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TERES DOLLARS FOR SIX MORTHS INVALISHING IN SO vance for the time ordered. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THRES DOL-

LARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

CLOTHING.

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF PHI-LADELPHIA AND VICINITY.

A CARD.

It having been next to an impossibility, herotofore, to obtain CUSTOMER-MADE CLOTHING, at MODERATE PRICES, and finding that many emen 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 DEPART-MENT, 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 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 far able clothing. Spring stock now ready. PRICES

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MODERATE.

S. E cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets. MILLINERY GOODS. 1862. SPRING 1862 WOOD & CARY.

No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET. Have now in Store a complete stock

(Successors to Lincoln, Wood, & Nichols,)

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, SILK BONNETS. STRAW AND PALM-LEAF HATS, &c. To which they respectfully invite the attention of the Tormer patrons of the house and the trade generally.

1862. SPRING. M. BERNHEIM.

No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET, store, and is daily receiving, the lates BIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS.

WREATHS, SILKS, CRAPES, LACES. AND OTHER

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

PRICES LOW.

1862. 哭 RIBBONS, MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS. ROSENHEIM, BROOKS,

& Co., NO. 431 MARKET STREET, Have now open—and to which daily additions are made—their UBUAL HANDSOME VARIETY

RIBBONS, BONNET MATERIALS, FLOWERS, RUCHES. STRAW AND FANCY BUNNETS, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S HATS, FLATS, SHAKER HOODS, an ALL OTHER ARTICLES IN THE MILLINERY LINE,

Which will be offered at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. The aftention of the trade is respectfully invited.

Perticular attention given to filling orders.

mhl3-2n

Thomas Kennedy & Bro., 729 CHESTNUT Street, below Eighth. △ Choice Stock of

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS. mhl3-3m] AT LOW PRICES. YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAINS.

A. H. FRANCISCUS. WHILESALE DEALER IN YARNS, 433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street. PHILADELPHIA. lyers will find a full Stock of

COTTON LINEN, AND WOOLLEN CARPET CHAIN, COTTON YARN.

TWIST, FILLING, WADDING, BATTING, COTTON LAPS, COVERLET YEN, BROOM TWINES, SECT TERBADS,

BED CORDS, WASH AND PLOUGH LINES, COTTON, HIMP, AND MANILLA CORDAGE.

FLY NETS. While he offers at Manufacturers

LOWEST NET CASH PRICES. WOODE AND WILLOW WARE. H. PRANCISCUS.

433 MAKET and 5 North FIFTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, MOLESALE DEALER IN WOODENAND WILLOW WARE.

Alays on hand, a full Stock of tubs, buckts, chubns, measures, brooms, WHISKS,

FAICY BASKETS, WALL, SAUB, and SWEEPING BRUSHES, LOOKINGLASSES and WINDOW PAPER, Mats, Blers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes, WASH BOADS, BOLLING and CLOTHES PINS FLOOR at TABLE OIL CLOTHS.

SCHOOL, ARKET, and DINNER BASKETS. eds. Barrow Carriages, Hobby Horses, &c., &c. All Goods sold at LOWET NET CASH PRICES.

CHIN AND QUEENSWARE. ROYD& STROUD,

Now offer to country merchants a large stock of CHINA, CLASS, & QUEENSWARE.

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

MOORE & CAMPION. No. 271 douth SECOND Street, In connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are snow manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES,

And hve now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOOR! & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which se prenounced, by all who have used them, to be superforte all others.

For the quality and finish of these tables the manufacturen safer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union who are familiar with the character of their work.

1026-5m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS A THAN FORMER PRICES.

FARE & BROTHER,

IMPORTORS, 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.





igion. Dr. Scott certainly proves his case, though

Now as to the result of the second day. Reinforce-

nents arrived on Sunday afternon and evening and Monday morning to the amount of 15,000 on both sides. Gen

lark to commence an attack at the orrliest dawn, to

threw out skirmishers, and follow them up by brigades

ler their two most celebrated generals.

state of disgust.

of our men.

up at Donelson will have to be disbanded. In one, the

In others, all the field officers and most of the captains

are killed. The Eighteenth Wisconsin regiment was a

raw regiment, recruited from the pineries, and composed

of the hardiest and best of that celebrated locality, me

who hunt and trap all winter and work in lumber-mills

major were killed, and their lieutenant colonel desperately

only one remains, and 580 men, sick and well, are all that

now occupy their camp. The rest are killed, wounded,

or prisoners. They were on the extreme left, and

not fall back. Their field officers were brave aven

many such instances, all of which go to show the un-finching bravery and the unconquerable determination

The Secesh have lost many more in killed and wounds

than we. All their dead and wounded of Sunday they carried away; also, their wounded of Monday. But we have buried over 2,500 of their dead on the field. Their

loss must be nearly 10,000 in killed and wounded, but in

mand were outflanked and taken. They fought like

prisoners they are shead of us. Gen. Prentiss' whole

tige; s, were surrounded and broke through once, re-

and a success. And said that he thought it quit

that Old Abe would take them back again and take care

of them if they would agree to behave themselves. He

There is no doubt that the Secessionists sent their best

troops here for this battle. They have pushed off to the

gulf all the shaky Tennesseans and Kentuckians that

the army of the Potomac. Their brigades and regiments were admirably drilled, and retired in excellent order.

They shifted their men from one part of the field to the

artillery was better served than we have ever seen before

though we have never had much experience in their

field-batteries. Their musket firing was not so good as

country is rolling with small ravines, and for the most

Beauregard calls this the battle of Shiloh, from the little

church near here in a town of that name. Hunt up you

GEN. M'DOWELL'S ADVANCE.

ACCOUNT OF THE OCCUPATION OF FAL-

Precipitate Flight of the Rebels.

WO BRIDGES BURNED BY THEM.

A PARLEY WITH THE CITY COUNCILS.

the situation of affairs "opposite Frederickburg."

mer Sabbath morn rests upon the deserted town.

Falmouth Disposed to Loyalty.

not the least idea of our occupying the place, and the mills were running when our cannon upon the claff belched forth its thunder, while women and chil-dren stood at the doars with their hands filled with

other officers with a bounteous repast.

Fredericksburg-Prizes.

Scripture, and make a good point.

formed and fought to the last minute. It is

is pluck to the backbone.

VOL. 5.—NO. 223.

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 fol-

Sets of Silver Plated Tea Spoons. " " Forks. 6 SI Knile and Pork Napkin Bings. 66 Butter Knivee Silver Plated Sugar Bowl. 66 Butter Dish. " Cresm u Waiter. " Drinking Cup.

The same publishers have published what will Gold Plated Vest Chain, all styles be an acceptable volume to many, " Beauties, selected from the writings of Thomas De Quincey, " Neck " author of Confessions of an English Opium-Eater. These consist of a series of selections from the au-Medalli tobiographical portions of his works, Dreams, Nar-Armlets. ratives, Essays, and short Critiques and Reminiscences. Altogether, a delightful book, in which Ear Ringe, the author is made to tell his own story. There " Pin and Drops, all styles. is an introductory notice of De Quincey's Life and Stude and Buttons, " Writings-in which, by the way, though the date of his death is given, that of his birth is not. There Finger Rings. is also a characteristic portratt. These publications of Ticknor & Fields have " Pen with Pencil Case

D. W. CLARK'S

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

CHESTNUT STREET,
Offer for the remainder of the season, at Wholesale only,
their ATTRACTIVE STOCK of recently-purchased

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.

1862. SPRING. 1862.

ABBOTT, JOHNES. & CO.

