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WHOLESALE HOUSES 27 AND 54-INCH SUPERFINE INDIGO-BLUE SATINETS.

SKY-BLUE KERSEYS, BLACK CADET AND OXFORD Do PRINTED Do, in variety. BLACK AND FANCY MIXED DOESKINS.

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IM STORB, AND FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH LEA.

198 AND 130 CHESTNUT STREET MILLINERY GOODS.

1862. SPRING. 1862

(Successors to Lincoln, Wood, & Nichols,)

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET, Mana war in Store a complete stock

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, SILK BONNETS,

STRAW AND PALM-LEAP HATS, &c. To which they respectfully invite the attention of the former patrons of the house and the trade generally. mar12-2m

SPRING. M. BERNHEIM,

No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET, Has now in store, and is daily receiving, the lates

RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS. WREATHS, SILKS, CRAPES, LACES,

MILLINERY GOODS. To which he respectfully invites the attention of the TRADE.

PRICES LOW.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS. ROSENHEIM, BROOKS. & Co.,

NO. 431 MARKET STREET, Maye new open—and to which daily additions are made. USUAL HANDSOME VABIETY

RIBBONS. Bonnet Materials, Flowers, RUOHES. GERAW AND FANCY BUNNETS. MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, FLATS, SHAKER HOODS, a

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 Block of SPRING MILLINERY GOODS,

mhl3-3m] AT LOW PRINES. WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

H. FRANCISCUS. 433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRALER IN

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. Always on hand, a full Stock of Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Meabures, Brooms, WHICKS,

FANOY BASKETS, WALL, SCRUB, and SWEEPING BRUSHES. LOOKING-GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER, Mats, Keelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes, WASH BOARDS, BOLLING and CLOTHES PINS. FLOOR and TABLE OIL CLOTHS. SCHOOL, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS. Glods, Battows, Carriages, Hobby Horses, &c., &c. All Goods sold at LOWEST NET CASH PRICES.

BLINDS AND SHAUES BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the City at the LOWEST PRICES. STORE SHADES LETTERED. Repairing premptly attended to.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS. WM. H. RICHARDSON HAS REMOVED TO 500 MARKET STREET,

Bouthwest sorner of Pirth. And offers a beautiful assortment of

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, TENTS, AND CANES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. mh28-1m

HATS AND CAPS. Nos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, AROVE 1862. SPRING STUCK 1862. COMPLETE. Have new open their usual C. H. GARDEN & Co., LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK HATS, CAPS, AND FURS; STRAW GOODS, FANCY SILK AND STRAW BUNNETS, Artificial Flowers; Buches, Feathers, &c.,

Armoin Flowers, Bucaus, a satisfies, 30.

20. 909 and 602 MARKET Street, 8. W. Corner 8

BIXTH Street.

BIXTH Street.

The lowest prices. Cash and prompt "time duyers" are
particularly invited to examine our stock. mhi-2m CHINA AND QUEENSWARE. BOYD & STROUD, NO. 32 NOBTH FOURTH STREET,

(Four doors below the Merchants' Hotel,) Now offer to country merchants a large stock of CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENSWARE.

CABINET FURNITURE. ABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LIARD TABLES, MOORE & CAMPION.

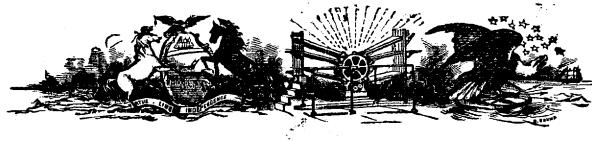
No. 261 South SECOND Street, is connection with their extensive Cabinet B now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPHOVED OUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.

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.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &o.

FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.
FARE & SECTION.
Importers, 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourthming. PESKS, SHOW CASES, OFFICE

and School Furniture, for sale and made to order.



VOL. 5.—NO. 221.

JEWELRY, &c. CLARK'S TO THE GENTLEMEN OF PHI-ONE DOLLAR STORE, 802 CHESTNUT STREET.

NEW GOODS, NEW STYLES, AND NEW PRICES. For ONE DOLLAB you can buy any one of the fol-Sets of Silver Plated Tea Spoons. " Forks.

" Cream

Waiter.

" Drinking Cup.

Gold Plated Vest Chain, all styles.

" Sugar Sifter.

" Chatelaine,

Bracelet,

Ladies' or Gentlemen's Port Monnaie, Cubas, Bags, Purses, &c., &c., &c. All Goods warranted as represented. We have on hand a large assortment of Pootograph Albums, Mantel Clocks, Travelling Bags, and fold Jewslry, which we are dealing off at cost. The attention of the trade respectfully solicited.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

M. L. HALLOWELL & Co.,

333 MARKET and 27 NORTH FOURTH STS.,

Wholesale Dealers in

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

"JAYNE'S MARBLE BUILDING,"

CHESTNUT STREET,

Offer for the remainder of the season, at Wholesale only

DRESS GOODS.

COST OF IMPORTATION.

LOW PRICES.

A well-selected assortment of other goods in their line, many of which will be sold at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

ABBOTT, JOHNES, & CQ.,

527 MARKET STREET,

Have now open an entirely new and attractive stock is

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND

DRESS GOODS.

WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES,

SHAWLS, &c., &c.,

BILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.

A. W. LITTLE & Co.

1862, SPRING, 1862.

RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS.

NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

Merchants visiting this city to purchase Day

purchasers unequalled by any other house in

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

THOS. MELLOR & Co.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS,

BACE, PHILADELPHIA,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Also, a full assortment of

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAINS.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN YARNS,

433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street.

Bayers will find a full Stock of

COTTON, LINEN, AND WOOLLEN

CARPET CHAIN,

COTTON YARN,

TWIST, FILLING, WADDING, BATTING,

THE YARRS, TWINES, CANDLE WICE,

COVERLET YARM, BROOM TWINES, SHOE TERRADS 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.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVE STONES at very reduced prices at Marble Works of A STEINMETZ, RIDGE Avenue, below Rieventh Breet.

COTTON LAPS,

PHILADELPHIA.

H. FRANCISCUS,

To which they invite the special attention of buyers.

LINENS, SHIRT FRONTS,

WHITE GOODS, AND

40 and 42 North THIRD Street.

SANTEE, & CO.,

EMBROIDERIES.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

TAMES, KENT,

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

Philadelphia.

mh19-8m

Goods will find our Stock large

and admirably assorted, and at

Low Figures. In certain classes

of Goods we offer inducements to

To which they invite the attention of the trade.

SPRING STOCK

mhlf-tf No. 325 MABKET ST.

SPRING. 1862.

their ATTRACTIVE STOCK of recently-purchased

At prices generally much under

Pin and Brops, all styles

D. W. CLARK'S

ONE DOLLAR STORE.

609 CHESTNUT Atreet

" Studs and Buttons, " "
" Solitary Sloave Button, all styles.

It having been next to an impossibility, hereto fore, 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 " Desert " Knife and Fork. REALLY REASONABLE PRICES, we have, at the earnest solicitation of our patrons, organized, " Butter Knives. connection with our extensive Ready-Made Silver Plated Sugar Bowl.
" " Butter Dish.
" Molassos Pitcher. sles-Rooms, a complete CUSTOMER DEPART-MENT, in which the prominent features are, lst. Fine and Medium Materials, made up in irst-class styles; 2d. Unexceptionable Fitting Garments

3d. Prices FAR LOWER THAN HAS BEEN CUSTOMARY: 4th. A corps of the most celebrated cutters in An extensive assortment of the choicest imported and domestic fabrics from the New York and Philadelphia markets, suitable for Coats, Pants,

CLOTHING,

A CARD.

