of burying the dead of both parties, and that the work was already accomplished. He, therefore, refused to receive Confederate parties within the Federal lines for that purpose. His note was respectfully addressed as follows:

"General Beauregard, commanding the Confederate Army, Mississippi."

At Monterey our courier found the Federals busy putting their camps in order and looking after the dead and wounded.

The Confederates killed are much less than was at first supposed, and the wounded are comparatively slightly hurt, as they were well protected by the timber.

The prisoners are still coming in, and number nearly four thousand, including about two hundred officers.

The Federals daily send out strong reconnoitring parties, which are constantly surprised by the Confederates, and many of them either killed or wounded.

The Confederates are holding firmly their old lines, and the men are in good condition and ready for another fight.

Our wounded have all arrived; many of them have been sent to Memphis and Oxford.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, April 15.]

Our latest advices by mail, from the great battle near Corinth, are from the Memphis *Appeal* of the 8th, containing a partial list of the killed and wounded in the battle of Sunday. The *Appeal* says the Federal loss is estimated, on the very best official authority, at 12 000 to 15,000 in killed and wounded; 2,000 to 3,000 prisoners; about 100 pieces of artillery, and 20,000 small arms, with tents, wagons, &c. *The same authority states the Confederate loss, in killed, wounded, and missing, at 5,000.*

We append the following list of casualties among the officers, as reported by a correspondent of the *Appeal*. It is merely such as the writer saw in passing over the field:

Killed—Colonel Kitt Williams, Lieutenant Colonel Tyler, Fourth Louisiana; Colonel Crows, of Memphis; Colonel Blyth, of Mississippi; Major Doken, First Tennessee; Captain Johns, Sixth Tennessee.

Wounded—General Clark, Colonel Rich, Colonel Bates, Colonel Bowen, Major Loury, Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, of Mississippi; Lieutenant Abbott, Adjutant Howell, Captain Fowler, Captain Pitman, Lieutenant Deabott, Captain Tye, Major Henry, Captain Sutherland, Lieutenant Rice, Lieutenant Dyer, the Adjutant of the Thirteenth Tennessee, Captain Wilkins, Captain Morgan, Lieutenant Bell, and Captain Crawford, of Tennessee regiments; Lieutenant Miller and Lieutenant Holmes.

Sanford's Mississippi battery was captured by the enemy, except one gun.

ATLANTA, April 11, 1862.

A gentleman who left Corinth on Wednesday night states that there was hard fighting on Sunday and Monday last, but none since. *The Federal loss was about twenty thousand.* Among their killed were Generals Buell and Wallace. This is confirmed through other sources.

Up to Wednesday night seven thousand Federal prisoners had been sent in.

General Polk's division drove five thousand of the Federals into the river. About two thousand were lost, and many officers captured.

The woods in the vicinity of the battle-ground having taken fire, many of the wounded on both sides were burnt to death.

Our forces were compelled to destroy the ammunition captured for want of transportation to remove it to a place of safety.

The Federal army, it is stated, is disorganized, and there is no prospect of a renewal of the fight.—*Despatch to Atlanta Commonwealth.*

The Result of the Battle—Peace Propositions.

[From the Norfolk Day-Book, 15th inst.]

At the present crisis, when the spirit and prowess of the Confederate arms have been so signally vindicated, is it not a favorable time for the Confederate Government to propose to the Government at Washington a cessation of the fierce and unnatural strife which has watered our soil with blood and tears, and darkened the annals of our country's history?

What dignity and sublimity in the proposition, coming from the Confederate Government, now bristling in readiness for the dire conflict which fanaticism and wrong has forced upon us!

Why not say to the Government at Washington, "We are countrymen and brothers; come, let us reason together; let us terminate this murderous controversy, and settle our difficulties without thirsting for each other's blood?"

Is not the precious blood already spilled, poured out from the hearts of brothers and countrymen, enough? Are not the hecatombs of fathers, husbands, and sons already made sufficient to appease the vile demon let loose among us?