\$27 MARKET STREET.

Have now open an entirely new and attractive stock in

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND

DRESS GOODS.

WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES,

SHAWLS, &c., &c.,

SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.

A. W. LITTLE & Co...

RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS.

NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET.

Philadelphia.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

JAMES, KENT.

WHITE GOODS, AND

40 and 42 North THIRD Street.

SANTEE, & CO.,

THOS. MELLOR & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS.

Nos. 229 and 241 N. TRIED STREET, ABOYE

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

FORBIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Among which will be found a more than usually attrac-

LADIES' DRESS GOODS:

Also, a full assortment of

MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS,

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

HAS REMOVED TO 500 MARKET STREET,

Southwest sorner of Fifth.

And offers a beautiful assortment of

HATS AND CAPS.

COMPLETE.

C. H. GARDEN & Co.,
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS;

STRAW GOODS,

BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS.

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS.

1862.

BRUSHES

To which they invite the special attention of buyers.

BACE, PHILADELPHIA,

EMBROIDERIES.

spring... 1862.

To which they invite the attention of the trade

**CPRING STOCK** 

mhl5-tf No. 325 MARKET ST.

reached us through J. B. Lippincott & Co. and T. 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 Photograph Albums, Mantel Clocks, Travelling Bags, and Gold Jewelry, which we are closing off at cost. The attention of the trace respectfully solicited. B. Peterson & Brothers. From announcements in the new number of the Atlantic Monthly, we learn that T. & F. have a large number of new books in the press. Among these are two new novels, by Mrs. Stowe, "The Pearl of Orr's Island," a story of the coast of Maine, and "Agnes ONE DOLLAR STORE, 602 CHESTNUT Street. of Sorrento," an Italian story. Also, Dr. Holmes' Poems, in blue and gold; the Amber Gods. and other stories, by Miss Harriet E. Prescott: a new volume of Essays and Addresses for the Times, by NEW SPRING AND SUMMER Emerson; Clough's Bothie of Tober na Vuolich, blue and gold; Eyes and Ears, by H. W. Beecher; M. L. HALLOWELL & Co., Edwin Brothertoft, by the late Theodore Winthrop; Ravenshoe, a novel, by Henry Kingsley, whose Australian story ("Geoffrey Hamlyn") is equal to 333 MARKET and 27 NORTH FOURTH STS., the best ever written by his brother Charles; Life and Leiters of Theodore Parker; an illustrated SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS, edition of Tennyson's Poems; new books by Mrs. Horace Mann, Dr. George B. Windship, Professor Desirous of selling off their stock of goods, previous to removing to their New Store, in "JAYNE'S MARBLE BUILDING," Lowell, and Bayard Taylor; and the Life and Let-

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1862.

Books-Coming and Present.

Publishers are emerging from the torpidity into

which "hard times" threw them, since the com-

encement of the war. Ticknor & Fields, of Bos-

ton, have just issued the third and fourth volumes

of Lockhart's Life of Scott, to match their House-

hold Edition of the Waverly Novels and Tales of

a Grandfather. Two other volumes will be pub-

work, in July. The work is printed at the River-

side Press, and contains several biographical notes

not in the Edinburgh edition. It is illustrated

with fine steel plates—the following having already appeared, viz: Vignette of Scott, from Chantrey's

bust; portraits of Scott at the age of six, of his

great propriety, a short biography of Lockhart is

large sum.

eresting annotated catalogue this is.

print, and is now reproduced to meet a constant

demand for it. We find it equal to any other of

Dr. Holland's writings, which is saying a great

Of Poetry there is a flush-in a small way.

James Miller, New York, publisher of Mrs. Browning's Poems, in three volumes, has com-

pleted the issue, by her "Last Poems," in blue

and gold. It contains poems written subsequent

ly to those elicited by the Italian war of 1859,

soveral contributed expressly to the New York Independent, and a few never be-

fore printed, and translations from Theocritus,

Apulcius, Nonnus, Hesiod, Euripides, Homer,

Anacreon, and Heine. These, actually paraphrases

are the best things in this volume. The quality of

most of the poems is inferior. Indeed, since

"Aurora Leigh," a novel in blank verse, Mrs.

Browning's poetry shows a marked inferiority to

her preceding productions. Still, the volume is

necessary to complete the series. A Memorial,

critical and biographical, by Theodore Tilton,

ushers in the poems. It is appreciative and ad-

miring. Mr. Tilton, however, says, "Now and

Calvin for the rest, Made bold to burn Servetus;

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

The May number, completing the 24th volume,

has reached us through Peterson and Brothers, and J. B. Lippincott & Co. It contains continuations

of "The Adventures of Philip," by Thackeray;

Mistress and Maid," by Miss Mulock, and "Or-

ley Farm," by Anthony Trollope; there is also, by

Dr. Wynne, we presume, an excellent sketch of

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, here called

"the father of American surgery." Illustrative

of Northern humor is an amusing and anecdotal

chapter, called "Pinches from a Scotch Mull."

There are two or three short stories, and, with en-

gravings, "What are the Nerves," a physiological

paper. The best article, this month, is upon Ame.

rican Historical Trees, with nineteen portraits of

memorable trees, Penn's Treaty Elm included.

Another illustrated paper is Part I. of "A Dan-

gerous Journey," the scene being Californian, and

of Current Events has the merit of being clear and

accurate in its carefully-ascertained and well-

THE SWORD-BEARER

On the wrecked and sinking Cumberland,

So he swore an oath in the sight of Heaven,-

"Here, take my sword; 't is in my way;

Brave Morris saw the day was lost;

But to save the flag unstained.

"Before I strike to a rebel flag,

I'll sink to the gates of hell!"

I shall trip o'er the useless steel;

With my shoulder at the wheel."

And oh! with what raverent care,

A thought had crept through his aluggish brain,

That somehow-he could not tell just how-

'T was the sword of his trampled race.

And as Morris, great with his lion heart.

But something of pomp, and of curious pride,

Which at any time, but a time like that,

Would have made us laugh and roar.

The black page, full of his mighty trust,

His duty was something more than life,

And captain and crew, and the sword-bearer.

They picked us up from the hungry waves;-

We looked: and, as Heaven may save my soul.

Were washed from the bloody plank.

Over the wounded, dying, and dead,

Rushed onward, from gun to gun,

The little negro slid after him,

Like a shadow in the sun.

The sable creature wore,

Like an usher of the rod,

With dainty caution trod.

No heed he gave to the flying ball,

No heed to the bursting shell;

And he strove to do it well.

Down, with our starry flag apeak,

In the whirling sea we sank,

Alas! not all!-And where,

Where is the faithful negro lad?-

There, fathoms deep in the sea, he lay,

Still grasping his master's sword!

We drew him out ! and many an hour

We wrought with his rigid form,

By slow degrees grew warm.

Ere the almost smothered spark of life

The first dull glance that his eye-balls rolled,

Was down towards his shrunken hand;

And he smiled, and closed his eyes again

As they fell on the rescued brand.

And no one touched the sacred sword,

Till at length, when Morris came,

And if Morris wrung the poor boy's hand,

And his words seemed hard to speak.

And tears ran down his manly cheeks,

What tougue shall call him weak?

Guonga H. Bokan.

The little negro stretched it out.

With his eager eyes aflame.

"Back oars! avast! look there!"

For I'll racet the lot that falls to all

So the little negro took the sword;

Following his master, step by step,

He bore it here and there!

And shone in his dusky face,

If he kept it the world can tell :-

For nothing now remained,

the parrative very graphic. The Monthly Record

in future editions.

digested statements.