LADELPHIA AND VICINITY.

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 visic is solicited. WANAMAKER & BROWN,

MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,

"OAK HALL," S. E cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

NEW CARPETING.

JAMES H. ORNE. 626 CHESTNUT STREET,

We have just received, by late arrivals from Europe, some new and choice varieties of CARPETING, com-FRENCH AUBUSON Square Carpets. ENGLISH AXMINSTERS, by the Yard and in entire Carpets. CROSSLEY'S 6.4 and 3-4 wide Velvets.

Tapestry Brussels. Brussels Carpeting. Also, a large variety of CROSSLEY'S and other makes. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, From 87 c. to \$1 Per Yd. Our assortment comprises all the best makes of Threeply and Ingrain Carpeting, which, together with a general variety of goods in our line, will be offered at the low-

OIL CLOTH FOR FLOORS, From one to eight yards wide, cut to any Size. FRESH MATTINGS. By late arrivals from China we have a full assortment WHITE AND COLORED MATTINGS OF ALL WIDTHS.

JAMES H. ORNE, 626 CHESTNUT. GLEN ECHO MILLS, GEBMANTOWN, PA.

MICCAPILLANT & CO.

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS 509 CHESTNUT STREET.

(Opposite Independence Hall,) CARPETINGS.

QIL CLOTHS, &c. We have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpetings of our own and other makes, to which we call the atten-

FOURTH-STREET CARPET STORE, ABOVE CHESTNUT, J. T. DELACROIX Invites attention to his Spring Importation of CARPETINGS.

Comprising every style, of the Newest Patterns and Dadona, in UELUET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY URUS-ELS, IMPERIAL TRREE-PLY, and INGRAIN Oddpetings.

Venetian and Damask Staib Carpetings.
Scotch Bag and List Carpetings.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, in avery width.
COCOA and CANTON MATTINGS.
DOOR-MATS, RUGS, SHEEF SKINS,
DRUGGETS, and CRUMB CLOTHS.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
LOW FOR CASH.

J. T. DELACROIX, 47 South FOURTH Street. mh5-4m NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE. NO. 519 CHESTNUT STREET, (OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE,) Have received, per steamer Edinburgh, and other SPRING IMPORTATION OF NEW CARPETINGS:

CROSSLEY'S YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE YELVETS, 9-4 MEDALLION DG., ENGLISH BRUSSELS, EXTEA-QUALITY TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS CARPETS, WITH BORDEES,

INGRAIN AND THREE-PLY CARPETINGS, of 500 PS. J. CROSSLEY & SON'S TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, FROM 871 TO \$1 PR. YD.. Together with a complete assortment of OIL CLOTHS,
STAIR AND FLOOR DRUGGETS,

All of new, choice selections, and AT MODERATE PRICES. J. F. & E. B. ORNE. mb3-tf OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS. HAZLETT, LATHROP, & LYONS, No. 414 MARKET and 409 MERCHANT STREETS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS,

SIERY, LACES, TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS,

Among which will be found a more than usually attrac-COMBS, BRUSHES, &c., Are now opening and receiving a new and choice stock LADIES' DRESS GOODS: in the above line, to which attention of buyers is in-MERRIMACK AND OOCHEOO PRINTS,

MILITARY GOODS. SKY-BLUE KERSEYS,

DARK-BLUE KERSEYS, DARK-BLUE INFANTRY CLOTHS, INDIGO-BLUE CAP CLOTHS, BKY-BLUE CASSIMERES, (New Regulation for Officers' Pants.) WHITE DOMET FLANNILS. CANTON FLANNELS, 100z., 120z., & 150s. TENT DUCK.

All warranted United States Army standard FOR SALE BY ALFRED SLADE & CO., 40 South FRONT Street, and 39 LETITIA Street Philadelphia. fel8-tmy1 LOOKING GLASSES.

TAMES S. EARLE & SON. MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTRES LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, FINE ENGBAVINGS, PIOTURE AND PORTRAIT PRANTS, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS, EARLE'S GALLERIES, 816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1862.

Every thing, you see, continues to be referred to

the late Prince Albert. It being impossible, she

says, that she can do the opening herself, she commissions that ceremony to be appointed by the

Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Canterbury,

the Lord Chancellor, Earl of Derby, and Viscount

Palmerston. Official persons of domestic and

foreign manufacture will have places provided for

them in the procession, and reserved seats. They

must appear in uniform, official, or Court dress.

They are to meet in the Central South Court, walk

to the west dome, and " here will be a chair of

State, and, after a verse of the National Anthem

has been sung, an Address will be received. The

oast dome, where the musical performances will

to the Throne at the west dome, a prayer will be

lujah chorus and the National Anthem will b

sung. The opening of the Exhibition will be de-

clared by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cam-

bridge." You will observe that all will have to

and the Switzers were expected to bend the knee

It is said that the Koh-i-noor will again be ex-

hibited, and it suggested that the Crown regalia

from the Tower shall be shown in the same case

with the great diamond. The Crown jewels are

valued at something over a million sterling. There

is a precedent, and no mean one, for exhibiting

them, as the Queen of Spain allowed her Grown

ewels-diadem and sceptre included-to be shown,

from May to October, in the Great Exhibition of

George Francis Train is in hot water at this mo-

ment. He came to England with the determined

purpose of introducing passenger railway cars, and,

after much trouble, was allowed to try the experi-

ment at Birkenhead—a new town, lately made a

Parliamentary borough, as exactly opposite Liver-pool as Brooklyn is opposite New York, or Camden opposite Philadelphia. The road was made, and

has been such a great success that few Birkenhead-

ites would care to return to the old jog-trot, rum-

ble-tumble, shake-the-bones omnibus system. It

was expected that on this success at Birkenhead

the system would be eagerly taken up in all the

large towns But Mr. Train, however well acquainted he may be with his own country, had to

learn a great deal about England, John Bull has

a morbid dislike to change, even when it is im-

provement, and, as Washington Irving said, clings to

abuses, because "they are good old abuses." To revolutionize city travel, on Mr. Train's plan, is

not a thing to be done here in a few months, or

even a few years. Besides, several trading in-

terests are opposed to it. The omnibus proprietors,

who have largely invested capital in their business,

and whose "plant" would be rendered valueless by

the change, are dead against it. They might have

been conciliated, early in the day, by offering to

give them an interest in the novelty, by distributing

a certain number of shares in the passenger-rail-

way company among them. Mr. Train, I fear,

went too much "on his own book," and believed

that the actual and obvious superiority of his sys-

tem should, of itself, have removed all objections

to its introduction. Had he employed a few popu-

lar local lawyers, who had influence in their dis-

tricts, there would have been no trouble. Mr.