Does not the weight of anguish which now oppresses so many weary hearts, sorrowing for their loved ones, whose death sighs have been uttered on the field of war, move the sympathy of the world? There is but one way of settling the questions at issue between us; that way is not by battle and blood. A people resolved to be free can never be subjugated; centuries of war, oceans of blood, will fail of the vile object to enslave us.

If the North has such tenderness of conscience as not to be able to bear participation in what is called the sin of our peculiar institution, then let us arrange for an honorable separation, like civilized beings—like Christian people. An absolute separation has already taken place, and every year of war widens the breach. When fully separated from us their consciences will be relieved. We will engage to attend to our own affairs, and leave the North alone in her moral glory.

Where is the man of virtue and honor, on the surface of the wide earth, informed as to the nature of our present strife, who will not rejoice at its termination? Heaven and virtuous earth must frown on the fraternal conflict now going on in our land, and must smile when the fierce struggle is ended. The South must and will be free from the shackles of the phrensied dynasty seeking to bind her; peaceably free is certainly her preference—certainly free, by whatever means, is her sure destiny.

Our Army at Pittsburg Landing.

NO FURTHER MOVEMENTS.

WHAT THE BATTLE AMOUNTED TO.

"Agate," the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from the battle-field at Pittsburg, Sunday, gives the following particulars of the doings of our army up to Wednesday, the 9th inst.:

PITTSBURG LANDING, Tenn., Wednesday Evening, April 9.

The days after the battle have been spent in burying the dead and collecting the wounded. Meantime no operations of any importance have been attempted against the enemy. Last night their rear guard was still within eight miles of us. If cavalry is ever to be of any use to us, then was the time to let it out. But no pursuit has been made. Several regiments were ordered out yesterday, on what I suppose was intended as a reconnoissance. They came up to the rebel rear guard, made a push at it, and —— came back something the worse for wear. There were certainly no signs in the movements there that the retreat was a rout.

Rebels Abandoning Provision Trains and Throwing Away Arms.

Yet the rebels abandoned large quantities of property. A mile or two out from Shiloh, (the church in the edge of our lines, where Beauregard had his headquarters,) long trains of wagons—mostly loaded with provisions—got fast in the mud. They abandoned them, but took care to go along before leaving, and break off all the tongues. They seemed to imagine that that would serve, like spiking a gun, to disable it effectually. The amount of provisions abandoned was immense. The rebels had evidently come to stay. Flour was scattered over acres on acres on either side of the road, till in places it looked as if it had snowed flour, and that the storm was heavier than had ever been seen before by the oldest inhabitant.

There were some signs, too, of rapid retreat Monday evening. In one place sabres, muskets, and accoutrements could be picked up in any quantity. Elsewhere, through the woods and along the road, were abandoned blankets, clothes, and arms of every description. At one point, in the fields a mile or two beyond our lines, they seemed to have carried out most of their dead, who were killed in the battle on Sunday, for burial. Acres were thickly dotted with the bodies.

Future Movements.

There are no present indications that we are to follow up our victory with the vigor many will doubtless expect. The army has passed through a very severe battle, in which some of its brigades and regiments, and nearly all its divisions, were more or less disorganized. Weeks will be required to put the army in as good shape as it was before the battle. The roads, too, just now, are impassable; and it is understood that General Grant is not permitted, by his orders, to pursue, or to move from his present position. It is said he could not have moved out to attack Johnston if the latter had even come and leisurely pitched his tents within three miles of our lines.

We are expecting General Halleck by Friday night or Saturday morning, to take the command in person. He may go into things with a dash, but I should doubt it yet. He is taking command of a somewhat disorganized army. He will hardly risk his first movement with it, till it is again in good condition to meet the enemy. It will take some time too for him to familiarize himself with the minuter details of his position, to learn his officers, and, in general get his bearings. At any rate, there is no possibility now of our moving till he comes.

About Buell's Forces.

General Nelson's Division, forming the advance, arrived at Savannah Saturday night and Sunday morning. Crittenden's followed soon after. McCook's marched all day Sunday to get up in time for the fight on Monday. Woods' got in just as the battle was closing. General Garfield now has a brigade in it. Thomas' Division brought up the rear, and got in on Tuesday.

Thus all the divisions of Buell's army are here, excepting Mitchell's. You doubtless know better where it is than we do.