(For The Press.)

lished next month, and the ninth, completing the

ters of Professor Wilson, (Kit North,) by his When publishing goes on, of course the Harpers are in the throng. They now announce a Handbook for Travellers in Europe and the East, by W. P. Fetridge, in large 12mo, which, from the author's full acquaintance with his subject, is sure to be a good and useful book. Captain Burton's City of the Saints (of Utah); C. W. Baldwin's Ten Years' Sporting Adventure in South Africa; J. S. Mills' Representative Coverament; Trollope's Struggles of Brown, Jones, and Robinson; Mrs. Oliphant's Last of the Two Mortimers; and Barrington, a new novel by Charles Lever, are all among Harpers' announcement for immediate nubli-

cation, as well as some new and good school books. Last week, discoursing about Riverside editions of standard works, we also mentioned the beautiful typography of the University Press, Welsh, Bigelow, and Company, Cambridge. We have two specimen page of Henry Reeve's well-known translation of Alexander De Tocqueville's "Democracy in America." in two volumes, to be edited, with notes, by Francis Bowen, Alford Professor in Har. vard University, and published by John Bartlett, Cambridge. The translation will be revised, and offensive and uncalled-for portions of Mr. Reeve's preface excised. At this time, when the truth of De Tocqueville's book is generally admitted to be proved by the logic of events, a new, good, and handsome edition, such as this will be, cannot fail

The finest specimen of typography, from the

Cambridge University Press that has yet met our eye, is on sale at McElroy & Co.'s Foreign and American book store, 27 South Sixth street. It is a goodly 8vo, on tinted paper, with beautiful type, and illustrations engraved on wood and steel-the latter colored. All these engravings were drawn from nature under the supervision of Professor Agassiz. It is entitled "A Treatise on Some of the Insects Injurious to Vegetation," by Thaddeus William Harris, M. D., of Cambridge, and the present is a new edition, enlarged and improved, with additions from the Author's manuscripts and notes. The editor is Charles L. Flint, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, and himself a standard writer on agricultural subjects. It is published by Crosby & Nichols, Boston, and contains, index inclusive, 651 pages octavo. This truly splendid volume has a history, as follows: The first edition was the result of one of a series of scientific surveys of Massachusetts, instituted under the auspices of the Hon. Edward Everett, then Governor of that State. It was presented to the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1841. The work met with such favor, and was found to be of such great practical value, that the Legislature ordered another edition to be printed, which appeared in 1852, very much enlarged, and including most of the posious insects of the country. Neither of these editions was illustrated. The importance of the work was so fully appreciated, and it was found to be of such value, both to the farmers of the State and the Students of Natural History, that the Legislature of 1859 ordered a third edition, enlarged and improved, with suitable additions and illus trations, and made an appropriation of \$10,000 Merchants visiting this city to purchase DRY for the purpose. The distribution of this Goods will find our Stock large edition was fully regulated by law, so that and admirably assorted, and at it was not placed within the reach of very many Low Figures. In certain classes | who desired to obtain it, but the editor was auof Goods we offer inducements to thorized to use the plates prepared for the illustration of the edition for the Commonwealth, in pubpurchasers unequalled by any other house in lishing one or more editions designed for a wider circulation than that for the State could be expected to have. The illustrations are numerous and superb, including nearly 300 wood-cuts in the highest style of the art, and nearly a hundred objects on steel colored from life by hand. The great and peculiar value of the work consists in the fulness, simplicity and scientific accuracy of the descriptions. It is minently practical as well as scientific. It has had GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, the benefit of the highest talent and knowledge of most of the distinguished entomologists of the coun-LINENS, SHIRT FRONTS, try, including Dr. J. L. LeComte, of Philadelphia Baron Osten-Sacken, of the Russian Legation, at Washington ; Dr. Morris and Philip R. Uhler, Esq., of Baltimore, and many others, while the drawing

passed under the inspection of Professor Agassiz previous to being engraved. It certainly is the finest work on entomology that has ever appeared Parts 9 and 10 of the National Portrait Gallery published by Johnson, Fry, & Co., New York, from original drawings by Alonzo Chappel, with biographies by Evert A. Duyckinck, contains full-length portraits of Rufus Choate, Stephen Girard, J. Fenimore Cooper, and General T. Macdonough They are carefully engraved on steel, in line and stipple. Collectors should be aware that the portraits in this series will admirably illustrate

American autographs. The Annual of Scientific Discovery, a Year Book of Facts on Science and Art for 1862, edited by David A. Wells, A. M., and published by Gould & Lincoln, Boston, is one of a very interesting and valuable series. It records, clearly and un derstandingly, all the important discoveries and mprovements in every department of science in the past year, abroad and at home, with an introductory summary by the editor, and a portrait of Captain Dahlgren, whose name is so well known by the destructive missiles of warfare he has invented. The book is on sale here by Smith, English

Mr. Putnam, New York, has issued Part I, im-

perial cetavo, with portraits and maps, of the Com-panion to the Rebellion Record, edited by Frank Moore, to which work it will be supplementary, WM. H. RICHARDSON It gives speeches, battle-reports, letters, laws State-papers, and other documents illustrating the War and its Causes. The portraits in this number are of Senator Sumner and Hon, Joseph Holt. Supplied by J. McFarlan, 33 South Sixth street. We have some new religious books. Foremost published at New York, and sold here by Peterns, is "The Spirit of Hebrew Poetry," by Isaac Taylor, author of the well-known and deservedly popular "Natural History of Enthusiasm." His TENTS, AND CANES, new book, an extension of Lectures delivered in Scotland in 1852, is a thoughtful and ingenious addition to the Literature of the Bible. In "Faith; WHOLESALE AND BETAIL, mh28-lm treated in a Series of Discourses," by James W. Alexander, D. D , (one vol. 12mo, pp. 444,) we SPRING STOCK 1862. have the Discourses on Faith, delivered in 1855.57, by the late Dr. Alexander to his congregation o the Fifth avenue Church, New York. It was his purpose to have enlarged and thrown these into a treatise, but ill health prevented it. They are here reproduced as he delivered them—thirteen number, with three general discourses added, to make the volume of full size. If possible, they FANCY SILK AMD STHAW HONNETS,
Artificial Flowers, Buches, Feathers, &c.,
No. 600 and, 602 MARKET Street, S. W. corner o
SIXTH Street.

We A large and complete stock. The best terms and
the lowest prices. Cash and prompt "time buyers" are
sarticularly invited to examine our stock. mhl-2m will even increase the high reputation of their able

and excellent author. Published by C. Scribner New York. The Church in the Army; or, the Four Centuri ons, by the Rev. Dr. W. A. Scott, of San Francisco, (published by G. W. Carleton; New York,) has the definite purpose of showing, from Scripture records and the biographies of recent God fearing KEMBLE & VAN HORN, soldiers, that the military profession is not incommh20-3m No. 321 MARKET Street, Philada | patible with the possession and practice of true re-

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1862.

he repeats himself in his frequent references General Havelock. We notice (p. 240) that he Graphic Letters by our Special Corresquotes a sacred poem in which home is made to pondent, rhymo with done and run, and (p. 409) that he mentions the canon "every man has his price," as