Train, with his wondrous energy, relied too much

on himself. Let him wait a little, and he will see

Mr. Train proceeded to London, where he suc-

The thing was a success—a great success—and

and cab owners. Not so with some of the local or

muddling and meddling set of ignoramuses, who

as Broad street in your Quaker City. The Com-

mittee asserted the principle that the vestry

rails are roughed, so as to prevent slipping, and the

upon the same level as the surface of the road

and that, as proved by experience in America and

Birkenhead, the passenger cars are vastly superior to the old omnibuses. The vestry adopted this re-

commendation, and, about a year ago, entered into

contract with Mr. Train that he should lay down

such a tramway within three months, indemnify-

ing them against all indictments or actions for lay-

ing it down, and also against the expenses of re-

moving and replacing it if he should be required so

to do. The tramway was completed in September

1861, and the trains began to run. In six or eight

weeks after, however, certain parties (no doubt in

the omnibus interest), preferred an indictment

against Mr. Train and the vestry, for laying down

the iron tramway on the highway, and for making

it dangerous to the public. In short, to try the

The trial came on yesterday, at Kingston-upon-Thames, at Surrey Assizes, before Chief Justice

Erle and a special jury, and excites much attention.

There is the following large array of counsel: Mr.

M. Chambers, Q. C.; Mr. Hawkins, Q. C., and Mr.

Joyce, for the prosecution; Mr. Bovill, Q. C.; Mr.

Knapp, and Mr. C. Pollook, for the defendant

Train; and Mr. Lush, Q. C.; Mr. Sergeant Ballan-

tine, and Mr. Garth, for the other defendants. It

tioned the vestry in favor of the tramway, while

400 persons opposed it; and that the vestry had

formally sanctioned the laying down of the iron

rails. Some witnesses testified that it was not pos-

sible to keep the flanges level with the road; that

the stone part was worn away, while the iron flanges

remained; that thus the repair of the road would

be interfered with, and that it would not be safe, for

traffic, the level of the surface constantly varying;

flanges off on the lower and softer materials, tend-

ed to make deeper cuts and ruts in the road, and

They admitted that the carriages were very com-

fertable to ride in, and that they ran easier and

There cannot be the slightest doubt that, among

speeches in favor of the American Union. Some of

thus wear it more away.

and the action of wheels, passing from the iron

came out in evidence that 11,500 persons had peti-

right of running passenger cars.

document does not state.

offered by the Bishop of London, and the Halle-

sion will then move down the nave to the

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1862. OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM LONDON. The Budget-Mr. Gladstone's Mountain in Labor-Twelve Columns of Verbolity-The Naval Panic-Bernal Osborne's Motion-In-efficiency of the British Admiralty Lords-Iron-clad War Ships: Palmerston abuses Monitor" and "Merrimac"—England's take place after which the procession will return Iron Navy for 1364-Construction of Seaboard Forts to be Suspended-The Wooden Walls all Useless - Napoleon's Iron-clad Navy_England of his Mercy-Invention of the "Monitor" claimed for an Euglish Cautain-Ericsson's Priority Undeniable-The Great Exhibition-To be Opened by Commission—The Koh-i-noor to be Shown Again pay homise to the Throne, much as William Tell Queen of Spain's Jewels-G. F. Train Under Trial at Survey Assizes for Laying Iron Tramways-History of the Case-Verdict Not Rendered-Train's Americanism

Unpopular in England, [Correspondence of The Press.] LONDON, April 5, 1862. Mr. Gladstone has made his financial statement, alias opened The Budget, for the year 1862-3, and has somewhat realized the old fable of the moun-tain producing a mouse. What he had to say might have been spoken in twenty minutes,-namely, that there was a deficiency of over a million sterling in the year's revenue; that he expected & Might excess, the other way, next year; that the tax would be taken off hops and added on boor; that the duty on playing cards would be reduced from one shilling a pack to three pence, and that the wine duties would be slightly modified. It took Gladstone soveral hours to spin out these few facts, and his speech, which was inexpressibly wearisome, fills nearly twelve columns of small type in The Times. When he sat down, with the air of a man who had done something very grand, a titter ran through the House, which was very crowded. It is Gladstone's first failure, but a terrible one. The Times gravely condoles with him on it,-the sympathy probably coming from his colleague, Mr. Robert Lowe, (one of the Times' editors,) who has

an eye after Gladstone's place, and, indeed, thinks himself equal to any office in the Government. Poor Lowe, nearly as blind as a bat and with eyes like an Albino's, is far inferior in every thing to Gladstone, though the latter has made a poor speech. Lowe never made one good one. The Naval Panic is upon us, as a nation, very powerfully. As Captain Ericsson intended, the Monitor has given a warning to the British Admiralty. Last night, there was a debate, from seven o'clock to half past one, on Mr. Osborne's motion, That it is expedient to suspend the construction of the proposed forts at Spithead until the value of iron-roofed gunboats for the defence of our ports and roadsteads shall have been fully considered.' Mr. Osborne overhauled the short-comings of the Admiralty, declaring that now, in America, Capt. Rodman was designing a gun of 20 inchesshore, which will throw a shell of 900 pounds or a solid ball of 1,000 pounds, and that, after the British

Government had spent three millions sterling upon the Armstrong gun, with a view of trying to pierce armor plated vessels, the only weapon with which that result had been obtained was the old 68pounder. Then he gave the recent example of the Monitor and Merrimac. He declared that the Monitor, built in three months, at a cost of only £60,000, was not the invention of Captain Ericsson, , but of one Captain Coles, in England He denied, very strongly, the Government assertion that a vessel was now building in England on the Coles plan, which had been over six years before the Admiralty. He wound up by insisting that iron-clad steamers and batteries were better and

cheaper coast defences than any forts. Palmerston, speaking for the Government, said for models, for, he said, "though the Monitor and Merrimac were well enough adapted for the smooth water in which they had to act, yet those who happened to look at the report which was published, as coming from America, would see that the crews of those ships were very nearly sufficated, because, being very low in the water, and confined below, they had not sufficient air when the action began; and, moreover, the decks were so near the water's edge, that, in the case of Ericsson's vessel, the gen in roughish weather, got over and came down the funnel, so that there was a chance of all going to the bottom." He bragged of the number of iron-clad vessels in the British service, and the number on hand, declaring that, in 1864, England would have "sixteen iron-clad' ships, of different sizes, but all of a very respectacle and formidable character"-but omitted to montion that the Warrtor, even without her crew, ammunition, and provisions on board, is so deep in the water (twentyeight feet) that she cannot go into Portsmouth ex cept in a spring tide! Finally, he agreed, on the part of the Government, to suspend the construction of the forts at Spithead, until further information about iron-clad vessels be obtained, for the purpose of applying the money in the construction of iron ships. It subsequently was admitted that the Government plan was to cut down five steam war ships, iron-plate them, and introduce the cupola-

system. These vessels will draw 26 feet in the water. The building of any more "Wooden Walls" is to be stopped.