Major General C. F. Smith.

It was a matter of universal regret that this brilliant officer was not able to participate in the battle. For several weeks he has been confined to his room, and sometimes to his bed, by a severe attack of gout and a combination of other diseases. His distinguished coolness on the battle-field, his more than a third of a century's active experience, would have gone largely to preventing the disasters of Sunday.

The Gunboats.

It is barely possible there may be some complaint about the gunboats killing our own men in the cannonade on Sunday night. It is true, I believe, that they did. An officer of one of them informs me that he estimates the number thus killed at twenty; but it was better to lose those twenty than to lose the cannonade. Firing in the dark, and in the general confusion of our lines, and the advance and change of positions during the night, it is only wonderful that they did not do more of this unavoidable damage than they did.

Under what Name.

There is no *town* of Pittsburg where the battle was fought. There is simply a tolerably good place for boats to land, at which much of the freight for the lower Tennessee, coming from Memphis and Corinth by rail, seems to have been shipped. The place is known to the people of the country simply as Pittsburg Landing, and Pittsburg Landing should be the name of the battle. As the greatest ever fought on this continent, with ten times as many troops engaged as at New Orleans, thirteen times as many as at Buena Vista, and nearly twenty thousand more than the allies had at the Alma, it deserves, at least, its proper name.

What it all Amounts to.

Was it a defeat? Certainly not. If a man attempts to knock me down, and the matter ends in my knocking him down, *I'm* not defeated. At the same time I must know how much I've hurt him, and how badly I'm hurt myself, before I can determine whether I'd better glorify over it much or not.

Johnston and Beauregard attempted to drive us into the river, and the matter ended in our driving them off the field. Certainly it was not a defeat. But was it a decisive victory? We are yet without facts sufficient to form a satisfactory opinion. If they were defeated so badly on Monday as to turn their retreat into a rout; or if the killing of Johnston, the repulse of the great army on which their last spasmodic efforts have been concentrated, and the defeat of the pet Beauregard whom they looked upon as invincible, should produce discouragement and demoralization enough in their ranks to prevent their making a firm stand at Corinth, then the victory was—*or might be made*—the most decisive of the war. But if (as is insisted by those who ought to know best, and as seemed to me, judging from all I could see and learn, to be the case,) their retreat was conducted in good order and without confusion, and if they are able to perfect their defences at Corinth, and prepare for vigorous resistance before we attack them, the greatest battle of the war, instead of deciding anything, will become mainly a success in regaining camps from which we had been driven by a surprise.

As to the fighting, the case is greatly in our favor. The rebels selected their time and place of attack, pounced upon a far inferior force, and performed a feat that military writers declare is impossible in a well-disciplined army—effected a complete surprise. A stronger combination of circumstances against us could hardly be imagined. Yet we finally repulsed them.

Comparative Losses—Killed, Wounded, Artillery, Prisoners, Etc.

Nor do the books post so badly. We all believe here that their loss in killed and wounded is considerably larger than ours. Certainly it is no less. They took a good many guns, but we took them all back again on Monday, and a few of theirs beside, including at least one fine steel rifled piece.

The balance of prisoners is against us. They took at one swoop the chief portions of three regiments. At various other times they picked isolated fragments of companies and squads. Altogether they must have from three to four or five thousand of our men. And to head the list, they have one of our division generals. We, on the other hand, took comparatively few. We have no definite figures yet, but five hundred, I should think, would cover the whole number. We have, however, a large number of their wounded, who are doubtless regarded as prisoners of war, though not included in this estimate. They carried off what wounded they could on Sunday, but on Monday they were forced to leave many to fall into our hands.

Our tents, too, are badly damaged, and much of the camp equipage is destroyed. The rebels occupied all our camps but one on Sunday night. Trunks were plundered, and private property was mostly destroyed; much, however, was left uninjured, especially the camps were not burned, as would certainly have been done if the rebels had not expected to hold what they had gained, and to use at their leisure the spoils they had gained. But on both Sunday and Monday the battle raged through the camps, and, of course, the tents were riddled with balls. Many of those exposed are thus rendered worthless.