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Our Soldiers Poisoned-Everything in Great Horace Walpole's, whereas it was declared by Sir Confusion-A View of Pittsburg Landing-Robert Walpole, the great letter-writer's father. The Doings of the Western Sanitary Com-Numismatics have numerous disciples in this mittee: An Incident of their Lubors. country. The priced catalogue of American coins medals, and tokens, the property of Mr Edward Cogan, 48 North Tenth street, sold by auction, last PITTSBURG LANDING, April 11, 1862. We arrived here last night after dark, without any month, attests this. The very first item shows the thing of note having occurred, except an incident at Pafancy prices which rare coins obtain here. It is a ducah. Two men were poisoned by strychnine concessed n apples. They were inquiring for apples, when a man

silver dollar of 1794, which sold for \$18.25. A silver half dollar, of 1796, brought \$28. A dime, of stepped up and offered them some, saying "They needn't 1800, went as high as \$9; another, of 1838, brought buy, they were welcome to these." The men very fool \$80; and one of 1843, uncirculated, brought the ishly took and ate them, and in a short time were seized with all the symptoms of poisoning. Several surgeons were on board, and they all coincided in the opinion that same; while one half-dime, of 1796, went for \$5.80, and another, of 1905, very rare, which had been used as a button, sold for \$6. A copper cent, the men were poisoned by strychnine. When will our soldiers learn that they are in an enemy's country, where of 1796, was sold for \$15.75, and a rare half-cent, every man is a spy, and where it is the only safe policy of 1842, as high as \$18. Mr. Cogan's collection, to deem every man a rebel till he is proved loyal? It is father and mother, and of J. G. Lockhart. With | including experimental and pattern pieces, many all very well for the rebels to talk among themselves of them never circlusted or adopted, colonial about their "boly cause," but the world will never bemoney, tradesmen's pieces, and medals, realized a lieve that a cause which can only be sustained by the employment of Indiana and poison, is anything but that We have received, from Mr. Cogan, an octavo We find everything here in great confusion. The de-feat of Sunday and the victory of Monday were each in pamphlet, by Alfred H. Satterlie, New York, entitled "An Arrangement of Medals and Tokens,

themselves so great in their results as to leave the imstruck in honor of the Presidents of the United pressions of both on the present state of affairs. The States, and of the Presidential Candidates, from men are jubilant, but in a measure demoralized; full of revenge, but affected by the serious losses from their the Administration of John Adams to that of Abraham Lincoln, inclusive." The compiler, who chiefly describes from originals in his own possession and that regiments. We hold our position and feet perfectly secure from attack, but our tents are destroyed, our bagof Robert Hewett, Jr , states that he does not ingage is gone, all the private propert, of the officers has been stolen, and the regiments now and lately arriving, clude the Washington series, because that has been completely and admirably done by James Ross having made forced marches to get here, are also withou Snowden, of Philadelphia, to whose work he issues his own as a supplement. Mr. Satterlie here defact gives a tone of confidence and buoyancy to every. thing. We all doubt whether the enemy will soon fight scribes 360 medals and coins of Presidents and of again, but think that our general's policy is to compel candidates for the Presidency. A curious and lalin to fight if he can, and in view of this prospect everybody is on the qui vive. The raw trops who were discomfitted on Sunday, would have been beaten had they been veterans, for the force brought against us was In fiction, the leaves are scarcely stirring. Chas. Scribner, New York, has republished, in a handsome 12mo volume, "The Bay Path; a Tale of New is worth a year's drilling in camp, and the next time England Colonial Life," by J. G. Holland—the well-known "Timothy Titcomb" of our excellent they get into a fight they will show themselves as good men as we have ever had in the field. contemporary the Springfield Republican. The Pitteburg consists of two houses. The landing is simstory, first published in 1857, has long been out of

ply the washings of a high gravelly bluff. It is crowded with steamers landing stores and troops, and receiving the wounded. The rains which have prevailed lat ave covered everything with a coating of mud. The levee, such as it is, is covered with every imaginable thing in the shape of stores. Scattered all about are round shot and unexploded shells half buried in the mud, Down on the brow of the blust, afty yards from the principal landing, are dead bodies yet unburied, covered corn, stumps, boxes, or any other lifeless thing. This afternoon a corpse was brought down, dressed in shirt and drawers, with a bullet hole through the heart, and laid close to the rivers' edge in the mud. The loading and unloading of the boats went on, horses and passed by the senseless body. No notice was taken of the ghastly white form staring out of the black mud up into the sky, except by an occasional passer by, and there it iar until long after sundown, and the work of the day was done, and then it was removed. Fascinated by the horror of the scene, I had the curiosity to go and see the body. But when I scrutinized the face its expression was so praceful and happy that I no longer ireaded to look at it. In spite of all the ghastly surroundings it was a pleasure to gaze upon the face of a true patriot, who was proud and glad to have died for his country.

then she misses a point of history, as for instance: The hospital boats were a scene of great interest to me. The many patriotic and agonizing scenes that then passed under my eyes would be either harassing or unthough certainly Calvin did not burn Servetus.' interesting to your readers; but all will be glad to know On the contrary, that Calvin did burn Servetus is how much good our Western Sanitary Commissions are a fact as certain as that Columbus discovered Amedoing. We have now had, in the West, three severe battles within railroad communication of Chicago and rica. In 1546, Calvin wrote to Farel and Viret, cation of Chicago and f ever Servetus came to Geneva, he would Cincinnati. As soon as the news has been rec take care that he should not escape in safety, ear filled with nurses and physicians, and well supplied with hospital stores, has left each of these cities, and as soon as the wounded are sufficiently collected to be within the available reach of the sanitary corps, they Six years later, when Servetus was in Geneva, he was arrested, Calvin's own servant, La Fontaine being the accuser. Calvin himself drew up the arrive and are ready for duty. They relieve the articles of accusation. Calvin headed the party soldiers of all the work of taking care of the sick, and. which condemned Servetus, which condemnation being all men of some experience and skill, are very efficient in comforting and saying the lives of the caused the poor man to be burned alive on October 27th, 1553. The biography of Servetus (Knight's wounded. Many a man who would have died if English Cyclopædia, vol. v, p. 415) concludes thus: left in the field camps, or taken care of only by the force that can be ordinarily brought to bear by the medical staffs of the brigades or regiments, has been saved to his No act of barbarity perpetrated by the Roman Catholics ever surpassed the burning of Servetus, friends and his country by the assidnity and skil of the in which Calvin appears to have been actuated he physicians and nurses of the Sanitary Commission. There private hatred, almost as much as by religious faare women, too, among them, tender, loving, compassionate women, whose very presence is like the sunshine, and naticism, and in which he filled all the parts of informer, prosecutor, and judge. Mr. Tilton will whose soft and sympathelia volces have a potency unmake a note of this, to correct his misstatement known to the sterner sex. It is a terrible sight to see strong, brave men thrown about on floors, and cots, and berths, mainted for life, or dead and and dying, and when

I think what has done it, my hatred for this diabolical robellion is intensified into genuine malignancy. By the way, I heard a story of the internal conflicts of some of this Sanitary Commission, which I caunot help. talling! On the way us, a prayer-meeting was justifi of the unsaulterated persuasion, said that the paramount duty of the corps was to attend to the souls of the soldiers, and while they were administering bodily comform the Cross. Upon this, another man arose, and said that while he believed in the efficacy and necessity of repentance, he did not believe in trying to do two things at once; that he had had a good deal of experience in these matters, and had found that all he could attend to was sesing of wounds, and furnishing food, and drink, and medicines, as they were needed; and that, even if he could at the same time discuss spiritual matters, he thought, when looking at those wounded and dying men, and seeing how much they had done for the great cause of freedom and their country, and how little he had done they were better than he was; and that, to tell them o the thief on the Cross, and excite their imaginations by thoughts of death and hell would be not only an unpardorable insult but a grievous crime. The brother who dealt in this miserable cant was effectually silenced, but I doubt not worked none the less efficiently when he

came to the real business of nursing I presume the newspapers have all received full accounts of the battles of Funday and Monday, and any formal account of them would be stale But there are thousands of details and incidents which I shall endeavor o send you from time to time. CASCO.