It is worth notice that, whereas England calculates on having only sixteen iron plated vessels, of all sizes, in two years' time, France has a greater number, all full sized, at this moment. In fact, the Warrior, Defence, and Black Prince constitute the whole of England's present iron-clad navy. Were Napoleon so disposed, he could, at any time, steam an iron-clad battery up the Thames. the Mersey, the Clyde, the Forth, the Solent, the Liffey, the Humber, &c., and simultaneously shell London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburg, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Dublin, Hull, and Bristol. In the above debate, Lord Clarence Paget, Navy Secretary, said, "It is said that the Americans, in the course of a few months, plated this Monitor, and we in this country are behind hand [hear]; but supposing we were at war to morrow, do you suppose we could not put forward our energies and create Monitors by the dozen in a few months? We have given large estimates, and I believe in these estimates we are gradually proparing and adapting our fleet to the wants of the

day." Perhaps they could do it. But they don't They do things "gradually," you see. Not only Mr. Osborne, but also Lord Palmerston, Sir John Packington, and Lord Clarence Paget, insisted, in this debate, that the Monitor was invented, not by John Ericsson but by Cowper P. Coles, of the British navy. I call this impertinent and unfaithful language, for, in yesterday's Times, before the debate came off, appeared a short letter from Captain Erlesson, stating that as far back as 1854, he sent his plans for such a vessel as the Monitor, cupola and all, to the Emperor of the French. It is scarcely likely that Captain Eriosson

smoother than the omnibuses. But the objection, would declare this, if untrue, for then it would at raised by the prosecution, was that the iron rail caused danger or difficulty to the general traffic of once be authoritatively denied on the part of the the public. The chief witness was Mr. Greig, In a long letter to The Times, this morning, Cap-Clerk of the Peace for the county, in front of whose tain Coles communicates the date and progress of residence the tramway ran. He stated that driving his plan. He says that his first vessel, proposed to from Westminster bridge, on his proper side, he the British Admiralty in March, 1855, "was on the almost always found it necessary to go on the tramsame principle as the Monitor, having a double way, and his wheels clung to the flanges, so that it bottom, light draught of water, with a power of giving an increased immersion when under fire; was difficult to get off; going in the other direction, towards London-bridge, he crossed the tramway at right angles, and he always suffered from severe sharp at both ends; a formidable prow; her rudder and screw protected (a most important point) by a wrenches. He had not had any accidents himself, projection of iron; the only difference being that but he had seen traces of accidents. He had seen cabs, &c., damaged with their wheels off, on the the tower is hemispherical instead of cylindrical, sides of the tramway, but could not say that the and was not on a turn-table, she being designed for accidents had arisen from the tramway. The Judge the purpose of attacking stationary forts in the c and Black seas, when a part would have adexpressed himself dissatisfied with hearsay, and mitted of sufficient training from the vessel itself inexact evidence such as this, and his ing, hitherto, has been in favor of Mr. Train. The trial, which lasted the whole of yesterday, turning with great rapidity, and so that the expense and complication of the turn-table became un-necessary." To this hour, the Admiralty has will be resumed to-day, and may not be concluded not built one vessel on Coles' plan. Notwithuntil Monday. On its result hangs the whole quesstanding Captain Ericeson's priority—as 1854 is eartion so important to Mr. Train-can iron tramways be legally laid on English highways? Public lier than 1855 - Captain Cowper P. Coles says: "I think it will be apparent, from what has been said opinion seems in favor of them. and from a comparison of the two drawings, that this invention is of English origin, and I claim it illiberal persons in England, and especially in and for this country. I do so the more strongly after about London, there exists a feeling strongly anta-Captain Ericsson's letter to The Times of to day gonistic to Mr. Train, on account of his spirited Most probably it will be proclaimed as English, though invented in New York. Though the electhese unavoidably touched on the apparent neglitric telegraph was used between Washington and Baltimore, long before it was set up in England, it would be hard to persuade John Buil that it is not wholly an original English adaptation of science. The Great Exhibition, I repeat, is likely to turn out a great fiasco. The building, constructed on the plans of a sea-captain, who is ignorant of the first principles of architecture, is one of the ugliest buildings in London-a huge barn with dumpy domes. Across the Channel, in Dublin, there is a

interest in the success of an undertaking, in pro-

small indeed.

gence of the British Government in respect to breaches of its proclaimed neutrality. (**655618 loading in British ports with arms, ammunition, &c., for the rebel South,) and John Bull has put his back up, in wrath, at any foreigner presuming to pass comments upon the conduct of the Government. I have heard it declared, over and over again, that if Mr. Train had simply minded his business-matters and not taken to political-speech making, there would have been but slight and easiword which describes it. Our satirical friend, ly removable objections to his tramways. Well, he Paddy, would call it a great gazebo: this is a threes not the first man who has suffered for his patriotsyllabled word, (ga re-bo,) etymology unknown, signifying a huge building with a minimum of ism. In the trial now on hand, he comes, irrespec tive of politics, before a learned, liberal-minded, eauty or comfort. The arrivals from foreign counand just judge, and instead of having an ordinary, tries, hitherto, are larger than from British manuwill be tried by a special jury, always consisting of facturers. These last will not send in until the roof, independent gentlemen. The result is looked for of glass, be made water-tight. From Australia the show will be great; from the United States very with the greatest anxiety, and is expected to be in Mr. Train's favor. He is a man of surprising onergy, and, if he can establish his passengers cars A public notice was published this week, to the wherever needed, must speedily realize a large for effect that "the Queen, being anxious to mark her

moting which the Prince Consort had taken a GREAT credit is given to the Merrimae for demost active part, has notified her wish that the opening of the Exhibition should bear as much as docks. Ought the degree of docked her be conformed by the degree of docked her by the docked her by th possible the character of a national ceremony." ferred upon her captain?

LETTERS FROM FLORIDA.

Incertitude of the People-They Fear the Rebels-Assured of our Protection-Meeting of Loyal Citizens in the Court House-General Sherman Approves the Resolutions-Start-ling Rumors-Expedition in Search of the Steamer St. Marys and Yacht America-The or Raised, at will-Arrival of General Sherman-Com. Rodgers Takes Exercise-Over-board-Hoisting the Stars and Stripes-A Rebel Regiment Withdrawn-Brigadier General Wright Arrived from Fernandina, with the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania-How to Direct your Letters-Skirmishes-Guerillas and Regulators Forming-Fifteen Hundred Rebels in an Entrenched Camp-Attempted Surprise by Goats. Cerrespondence of The Press.]

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, March 29, 1862. It gives me great pleasure to record the marked change that has been exhibited by the people of East Florida since I last wrote (17th instant). Up to that date they were in a state of the most fearful incertitude and anxiety, caused by an ignorance of before Geisler's cap, placed upon a pole in the market place of Altorf! By whom the Address our intentions concerning them, and a painful knowledge of the rebel threats to exterminate all (to the Throne?) will be presented or received, the those that remained behind. Confusion and terror reigned, and, in their silly endeavors to please both factions, they committed themselves doubly, and justified the severe remarks then indulged in. Since then, they have been assured of our continued protection, and have come boldly out for the Union, not hesitating to admit their past errors, and atone for them by furnishing us all the information and assistance in their power. Many of those that fied have returned, and others are constantly coming coming in.

Desertions from the regiments outside are numerous; squads of four and five arrive frequently. A large meeting of the loyal citizens was held in the court-house (this is the seat of justice for Duval county), and strong Union resolutions passed, copies of which were laid before General Sherman and approved. Everything is prospering, and ere long balmy Florida will be totally reclaimed. Reports reach us, to-day, that Pensacola and Tallahassee are in possession of the Federal forces. They come from reliable sources, although unconfirmed. On the 17th the United States steamer Ellen and the captured steamer Darlington, accompanied by a launch and cutter from the Wabash, all under command of Lieutenaut Commanding T. H. Stevens, of the Ottawa, started, up the broad St. John's, after the sunken iron steamer St. Mary's and the celebrated yacht America. Yesterday morning ment hospitals the lives of many brave men will be they returned, after an absence of eleven days, saved. with the noble and once invincible little craft in tow. What a strange and varied history she possesses! After all her brilliant victories and past

associations, to be fished out of rebel mud is indeed a stained page.