ANOTHER LETTER.

The Action on Sunday-The Situation on Sunday Night-The Battle on Monday-The Taturned on the Rebels - We hold our own Ground-What General Buell's Men are doing-The Killed, Wounded, and Missing-A Callant Wisconsin Regiment—The Rebei Loss Greater than our Own-The Rebels had their Best Troops in the Field-Heavy Reinforcements arriving at Corinth-When our Army may be expected to make a Forward

[Correspondence of The Press.]

PITTSECE LANDING, April 13, 1862.

There are so many conflicting runors going about concerning this battle that I despair of giving you the exact truth about every point of it. I have had the ad-Berdan Sharpshooters, by strenuous exertions, saving the greater portion of it. rantage of very full conversations with members of General Grant's staff, who were eye-witnesses of the battle, and who know as well as any one can until after the official reports are made, what was done, and where and The little town of Falmouth, upon the north side of the Rappahannock, nearly opposite Fredericksburg, has been almost entirely deserted, though a number of Union farmers remain. The people generally receive our troops in a friendly manner, and express no little surprise upon learning they are to be protected instead of being murdered, as the rebels had ascured them they would be. They had the least idea of aur occurring the place and the how it was done. I have endeavored to state nothing that I do not find fully corroborated by all kinds of avilence. My news will be late; but if it has any effect to set the public mind right in regard to this momentous attle, I shall feel that it is of service. First, then, the Confederates had the immense advantage which always belongs to an attacking force. All troops are better to make an attack than to repel one This is the case with veterans, and more especiall with raw troops. Some of our men had not had muskets for more than a week, and one of the best divisions in the army was not in the fight of Sunday. sewing, dishes, and other articles pertaining to do-mestic affairs, wiping their eyes upon their aprons, and sobbing as if the town was about to be laid in ashes. Mr. J. B. Ficklen, a wealthy citizen of Fal-mouth, whose loyalty has rendered him exceed-ingly obnoxious to the rebels, invited Gen. Augur-into his mansion, and entertained the staff and other officers with a bounteour repast. our entire force engaged on Sunday was less than forty five thousand. The lowest estimate by the prisoners and leserters of the attacking force is eighty thousand. and from that up to one hundred and twenty-five the made a feint on our left, and then a real attach with their full force on our right and centre. We fought them for seven hours long, when we were outflanked, and obliged to retire. Some of our batteries were so near Fredericksburg is virtually in our possession, as our cannon command all its approaches. There is not the least sign of fortifications, and the enemy, composed of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, supersing that a large force was upon them, have incontinently fied. Yesterday Col. Bonebroke, the rebel officer in command of all the forces in this the enemy when they coased firing, that they barely es caped with their guns, and in some cases were obliged to leave them, for which the horses were shot down, of which were disabled on the field. Our whole division (Wallace's) lost its general, who died the next day, and was, for that reason, almost valueless for the remainder f Sunday, and the whole of Monday. General Lew Wallace's division lost its road, and did not rejoin the army until Sunday morning. After our troops began to retire, General Grant formed three lines of battle, and three different stands, the last close to the landingthat is, not more than a quarter of a mile from the bluffs. Here ten pieces of artillery, four of them twenty pound Parrott guns, were placed in a position where they liteally commanded the whole field, and they were supported by infantry, who, seeing the impenetrable wall of erfectly cool, and refused to retire any further. The bat eries were further protected by two ravines on the hither

flushed with victory. Why, then, did they stop? Why did they leave their foce still in line of battle, protecting

the entire stores of the army? Simply because they could not get any further. No, the result of Sunday was

not a victory; it was only a partial victory, and when they were attacked the next morning they were amazed.

They expected, they said, to see the white flag floating

over our batteries. The victory was no more won than

ours would have been won at Fort Donelson if Buckner

had refused to surrender, but begun the fight again.

Johnson and Beauregard did very well as far as they

went, but they really accomplished nothing, since they

did not do what they set out to.

rebel officer in command of all the forces in this section, was out examining the pickets at the time of our approach, and was chased by Lieut. Colonel Kilpatrick for four miles, but finally escaped, Col. Kilpatrick's horse having injured his leg upon a snag. The rebel cavalry were made up from Stafford, Fauquier, and the neighboring counties, and had been guarding this section for a considerable length of time. We have captured nineteen prisoners and killed a number of the enemy, but how many cannot be ascertained. As I write, the rebels can be seen with a glass moving hurriedly off in the many cannot be accretained. As I write, the reness can be seen with a glass moving hurriedly off in the distance, having burned their encampment south of the river. A number of fine steamers lie in the river, with a considerable amount of shipping. The cars can be heard running to and from the city, and the people crowd the streets and housetops watching the movements at our encampment.

Lieut. Leaf, of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, was the only officer wounded in that resimant ide of which our infantry were posted, and kept up 8 conenemy, and, in our plan, the two bodies were not more was the only officer wounded in that regiment. There were three men killed and eight wounded. han a hundred yards apart. The advanced regiments of the enemy were as near as two hundred wards to three The infantry escaped without loss. There are a number of missing men, but as soldiers are coming in from time to time, it is probable that all will rebatteries, and the slaughter was terrible. At this time bout one hour before sundown, two fresh regiments of Grant's command came up the bluff, and I feel perfectly turn. We have no opportunity of judging of the loss of the enemy. sure that the enemy could never have got any further. They tried hard enough. Their whole object was to get A Flag of Truce and a Parley. hold of our transports and stores, and if they could no hold them to destroy them. Thus they could have taken the whole army prisoners, and gone up to reinforce Island No. 10, which was not expected to be sorely pressed for several days yet. This was their whole object and aim—the sole result to be attained by the expedition. They were within a quarter of a mile of the place they had been working for all da-, they had lost no prisoners, their men were all in good order and

A Fisg of Truce and a Parley.

This afternoon Lieut. Wood, of the General's staff, and Lieut. Campbell, of the Fourth Artillery, escorted by a battalion of cavalry, went under a flag of truce to the piers of the Chatham bridge for the purpose of communicating with the municipal suthorities. Immediately opposite, a field piece was planted, sweeping the road, but respect for the white flag averted the disaster which the rebel inhabitants might have visited upon a different party. White flags were waving at different points along the river, and as the officers rode on the unburned portion of the bridge, two citizens, with a handkerportion of the bridge, two citizens, with a handker-chief attached to a small stick, were seen approach-ing the party timidly, as if in fear of some terrible catastrophe. These gentlemen stated that the City ing the party timidly, as it in lear of some terrible catestrophe. These gentlemen stated that the City Councils had just held a meeting, and appointed a committee, consisting of the Mayor (Mr. Slaughter), three members from each board, and three oitizens, to confer with our general relative to the occupation of Fredericksburg. While extremely anxious for the safety of their families and property, they took especial pains to impress upon our mental faculties that the City Councils had in their

TWO CENTS.

meeting adopted a series of resolutions declaring that Fredericksburg, since the ordinance of secession, had been unanimously in favor of secession, and was still firmly attached to the Confederate Grant sent word to all his men on Sunday night after Termination of the Interview.