She was found submerged in water sixteen feet deep in a small creek, near Dunn's Lake, about one hundred miles above Jacksonville. The cabin is somewhat injured, otherwise she is unharmed. I believe I mentioned in a former letter that she was intended to convey Messrs Mason, Slidell, & Co. to Havana, but being unused for that purpose, remained here until our arrival off the St. John's bar, when she was towed up the river and sunk in Day's creek by means of augur holes bored in her planking. Nearly all the sails, rigging, furniture, etc., will be recevered. The St. Mary's was not seen, but her locality has been ascertained; an expedition will be sent in a few days to raise her. It is said that valves have been placed in her sides by which she can be sunk and raised at will. If they his plans generally adopted all over this United can be found, she can easily be floated. On the 19th, General Sherman came up on the Cosmo: ceeded in getting a sort of permission to lay down a politan and remained until the 21st. Commander Rogers also arrived with the naval mails, having rowed in his gig from the flag ship outside the bar popular with the public. Not so with the omnibus a distance of twenty seven miles. On the 20th, the steamer Pembina went to Mayport; while steamperochial boards, composed of petty shopkeepers, a ling down the river, one of the sailors fell overboard and was rescued with much difficulty. On the 21st the stars and stripes were hoisted, for the first time objected, because, in sooth, Mr. Train was not always fawning on them. Wright's headquarters, formerly the residence of Colonel J. P. Sanderson, a prominent rebel official Mary's, Lambeth, strongly recommended the whose entire family are even now luxuriating in vestry to adopt Mr. Train's proposal to lay down the North. The flag was found in the possession of

a passenger car tramway on the road leading from Westminster Bridge to Kennington Park. This is a lady of the town. The "Twentieth Mississippi Volunteer Regia straight road about two miles long, and as broad ment," which has been stationed at Fernandina Brunswick, and more recently near this place, has been withdrawn and ordered to Tennessee. From governing the parish, have as much right to lay the many accounts of "another splendid victory," every few days, in the Southwest, that reach us, down an iron as a stone road, provided it does not interrupt the public traffic or be productive of their services will certainly be needed there. The danger; that from the liron tramroad "there regiment is large, well armed, and well drilled, would be no obstruction to the ordinary traffic, but. much superior to those that remain. on the contrary, the facilities of transit are in-Last Monday afternoon Brigadier General H. cressed. The rails are laid down almost at a level Wright and staff arrived from Fernandina in the with the pavement, and so constructed as to present transport Cosmopolitan. He was accompanied by no ridge of any kind; and the whole surface of the road is just as available for ordinary traffic as it would be if no line of rail were laid down;" that no danger to the traffic could be apprehended. The ridge to contain the sides of the wheels does not project upwards more than five eighths of an inch. while at the same time the lines of rails are kept

the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Yolunteer Regiment, Colonel H. R. Guss. This regiment numbers nearly nine hundred men, rank and file, and is in fine condition. Although very young in the service, they are under good discipline and quite proficient in the manual of arms. Colonel Guss drills them daily in person, and the way they scatter the light, dry sand when on the "double quick" rivals the transit of Cape Island on an excursion day. The hospital, in charge of Drs. Everhart and Miller, (two noble surgeons,) has about thirty inmates, among them Captain Cummins and Lieut. Morton, of Delaware county. I will here say that letters and packages intended for members of the regiment should be directed to Jacksonville, Fla., via New York and Port Royal, as they will probably remain here some time. We have had several slight skirmishes and alarms

among the pickets recently. The most important occurred last Tuesday, between 2 and 3 A. M., when a body of rebels, 60 or 70 in number, composed of detachments of twelve picked men from each company in the immediate neighborhood, advanced, surrounded, and fired on one of our picket guard stationed in a small brick church near the T. A. J. G. R. R., about two miles out of town. It seems that the guard were "caught napping," and of seven men one was killed, one dangerously wounded, and three captured. A small relief party under command of Lieut. Tuttle coming up succeeded in taking two of the rebels prisoners, killing their commanding officer, Lieut. Strange, of Lake City, and wounding severely Lieut. Haddock. Attogether it was a very exciting affair, and demonstrated to our soldiers the murderous character of our enemy. Som! Indian by birth and association, they will prove very troublesome. Guerilla and "Regulator" bands are being formed in great numbers. There are about 1,500 men in an entrenched camp, at Brandt's plantation,

fifteen miles distant. 27th.-Last night there was another alarm among the pickets. It was very dark and quiet. About half past eleven stealthy footsteps were heard by a vigilant picket, gradually approaching his beat. The grass rustled, the dead twigs snapped, and soon several dark forms were seen creeping along on their hands and knees; the alarm was quietly though rapidly given, and as the enemy drew a few feet nearer, a terrible volley was poured into them. Fear of reinforcements prevented an examination until early the next erning, when, search being made, a sad sight presented itself; stretched out upon the cold damp ground, a few rods distant from our brave guard's station, lay six ferocious goats. All has been quiet since that tragic night. Weather becoming more pleasant. I will write again in a few days CHESTER.

Departure of the Seneca-All Quiet-The People becoming mars Loyal Election for Civil Officers - Sherman's Battery - The British Steamer Gladiator: Her Cargo transferred to Rebel Steamers: 40,000 En-JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 3, 1862.

The Seneca leaves this afternoon for Hilton

Head, and will take the mails from this point. Since last date all has been quiet along the lines. The rebels are increasing their forces, but have made no advances. The people are becoming better Unionists every day. Their number is also increasing. An election for civil officers-mayor, councils, do -will be held on the 7th instant, the late municipal government being disrupted. The celebrated Sherman's Battery arrived by the Cosmopolitan last Saturday. It is attached to the Third Brigade, E. C. It consists at present of four pieces—two Parrott rifled guns, and two rifled howitzers, all very light-sixty men, and same number of horses. Captain Ransan is in

command. It is stated, on most excellent authority, that the ferred from Nassau, N. P., to Smyrna, Fla., by the rebel steamers Carolina and Cecile. I have been told by a rebel soldier (deserter) that it includes, besides much powder, thirty thousand or forty thousand Enfield rifles! These have now passed up through Florida into the Confederate arsenals by small bodies of troops stationed here for that

There are now four gunboats—the Ottawa, Seneca, Pembina, and Ellen—here, besides five schooners, the transport Belvidere, and the yacht America. The weather is as warm as June in Pennsylvania. Time is up. I must close. CHESTER.

THE CALIFORNIA WOOL CROP.—A correspondent of the Pacific Sentenel estimates the number of sheep in California at 2 000,000, and the average amount of fleece on each at three pounds—giving an annual crop of 6,000,000 pounds, with a rapidly increasing tendency. An iron gun-carriage for a five hundred pounder gun is in course of construction at the Watertown (Massachusette) Arsenal. It will be completed in a few days, and will weigh twenty-five tons.

TWO CENTS.

LETTER FROM FORTRESS MONROE. A Supposed Conflogration at Norfolk The Monster Evidently Injured—The Great Guns -Justice to a Loyal Man-The Recent Skirmish-The Wounded to be Brought Here -Ice Wanted in the Hospitals-Improved Tent-The Censorship Abolished-A New Wrinkle for Correspondents, &c.