After some parley, the gentlemen having made known the wishes of the municipal authorities to confer with General Augur, the officers who had passed over repassed to the opposite bank. The only means of crossing were two small leaky skiffs (one of which would enly carry two men) propelled by a single oar each, and drifting down the current, at every trip, far below the landing place. After much paddling on the part of the messengers, the officers were landed in the mud at the foot of one of the streets, which was blocked up by acrowd of men, women, and children, of all ages, conditions, and colors. As the boat ran into the mud, the throng pressed down to the water's edge, as if an elephant were landing, and flocked around the Yankee soldiers in an immense crowd, requiring a considerable use of lungs and muscle on the past of the committee before that august body was enabled to examine the strangers. Had the committee been dictating to us terms of surrender, they could not have been more frigid, though they were very desirous of meeting the general of the Northern army in their city whenever it might prove agreeable to him to cross over in the skiff. As for themselves, they considered it too hazardous to trust their precious lives in such cockle shells. The interview speedily terminated, and the officers returned to camp. Before light he sent the same order to Nelson's men, who had arrived on the bank. The order was obeyed, and now the condition of things was reversed. Their men were surprised; some of them at breakfast; all of then without the slightest idea that an attack was to be made Our men marched forward in line of battle, attacking ustead of repelling, and, after a much shorter contest than that of the day before, succeeded in compelling the enemy to retreat, and finally drove them three miles beyond where their first attack was made. Their picke are now ten miles from our line, and their main body fifteen or eighteen miles off, and perhans farther. We have beaten their army, and killed their greatest general. It looks very much as though Beauregard's laurels had faded considerably. I am of the opinion that the forces were so equally matched, they having only two to our one, that the advantage, on either side, of attacking was sufficient, other things being equal, to determine th esult as to who should advance and who should retreat; and now, in a fair field fight, we have whipped them un Our line now is substantially what it was before the fight. We occupy our old tents, some of which, however, are so riddled with shot and shell as to be uselses. Some terminated, and the officers returned to camp. General Augur had expressed his willingness to meet the municipal authorities half way, but in view of such antics, he concluded to postpone the interview until a more convenient season, leaving the committee to work out their own salvation. one had the curiosity to count the holes in one tent, and found unwards of five hundred bullet holes and six made by shell. A major went back to his quarters, and picked us life coat, which had thirty-seven bullet holes through t, and four made by shell. On one tree there were forty-

seven marks; on another over fifty. These are only specimen bricks. I saw some trees cut entirely off by The Citizens Peaceably Disposed. Our officers are cautioned against entering the city without a very heavy force, as it is believed that the rebels have only fallen back for reinforcements annon balls. All the bushes, even the twige, are she o pleces. There are plenty of such evidences of the and to draw us into a trap. All the rolling-stock upon the railroad has been removed, and every-thing which the robels thought might be of service to us destroyed. It is impossible to ford the river at this place, and all the boats have been burned, evere nature of the fight.

Buell's men made forced marches to get here. They left tents, clothing, transportation, and stores all hebind ing on the wet ground, without tents or blankets. They except as small, dilapidated ferry-boat; but it is believed one of the bridges will be repaired in a few days. A number of families are baking bread for our officers, and the citizens generally upon this side of the river are rapidly making friends with the soldiers. Great surprise is manifested at the fine appearance of the troops, and the music of the traces are rapidly and the provided the surprise is manifested. the river to their camp, some two or three miles. Four men hang a barrel of beef between them, on poles, and stagger through the mud with it. They are suffering and working most heroically, only rejoicing that they were here to take part in the fight. They have been fine appearance of the troops, and the music of the brass bands appears to enrapture the people completely. The stringent order of the general has effectually prevented all marauding and pillaging, and the residents are becoming quite easy with regard to the safety of their property. Guards are stationed to protect a few houses in Falmouth, but the vigilance of the mounted patrols, and the punishment meted out to all stragglers from eamp, have rendered such duty almost unnacessary. nired in Kentucky now the whole winter long, and this is their first smell of gampowder. Those who are still back at Nashville and Murfreesboro' must be in a high No accurate list of the killed and wounded can be made for some time. From the best authority I can gather, I udge our killed will amount to 2,000, and our wounded and missing to 8,000 more, of whom 4,000 or 5,000 are have rendered such duty almost unnecessary. ners. Some of the regiments which were badly cut

Our Loss.

It is believed that our loss is less than that of the enemy, as a number of wounded were carried through Falmouth by the rebels, and some of their dead have been found along the route of the advance. Our cavalry charged down upon them repeatedly, and followed close upon their heels for a distance of twelve miles. Had we reached the river fifteen minutes earlier, deubtlass we could have saved one bridge, as the people say the rebels rushed over it pell mell, returning again in a few moments, and firing it just as our front appeared upon the brow of the hill.

The following is the loss in the First Phanselya. Our Loss. all-aummer. They went into battle less than two weeks after leaving Milwaukee, 960 strong. Their colonel and wounded. Out of seven captains who went into the fight,

The following is the loss in the First Pennsylva a Cavalry : Corporal Nathan Canfer, Co. M, shoulder. o rashness, and the men would not fail them Out of a company of seventy-odd men, in one of the Illinois regiments, only five men are left fit for duty. There are

Private Thomas Norton, Co. M, seriously, Private Joseph Bluck, Co. M, leg. Private William Griffy, Co. M, arm. Private Thomas Martin, Co. M, shoulder. Private Patrick McNamara, Co. M, forehead. Private John Klink, Co. M, intestines. Private John Rodamalt, Co. M, hip. Private John Isabel, Co. M, hip. Private James Worthington, Co. D, shoulder.

FROM YORKTOWN.

More Skirmishing. A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from the United States steamer Stepping Stones, which lies off Railway Point, on the Pawhen the General got down to Corinth he made the | quosin river, has the following, under date of the 18th and 19th instant

Visit to the Lec's Mills' Wounded A number of the men who were wounded during the fight at Lee's Mills on Wednesday afternoon on board the Massachusetts. I went to see them this morning. They are twenty-three in number, the majority of whom belong to the Sixth Vermont Volunteers. A few belong to Poetsr's division, and two or three were wounded in a previous skirmish, and have been on board the Massachusetts for a few days. None of the men are dangerously, though some are painfully wounded. Those who say badly hurt are otherwise taken care of. Most of the men I saw are wounded in the groin, hips, or legs. Nearly all are cheerful, entering freely into conversation with visitors, to whom they express a desire to get hattar 2505, 35 as to have another brush with the rebels.

Lost His Speech—A Singular Story. It is reported that large reinforcements are constantly The case of one man who was pointed out to me confirms the correctars of the notions entertained of the singular effects of cannon shot passing in close proximity to the human body. The man's name is Tucker. He belongs to the Massachusetts arriving at Corinth, so we may expect them soon to make another stand. A private expedition set out the other day, which has returned, entirely successful, but I am not at liberty to state its object. It will facilitate the adname is Tucker. He belongs to the massachusetre Voluntears, and he is one of the man who was hurt on a previous occasion. A shell passed close to his breast, almost, but not quite, touching his clothing. Such was the effect of the dangerous proximity of the missile that the poor fellow lost the use of his speech, and did not recover it till four days after. vance. General Pope has probably before this started for this army, and when he arrives we shall be ready for an advance, though we are in no hurry for a few days until the roads dry up. The weather, yesterday and to-day, is very warm, and is making short work of the mad. Can Halleck to-day issued an order assuming command of the A Sergeant's Account of the Fight. army in the field, and we shall soon be on our way to New