Correspondence of The Press.] FORTRESS MONROE, April 18, 1962. A bright light as of an extensive conflagration was visible in the direction of Norfolk, about nine o'clock last evening. It is thought by many that some of the buildings have been fired by the Union men there. The love for the old flag is not dead yet in the South, and many of its prominent citizens are anxiously waiting for the capture of Nor-folk to be released from the reign of terror. The rebel monster has not made her appearance and it is now the settled opinion that she has been seriously damaged. She is not expected for two or three weeks, but everything is ready should she at-

tempt to pass the fort. The firing of the great guns-the "Union" and the "Lincoln"—attracts a great deal of attention. They are the chief hons of the place. Their enormous size renders them objects of curiosity, which has been greatly heightened by the reports that have been sent, all over the country concerning their merits. The fifteen inch shell and solid shot are ugly looking things, and a shell weighing 300 pounds bursting in a crowd of rebels would most likely hurt somebody. The story which has been put affoat by a certain New York sheet that Mr. Moody, the sutler of this

post, was assaulted by an officer, and that his loyalty to the Government was doubted, is atterly untrue, being manufactured out of the whole cloth. The loyalty of Mr. M. has never been questioned. It is stated that, in the skirmish which took place near Yorktown, thirty-three men had been killed and about eighty wounded. It is not known what regiments were engaged. The wounded are reported to be on the way here. The weather for two or three days has been suitry and oppressive, and summer clothing is now at a

Ice at present is an unknown article. If some Yankee would send down a few schooner louds of the article he would make a very handsome spec. by the operation. Without ice, the sick in the hospitals will very soon begin to suffer. The Government, however, will take care that ice shall be supplied to all accessible points. By its use in all Govern-

An improved shelter tent is on exhibition here. which seems to have many advantages. It is made of India-rubber cloth. Three ponchos, each 72 by 52 inches, form a tent 41 feet high, thoroughly water-proof, and of sufficient capacity to comfortably accommodate three men. The ponchos, tent pins, cords, and up rights, are packed in a bag about eighteen inches long, and altogether weigh but six Lounds. Each poncho, too, will completely protect a man from the heaviest rainstorm. Its advantages are too many to be described; the tent should be seen to be appropriated."

Each correspondent is now directed to endorse the envelope containing his communications to the paper which he represents with his full name. The nsorship over correspondence is abolished de jure, no more letters being examined; but the reporter is now held responsible for what he sends. Should be violate law on the subject he would be placed in a most unenviable situation.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT PILLOW. STRENGTH.

THE TASK MORE FORMIDABLE THAN THAT AT ISLAND NO. 10.

HARD FIGHTING NECESSARY Its Capture Depends Upon the Next Battle at Corinth.

The fleet of gunboats under Commodore Foote, conoying the transports with General Pope's army on board, left New Madrid on Sunday, the 13th instant, and on Monday commenced the munal operations for the reduction of Fort Pillow. The guadeats comprising the fleet consist of the Carondelet, Benton, St. Louis, Piltsburg, Cairo, and Cincinnati, with the mortar boats and

the usual number of tow and magazine beats. Description of Fort Pillow. The Chicago Times furnishes us with a description of Fort Pillow, which was obtained from a person in the military service who visited the fort since the investment of Island No. 10. He asserts that the fortifications are stronger and mount more guns than the works at Island No. 10, and the disadvantages which stood in the way of the reduction of that place, prior to the success way of the reduction of that place, prior to the Siccess of the movements which put Pope's treops across the river, are to be encountered to a much greater extent.

The river at Fort Pillow presents much the same features that it does at Islami No. 10; and our gun and mortar beats will be soin-pulled to take a position which would seem to preclude all hope of any accuracy in firing. Guarding the approach by river are eleven water battories on the side and at the foot of the bluff, all mounting leavy guns. They command to bread expanse of the river above for a distance of two miles. These shore batteries extend from the artificial obstructions placed in the river a half to three-quarters of a mile up stream, and to a place almost opposite the point of low and overflowed land behind which our gun and mortar bosts are probably now stationed. The gunboats have no chance except to lie behind the point and throw shell across.

Opposite their lower battery, the rebols have placed obstructions in the river, impeding its navigation and throwing the narrow channel for boats close to the bluff, and within a very short point-blank range of their heavy and within a very short point-blank range of their heavy

They have also made ample preparations for the protection of their rear from attack. On the bluff they have thrown up fortifications seven miles in circumforence, and consisting of a continuous embankmant for their troops to fight behind, with numerous batteries to protect all approaches. The country in the rear of the enemy's works is very hilly, and engineering talent has contributed to render the natural obstacles almost insurmountable. Their position is deemed impregnable to any ordinary assault, and will probably have to be carried by accomming. by storming.

Latest from the Fort.

A special correspondent of the Chicago Times, writing under date of April 14th, (the day following the departure from New Madrid), says:

Fort Pillow is right before us, in our very path, a strong fortification, in admirable position, defended by battery upon battery, and peopled by thousands of rebel soldiery. There are a great number of the heaviest pieces of ordnance in the possession of the rebel army here mounted. There are about eleven batteries on the shore in the curve of the river, which is as much the same as at Island No. 10, in regard to shape. The curve is much be cader, however, and the chaquel sweaking is much be cader, however, and the chaquel sweaking is much be cader, however, and the chaquel sweaking is much be observed about the circumterence of a brough lake formed by the widening of the river in the bend, thus exposing boats that may attempt to pass again the of five or six miles of open range, for which the batteries are planted. Opposite the last battery observed for a very planted in the river which compet boats to pass close to the shore. Other obstructions are placed near from New Madrid), says: close to the shore. Other obstructions are placed near the upper battery, all of which tend to complete a most formidable and troublesome defence. On the hill, in the rear of the batteries, is the main or, an octagonal structure with bastions, modating so no twelve or filteen large guns. Surrounding this, and embracing a line seven miles in length, from shore to shore, are fortifications consisting of batteries, rife-pits, &c., all or which are being increased and strongthened by all means in the power of the rebul army.

Tenable Situation of the Rebels. Tenable Situation of the Rebels.

This position must be taken by hard fighting. There are no traps to catch the rebels in as at Island No. 10. All is plain open country in the roar, and the fortifications are on high thilfs. There are other fulls which command them, and upon them Gen. Pope will probably orect batteries with which to fight them. The gun posts have no alternative except to lie behind the point, as at Island No. 10, and throw their shull across the intervening open at the batteries. The mortar boats will neecessarily take the same position. It is my opinion that they are urcless for shelling batteries. They may be made to throw shell into the fort, however, in which case they will do good execution.

No Island for the Troops—Probable Re-

No Land for the Troops—Probable Result of the Siege. The whole flotilla is here, including the gunboats and ten mortar-boats. Gen Pope's army is also on the spot, having come down the river in transports. The great trouble seems to be to find a piece of dry land to alight upon. The army and navy are both sanguine of a speedy victory, but I do not shere their anticipations. I think the rebels will make a most stubborn resistance here, and that we shall be held in chack until the great pending battle at Coriffit decides the matter. If we gain the victory there, they are outflanked, and will yield the position. If not, we must take it by hard fighting. Report puts the strength of the place at a hundred and fifty heavy guns, and 17,000 soldiers. I think the latter liem is an over-estimate, as Beauregard has drawn heavily upon all these outposts to swell his ranks at Corinth. He took ten thousand men from Island No. 10, which was just ten thousand men from Island No. 10, which was just ten thousand prisoners rescued from our clutches. Shots Exchanged.

The trip down here was not very prolific of incident The trip down here was not very prolific of incident. The entire fleet proceeded together, under convoy of the gunboats, and met with no opposition until Sunday morning, when four rebel gunboats were discovered at Halis? Paint, and a few shots were exchanged. No harm was done, and the rebels retreated. We followed, and took up cur position within range of the enemy's batteries, which are plainty discernible in the distance. "Incidents."

Mesquitoes are plenty here, and Nature's sweet restorer has become a myth. They torment us to death. An extra order has gone up to Cairo for musquito bars, and until they arrive we live in abeyance. The weather is extremely warm, and vegetation is in full bloom. What do your frust beleksnessed people in the far North think of sunny climes and balmy breezes at this time of the year? It is actually summer.

CASE OF A SON "BEATING HIS FATHER."—In Lyme, Conn., lately, Charles A. Tinany, Ropubli-can, was elected Representative over his own father, who was the opposite candidate. who was the opposite candidate.

The Richmond (Kentucky) Messenger, the publication of which has been suspended for some time, in consequence of Secession rule, has been resumed, and the editor says it will in future be conducted upon these principles: "To restore the Union, to hang the leading traitors, to pardon the people, and to stand by the Constitution."

CHARLES A. MUELLER, known throughout the country as a composer and director of music, died at Nashville, Tenn., on the 8th inst. GEO. Reper, of Lower Windsor township, York county, Pa., was killed in a late skirmish on Edisto Island, S. C. IN THE WRONG PEW.—The rebels made a great mistake when they got into Uncle Sam's Pere laski. It was a rash defiance of the canon's (cannons) of his church, and they have consequently been ex-communicated.

THE WAR PRESS. THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by Larger Clube will be charged at the same rate, thus;

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

Postmasters are requested to set as Agents for THE WAR PERSS. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates lines constitute a square.

AFFAIRS AT YORKTOWN,

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAW List of the Killed and Wounded During the Late Skirmish.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC Hon. Bowin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following is a report of the killed, wounded, and missing in General W. F. Smith's division of the army corps, April 16, 1862;

missing in General W. F. Smith's division of the army corps, April 16, 1862:

First Brigade—R. H. Emerson, captain, wounded, contusion in the thigh by grape shot, slightly; John L. Laherin, private, bay onct wound in chest, accidentally; S. S. Wheatland, private, company D. Third Vernant Volunterrs, missing, prisoner; W. P. Vahes, private, company E, Third Vermont, killed; Third Vernant, company E, Third Vermont, killed; F. G. Thomas, private, company E, Third Vermont, killed; John Buckner, private Company E, Third Vermont, wounded in breast and arm severely; E. Brown, private Company E, Third Vermont, wounded in thigh severely; Charlous Tuther, private Company E, Third Vermont, wounded in thigh seriously; O. K. Hill, private Company E, Third Vermont, wounded in thigh seriously; C. K. Hill, private Company E, Third Vermont, wounded in thigh seriously; C. Chulings, private Company E, Third Vermont, wounded in the land olightly; Galvin Fuller, private Company E, Third Vermont, wounded in ear slightly; J. Roe, private Co. E, Third Vermont, wounded in thigh, all duissing; C. Wills, private, Company E, Third Vermont, wounded in thigh, all duissing; C. Wills, private, Company E, Third Vermont, wounded in thigh, all duissing; C. Wills, private, Company E, Third Vermont, killed; C. G. Charlous, Company E, Third Vermont, killed; Austin Boquitson, private, Co. F, Third Vermont, killed; Rich'd Wilson, Third Vermont, killed; Place Wilson, Company E, Third Vermont, killed; Rich'd Wilson, Third Vermont, killed; C. Eandler, first lieut., wounded in the hand and thigh severely; Z. Chandler, first lieut., wounded in the shoulder savarsiy; John Smith private, in the shoulder savarsiy; John Smith private, in the shoulder havarsiy; William Fuller, private, Company E, Scong Yormont, killed by a shot through the head; A, H, Patch, private, Company A, Third Vermont, wounded in the hip, severely; L. J. Flood, corporation, in the shoulder, slightly—all of the Third Vermont, wounded in the hip, severely; A. A. Balley, private, Company A Company A, Third vermont, wounded in the mip, severely; A. A. Bailey, private, Company A, Taird vermont, wounded severely in the chest and arm; E. E.
Whitcomb, private, Company A. Third vermont,
wounded in the leg, severely; L. J. Flood, corporal, Company B, Third Vermont, wounded in the
leg; L. E. Briggs, private, Company D, Third Vermont,
killed; D. Campbell, private, Company D, Third Vermont,
killed; J. Cookoman, ditto, killed; G. Panforth, ditte,
killed; J. Cookoman, ditto, killed; G. Panforth, ditte,
killed; B. Billot, ditto. hibed; L. Leibig, ditto, killed; Alfied ab, ditto, killed; A. Stevens, atto, killed; Alfied aplor, ditto, killed; A. Stevens, atto, killed; Alfied aplor, ditto, killed; A. Hutchinson, corporal, ditto,
wounded mortally; F. A. Vansoe, ditto, wounded in the
arm severely; J. Bianchard, ditto, seriously; Wm. Davis, ditto, severely; James Niles, ditto, wounded in the
arm severely; J. Bianchard, ditto, seriously; Wm. Davis, ditto, in shoulder slightly; S. Reynrids, ditto, in smo,
slightly; A. H. Wilson, ditto in arm, slightly; Charles,
Bannerbaum, Co. F. ditto, in neck, slightly; A. Wright,
ditto, in temple, slightly; J. W. Succolly, ditto, in the
fewe slightly; F. Morrill, ditto, missing; Mose George,
ditto, missing; G. Kibbis, ditto, missing; Mass George,
ditto, missing; G. Kibbis, ditto, missing; Man. Morse,
ditto, missing; G. Kibbis, ditto, missing; Dan. Morse,
ditto, wounded in the eye, slightly; Corporal Dana do,
wounded slightly; G. S. Watenman, pirsto, Company
A, do, killed; A. F. Urley, do, killed; J. Battes, private, Company D. do., killed; F. Somo villo, private, Oo.
K. ditto, killed; A. F. Urley, do, killed; M. Scott, ditta;
killed; Thomas Correctl, ditto, wounded in the thigh,
mortally; J. R. Heyt, corporal, ditto, in am, severely; y.
J. Ferris, sargeant, ditto, shoulder, severely; w. H.
Green, ditto, in arm, severely; James McManus, ditto, in
hand, severely; McCarty, ditto, in hand, severely; b.
Ellis, private, Gitto, wounded slightly in the feac;
b. J. Dibbis hand, severely; McCarty, ditto, in hand, severely; D.
Ellis, private, ditto, wounded slightly in the face;
D. J. Dibbis, Grippany I, Fourth Vermont, killed,
shot through the head; L. B. Miles, ditts, killed; W.
H. Emons, ditto, in arm severely; James Lardin,
Company A., wounded in left hand severely, but not
considered dangerous; H. B. Athertop, captain of Go.
C. Fairth Vermont, wounded in the hip not considered
descense. A Parker sylvate (Company E. Faurth Ver-, Fourth Vermont, wounded in the hip, not consume an angerous; A Parker, private Company F, Fourth Yeront, wounded in leg severely—ball extracted; C. H.
Pitiman Knacp, private, Company I, Fourth Vermont,
wounded in the back, severely; F. A. Grimes, private,
Company I, Fourth Vermont, wounded in the right leg
everely, by part of a shell; N. B. Page, private, Commont, wounded in leg severely—ball extracted; O. H. Pittman Knasp, private, Company I, Fourth Vermont, wounded in the back, severely; F. A. Grimes, private, Company I, Fourth Vermont, wounded in the right leg; severely, by part of a shell; N. B. Page, private, Company F. Sixth Vermont, wounded john P. Harris, private, Company F. Fourth Vermont, wounded by ball passing through right therax, mortally; Charles Ingram, private, Company I, Fourth Vermont, wounded by ball passing through right therax, mortally; Charles Ingram, private, Company I, Fourth Vermont, killed; James Russed, Company K. Fifth Vermont, wounded through that high, severely; —— Mayhew, private, Company B. Fifth Vermont, wounded in hand slightly, no bone broken; H. Davis, private, Company G. Fifth Vermont, wounded in hand slightly, no bone broken; H. Davis, private, Company G. Fifth Vermont, wounded in the Arm frage type of the groin, severely; G. P. Bixley, private, Company I, Fifth Vermont, wounded, contusion of spine, slightly; E. Gernolds, captain of Company F, Sixth Vermont, killed; Barney Baseon, private, Company F, Killed; Parker, private, Company C, wounded in the groin, severely; —— Davis, ordnance sergeant, Company D, to the back, saverely; Saliey, severely; M. C. Shepard, do., shoulder and face severely; N. P. Danher, private, Co. A, in the leg, tiesh wound; —— Schorb's, do., Co. I, shoulder; L. Graves, do., Co. C, side of the Skull; H. Pollard, urivate, Co. C, leg feathered; E. O. Wright, Drivate Company F, killed; Thurking Benzer, ankley; A. Pashain, do, co. F, thigh; Daniel Woodward, do, thigh; J. Long, Co. A, chest and arm severely; Oakes, private, Co. A, Sixth Vermont, wounded in the neck severely; D. B. Davenpany I, here; E. R. Kinney, lieutenant, ditto, leg; A. M. Sarbio, private Company D, arm fractured severely; James Compeny F, killed; James Murphy, Co. H, arm; E. R. Gore, Co. A, neck