Leaving these men, I had an interview with an intelligent sergeant of a Vermont regiment, who is among the wounded. He is a very fine looking man, with ruddy complexion, and deep-blue eyes, the severity of his wound not being sufficient to pale the one nor to dim the lustre of the other. He pale the one nor to dim the lustre of the other. He is, in avery respect, a fine specimen of a Green Mountain Boy. From the sergeant I learned some particulars of the fight at Lee's Mills. He says the action commenced with a brisk cannonade on both sides, lasting for some time, when the rebel guns were silenced by the Union artillery. Orders were then given for three companies of the Third Vermont to advance. The order was easier given than executed, however, for the rebel entrenchments, as usual, were cencealed in the woods, while, with an ingenuity worthy of a better cause, the rebels had, by means of dams, contrived to flood the space between their entrenchments and where the loyal troops were drawn up with water, varying from two tween their entrenchments and where the loyal troops were drawn up with water, varying from two to four feet in depth, rendering the approach to the rebel works difficult and slow, from the necessity of wading, and seriously obstructing the process of loading; in fact, rendering it impracticable where the water was despest. Some persons estimate the space to be waded at forty rods, but my informant regards this as an exaggeration. He estimates it at fifteen rods in extent. Even taking the lowest figure, the difficulty of thus advancing on a concealed fee, protected by broastworks, will be at once perceived. Nothing daunted, however, the Green Mountain Boys at once dashed into the water and began to wade towards the rebel works. They were permitted to advance Under date of April 19, we have an account of Perched upon the ridges of the long rolling swells of upland, our victorious little brigade is looking. down upon the pleasant city of Fredericksburg, nestled upon the banks of the Rappahannock, while an impressive quiet, like the holy caim of a sum-The cavalry, says this correspondent, have been harrassing the enemy all night, and this morning, led by Licutenant Colonel Kilpatrick, made a most brilliant charge upon the barricades across the road, driving back the rebels; but not without some considerable loss. At daylight the brigade moved forward, forcing the enemy across the river, and, by a few well-directed shells, compelling him to retreat beyond the heights south of Fredericksburg. In his flight the heans of shavings and tar placed upon dashed into the water and began to wade towards the rebel works. They were permitted to advance considerably more than half way, when the rebels opened a terrific fire of musketry on them, cutting them down on every side. The Vermonters fired in return, but, on attempting to reload, the depth of water rendered it almost impossible, and, after thanking the light and the light of the depth of t beyond the heights south of Fredericksburg. In his flight the heaps of shavings and tar placed upon the bridges several days ago were fired, and the Chatham and Railroad bridges were soon reduced to ruins, while the black smoke drifted back lake our faces, blinding the artillerymen, and for a time completely obscuring the operations of the enemy. The Ficklen bridge was but slightly burned, the Berdan Sharpshooters, by strenuous exertions of water rendered it minust impossible, and, arestanding their ground for some time, they were compelled to retreat, amid a perfect hail of bullets. The cunning of the robels, in allowing them to cross on early over, was now seen, for the water as seriously impeded their retreat as it had their advance, and by the time the remnant of the three companies got out of reposit was found that shout

companies got out of range it was found that about one hundred of their number were killed and More Skirmishing, and the Result. Nearly the whole of yesterday the boom of heavy guns was heard in the direction of the Union camp before Yorktown, and early this morning the same sounds reached us at our moorings. It is evident that brisk skirmishing was going on yesterday, and that it has been renewed this morning. I have just been informed that some more wounded have been brought in. Search is being made for a vessel of light draught, capable of lying close in shore, on board of which to place them. About fifty more wounded men are expected to be brought in directly. Such of them as are not badly wounded will be left at Fertress Monroe, while those more dangerously hurt will be sent on to Washington.

A Captain Killed by his Pickets, Captain Wood, Company C. Fourth Michigan Regiment, Colonel Woodbury, was shot last evening by one of his own men while on picket. He was posting the picket guard and got outside the lines, and, on coming in, was mistaken for a rebel, and shot at accordingly. The ball entered the left side and passed clear through his body. He died this morning from the effect of the wound. Captain Wood lived in Sturgis, St. Joseph county, Mich; where he leaves a wife and family. His regiment was recruited in that place. He came out as second lieutenant of the company.

VICTOR HUGO'S "LES MISERABLES."-A curious nterest attaches to this remarkable French novel. which Mr. Carleton, of New York, has in press from advance foreign sheets. The author's only other novel, " Notre Dame de Paris" was accepted by its publisher on condition that he should bring out every succeeding work by that author. " Notre Dame" proved a brilliant success, and made the fortune of-the publisher. Victor Hugo then wrote "Les Miserables," determining to respect the condition, but to make his own terms with the unscrupulous brain-trafficker. These terms were at once rejected, and the author, unreleased from the old obligation, was obliged to put by his manuscript for a more favorable season. Year after year he renewed proposals, increasing each vest his demand, until at last the publisher died, and, after waiting nearly a quarter of a century, the well-seasoned, if not seasonable, "Les Miserables" is in press.

THE FRENCH MINISTER'S VISIT.—Notwithstanding the denials as to there being any political
importance in the visit of the Franch minister
to Richmond, it is still believed here, says the
Washington correspondent of the New York
World, by a large circle of politicians, that M.
Mercier is really about to propose to the Confederate Government to surrender at discretion.
The gossips now say that ex-Senator Gwin announced a short time since as being at Richmond, was really sent there in the interest of our
Government, and that the object of both visits is to
prove to the rebels the impossibility of contending
against the power of the Union. There are also
people here who believe that this visit is at the instance of some members of the Confederate Government who wish a pretext for giving up the contest.
It will be less humiliating for them to surrender to
the French Emperor, and be restored to the Union
through his good offices, than to submit directly to THE FRENCH MINISTER'S VISIT .- Notwith through his good offices, than to submit directly to the "hated Yankees."

Monday was the anniversary of the evacuation of Norfolk navy yard.

nes constitute a square. LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

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Tur War Press.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

Rebel Reports from Yorktown. THEIR ACCOUNT OF THE LATE FIGHT AT LER'S MILLS.

PECULATIONS ABOUT THE FRENCH MINIS

TER'S VISIT TO RICHMOND

THE BOMBARDWENT OF FORT MACON COMMENCED. Our correspondent at Fortress Monroe sends us files of rebel papers up to Sunday last. The prin cipal topics discussed are the condition of affairs at orktown, and the visit of the French minister to

Richmond. The rebels acknowledge that the suc

cess or failure of their cause is staked on the issue

Rebel Accounts of the Operations at

The Petersburg-Express, of April 15, says: We saw a gentleman, last avening, who had conversed with some two or three officers attached to the Fifteenth North Carolina regiment, and who were in the fight on Wednesday. From them we get a few additional particulars.

It is stated, by one, that the Bifteenth North Carolina had been in line of battle three or four hours during the day, momentarily expecting an attack. rolina had been is line of battle three or four hours during the day, momentarily expecting an attack; but the enemy not appearing, they were ordered to stack arms and prepare for dinner. While enjoying their repast, a couple of hankee companiants waded Warwick river, a very narrow stream, which was believed to be unfordable, and, thus eluding our pickets, came suddenly upon the camp. They long roll was sounded immediately, and the mean rushed to their arms, driving the enemy back into the creek, killing all of both companies except eight, who surrendered, and were taken prisoners. It is stated that it was during this charge that Collegel McKinney was killed, the builet atriking him on the top of the forehead and passing through his head. He died instantly.

Another statement represents that the regiment was drawn up in line of battle, and the Colonal, discovering that one wing of his regiment appeared to falter, rushed in that direction, with his cap off, and waved to his men to follow him. This singled him out as a prominent mark for the enemy, sharp-

and waved to his men to follow him. This singled him out as a prominent mark for the enemy, sharp-shroters, and he fell morfally wounded.