Battery of Third New York Artillery, Thaddeus P. Mott commanding—Corporal Lambert, of New York, killed by a shell; Charles Meorhouse, private, do., killed; A. Paville, do., kit ed; Jas, Killer, do., wounded in back, dangerously; Thos. Dambady, do., contusion of thigh, slightly; Wm. Manber, do., scalp, severely; Thos. Butler, corporal, do., under left eye; Fitzgerald, private, do., contusion of thigh, slightly; Leon Righty, do. side of head, heverely; Thos. Cave, do., upper part of right foot, severely. Of Fifth Battery Artillery, McDonnell, private in Ayres' battery, wounded, contusion of shoulder, flesh wound of hand, with dislocation; Wm. E. Merrill, First Lieutenant U. S. Engineer corps, wounded in the upper part of the right arm. part of the right arm. Total killed.... Missing

Total, G. B. MOULK LEAN
Mejor General Commandi FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

ASHBY'S CAVALRY AGAIN DISPERSED. NEW MARKET, April 19. Our advanced guard occupied this morning the village of Sparta, eight miles in front of New Murket. For the first time in their retreut, the rebels burned the small bridge on the road, obstructing by the smallest possible means the pursuit of our troops. Some dozen of more bridges were thus destroyed, but they were immediately reconstructed. Major General Commanding. BPARTA. Bockingham County, April 18.—General Bapks' column arrived here this noon. Six thousand

of Jackson's troops passed through the town last evening and encamped a short distance beyond. It is currently reported that Jackson will be largely sinforced between here and Stannton. A body of ou cavalry came upon two squadrons of Ashby's cavalry drawn up in line of battle.

The latter suddenly broke ranks, and his artillery opened upon our advance. Our cavalry, drawn line of battle, waited 'or artillery, which opened and cattered the rebels, Last night, Ashby encamped near New Market. During the night General Barks occupied the town in force Ashby, being threatened by our artillery, set fire to his amp, and retreated in great hante, leaving thirty butch ered beeves on the ground, and doing what he never did before, burning every small as well as large turnpike-

bridge south of New Market. ARRIVAL OF REFUGEES FROM FLORIDA. INTERESTING STATEMENTS FROM THEM,

New York, April 19.—The United States steam transport Star of the South. Captain Woodhull, from Port Royal, arrived at this port last evaning with the following persons, who are refugees from Jacksonville, Florida: Dr. James D. Mitchell, wife, and two children; Rev. Wm. Hewitt, wife, five children; and servant; John Clark, wife, and two children; W. P. Delaney, wife, and three children; W. V. Fairchild, wife, and three children; Philip Frazior; wife, and sex children; O. L. Robinson, wife, two children, and servant; Thomas Stovens and wife; Mrs. Grauger; O. L. Keene and wife; Mr. Prock; Jesse Gardner; Mrs. Stevens and one child; Misses Stevens; John Lowd; Gabriel Hirsch; V. P. Devreux, and E. F. Parker.—The following particulars respecting the refugees and the exacuation of Jacksonville are derived fine passengers:

the passengers:
When General Sherman issued his proclamation promising protection to the loyal people of Jacksonville, the heads of the remaining ramilies called a public meeting, and appointed the 7th day of April as the day for an election for city officers.
General Hunter's order to General Wright to evacuate the alsee imprediately came on Sunday, the 6th instant. General Hunter's order to General Wright to evacuate the place immediately camp on Sunday, the 6th instant, and he made preparations to evacuate on Monday, but delayed the evacuation till Wednesday, to provide transportation for the loyalists and their effects.

The rebels who had left the place were within three miles of the city, four thousand or five thousand strong, and our pickets extended around to a distance of two miles from the city. Negroes and others came in daily from the rubel camp with the report that an attack would be made at night upon the place, and the spies carried back accounts of the doings of the Federal forces and the loyal families.

from the robel camp with the report that an attack would be made at night upon the place, and the spies carried back accounts of the doings of the Federal forces and the loyal sanities.

Concreti Wright took possession of the acheonors dama C. Leverett and Magnum Bonum, belonging to private individuals, and the Government schoner James G. Still, and atteamers Cosmopolitan and Belvidere, and embarked fifteen hundred troops, with altheir stores, two heditions of Remson's battery, with they or sixty horses, thirty guns captured along the river from the rebels, and about one hundred toroght way.

Three families—Samuel Fairbanks', Mr. Balley's, and a Swiss man's—proferred to remain, hoping thereby the save their property. The fleet then set sall, the Cosmopolitan going to Fernandina to land a periton of the troops. The schooner Lefferts sailed directly for this root, with a few of the people and their goods. The remaining vessels went to Hillou Head, where the strays, whose names are given, were transferred to the Still of the South, and salied for this city.

When the Cosmopolitan was at Fernandina information was brought that a guerilla band of rebels entered lie place, on the night of the evacuation, and murdered Fairbanks, Bailey, and the Swiss, and carried away their wives and children.

The refugees who came to this city have lost everything but the few effacts they brought with them. They are all Northern-born people, who have been reliable to business purpopee in Fforion. They have seen to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Everett House, where they will remain till arrangements are made for their return to their former homes at the North.

communicated.

Prof. E. D. Sanborn, formerly of Partmouth
Sollege, writes from St. Louis that Flag-Officer
Footo prays as though God did everything, and
fights as though man did everything.