The enemy, hearing the firing, appeared in large numbers on the opposite bank of the river, and the fighting then became general, the Fifteenth North Carolina, the Sixteenth Georgia, and the Second Louisiana bring actively engaged.

The fight lasted from three o'clock P. M. until seven, and not from eight o'clock A. M. until seven o'clock P. M., as stated in our telegraphic despatch.

despatch.
General Howell Cobb commanded, and it is stated that the troops under his command were handled with consummate skill. One report says that the enemy must have had an entire brigade engaged, and that the river and the hill beyond were literally covered with the dead and wounded. We took several prisoners, who made various statements as to their numbers, &c., but we could not hear what they were. Further Particulars.

Further Particulars.

We understand that the Fifteenth North Carolina bore the brunt of the fight some half hour or more before the Louisiana and Georgia regiments came to their aid. They had been in the rifle pits for two days, hourly expecting a fight, with but little food, and no opportunities for sleep, and had retired for dinner but a half hour before the anemy made bis appearance. When attacked they fought with great gallantry, and suffered considerably, as the following list of casualties will show; 11 killed, 34 wounded, and 31 missing. Of the wounded, two-had died yesterday, before our informant loft, and some 20 others, it is thought, will die. We were unable to learn the names of any of the killed, wounded, or missing, wounded, or missing,

The Rebel Cause Stated in the Issue in Yorktown, The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal; April 14, says: When the battle does come off it will be a fearful one for the stake is enormous being nothing loss than the fate of Virginia. Having taken months to prepare, having assembled suon a force as the world has not seen since Napoleon advanced into Russia, McClellan feels that to him defeat would have ruin, while Confederate soldiers and leaders feel that not only their fate, but the fate of their country, as stored upon the issue, and they connect the second their country as stored upon the issue, and they cannot offord to be defeated. The contest cannot long be deforred. The news of a terrible battle may startle us at any moment. We trust that our people are prepared, not only to call upon God to defead the right, but, under God, to defead it themselves, with brave hearts, strong arms, and sufficient num

Wave, Richmend! all thy banners wave, And charge with all thy chivalry! And charge with all thy chivalry!

—for not only the fate of the temporary seat of the vernment, but of fleetern Virginia, and even more than that, trembles in the balance. We presume that President Davis himself will be on the field, as he has intimated. He will share the fate of his soldiers in life or in death, in victory or defeat. The New York Morald thinks that the drama is soon to close with a bloody tragedy of surpassing grandeur, when McCleflan is to be rewarded by the capture of the Confederate Cabinat and Coagress. The boastful confidence of the Northern press and authorities is something that affords a very strange contrast to the dismal, universal how that arose after the buttle of Manassas last July, and the impartial observer may well by puzzled to decide which of the two phases of character is catilled to the largest measure of contempt.

The Visit of the French Minister to

The Visit of the French Minister to Richmond. The papers we have received are filled with editorial surmises and letters from correspondents. making inquiries in relation to the visit of the French minister to Richmond. The journals all seem to be in the dark on the subject, and their comjectures are, to say the least of them, amusing, They all try to win the favor of the French diplomat.

and are very profuse in their offerings to France if she will only acknowledge their independence. The Richmond Dispatch, of Saturday last, ex tracts from which will be found below, wants France to raise the "inefficient" blockade, while in another part of the same article it makes the acknowledgment that if the South had not been deprived by this same blockade from receiving arms and ammunition, she would have her independence long ago. The Dispatch says:

The Examiner of yesterday says "the objects of the French minister's visit have not definitely transpired," but it is said that, outside of his official says that the said that it is said that the said that the

cial communications, he has expressed great inte-rest to accertain what commercial treaties the Now, we know not what treaties the Government

may be disposed to make, but we do know what the people would applaud to the very echo—namely, a treaty securing to France, for a given number of years, an equal right to our enormous carrying trade with our own vessels, provided she will raise the blockade and give us the same access to her arsenals and foundries that our enemies enjoy. We went arms and we want ammunition. Had we arsenals and foundries that our enemies epjoy. We want arms and we want ammunition. Had we possessed a sufficient supply of these two indisponsable requisites to the successful prosecution of modern wariare in the beginning of the war, we should have put an end to it long ago. Lat France raise the blockade, and we will soon do it now, and, in order to effect that desirable object, nothing is more necessary than a simple declaration on the part of France that she will no longer respect it. It is, after all, the merest of shams in the world. It is nothing more or less than a paper blockade, such as England imposed against France by her famous Orders in Council. Already five hundred vessels have successfully eluded it and thereby established the fast that it is no blockade under any interpretation of the treaty of Paris. France has an opportunity now which will never be offered has an opportunity now which will never be offered her again. She may secure our coasting trade—if our Government should not unwisely provent it for we have no ships worth speaking of

To the Editor of the Riehmond Dispatch:

Count Mercier has opened negotiations with
the Secretary of State, and Congress have detarmined to remain at their post during the important
mission of the minister of the Emperor. Any
kind of arrangement will be made with the President of the Confederacy, and this is a perfect acknowledgment by France of our indipendence
from the old United States. I am happy that my
article in the Enquirer of yesterday has produced
the desired effect to prolong the Congress, while
negotiations with Count Mercier are going on.

DR. LEMOIRE. To the Editor of the Richmond Dispatch:

[Richmond letter of April 18, in Petersburg Express.]

M. 1e Comte Henri Mercier, the French minister to the United States, who arrived in this city on Wednesday from Washington, had a long interview yesterday with the Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State. The nature of this interview has not transpired. It is said that these two distinguished functionaries spoke the French dialect altogether, the gallant Frenchman not having yet been enabled to master the good old Anglo-Saxon idiom. Count Mercier had a bag of documents with him, and it is supposed that he laid some vary important papers before the representative of the young Confederacy, Subsequently, Dr. Lemoine, a distinguished Frenchman from Louisiana, had a long interview with the Count, in which the former took cycasion to impart some very interesting facts to the young French diplomat.

Opening of the Bomburdment of Fort

Opening of the Bombardment of Fort The Richmond Dispatch of the 19th contains the following telegraphic despatch:

following telegraphic despatch:

WILMINGTON, April 18, 1862.—A private lètter, dated 17th inst., says that the enemy (Union forces) attacked Fort Macon lait Saturday, and have been fighting two days. Colonel White sent out a part of his men on the beach, and found three hundred Yankees. They killed fifteen of our men. We then retreated to the fort, and Colonel White fired canister at the enemy, killing a large number. The enemy have erected a battery two miles from the fort, on the beach, and have planted mortars and large sized siege guns. Eleven large ships are new outside the harbor. The enemy have sent to Newbern for gunbats to operate in the Sound. They have been committing every imaginable outrege in Carteret and Onslow counties. The fort had not been taken on Wednesday.

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 19.] From the Richmond Dispatch, April 19.]

From the Richmond Dispatch, April 19.]

From the North Carolina coast we have intelligence of the enemy's attack upon Fort Macon, and of the gallant resistance of our troops up to Wednesday evening. It is supposed that our forces may be able to hold the fort against the assaults of the invaders. We have also a telegram in relation to a skirmish near the city of Savannah, in which the enemy were repulsed with some loss.

FURTHER SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANK-TURTHER SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANK-LIN.—An Englishman, Mr. Parker Snow, will soon arrive in New York, on his way to the north in search of traces of Sir John Franklin and his party. The sister of one of the lost officers and her friends furnish most of the means for the expedition.