THE DAILY PRESS, TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS-invariably in ad rence for the time ordered.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOL-

WHOLESALE HOUSES 27 AND 54-INCH

SKY-BLUE KERSEYS, SUPERFINE INDIGO-BLUE SATINETS, BLACK CADET AND OXFORD Do. PRINTED Do, in variety.

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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.

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WOOD & CARY, Successors to Lincoln, Wood, & Nichols,) No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET,

Have now in Store a complete stock ETRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,

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

M. BERNHEIM,

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MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, FLATS, SHAKER HOODS, and ALL OTHER ARTICLES IN THE MILLINERY

LOWEST MARKET PRICES. The attention of the trade is respectfully invited.

Particular attention given to filling orders.

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H. FRANCISCUS, WHOLESALE DEALER IN YABNS 433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street. PHILADELPHIA. Buyers will find a full Stock of COTTON, LINEN, AND WOOLLEN CARPET CHAIN, COTTON YARN,

TWIST, FILLING, WADDING, BATTING, COTTON LAPS,

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WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE Always on hand, a full Stock of rubs, buckets, churns, measures, brooms, WHISKS. FANOY BASKETS,

LOOKING-GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER, Mais, Keelers, Flour Buckets, Sest Boxes, VASH BOARDS, BOLLING and CLOTHES PINS. FLOOR and TABLE OIL CLOTHS.

SCHOOL, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS. ds, Barrows, Carriages, Hobby Horses, &c., &c. All Goods sold at LOWEST NET CASH PRICES.

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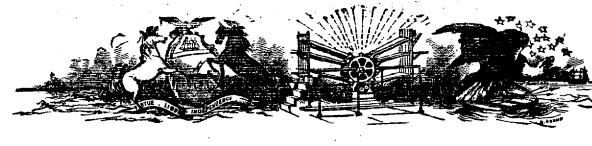
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BILLIARD TABLES, and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are prenounced, by all who have used them, to be

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &o.

FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.
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Importors, 824 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.
mb30-8 ARMONY SHERRY—For sale in aple No. 126 WALMUT St. and 21 GRANITE St. WHOLESALE AND BETAIL. mb28-lm



VOL. 5.-NO. 224.

JEWELRY, &c. CLARK'S ONE DOLLAR STORE. 802 CHESTNUT STREET. NEW STYLES,

AND NEW PRICES. For ONE DOLLAR you can buy any one of the fol-" Desert " " Desert "
Knife and Fork.

> " Butter Knives. Silver Plated Sugar Bowl.
>
> " " Butter Dish. 66 Molasses Pitcher Cream Waiter. 66 Sugar Sifter:

" Napkin Rings.

Breast Pin. " Pin and Drops, all styles Solitary Sleeve Button, all styles.

Pen with Pencil Case. Ladies' or Gentlemen's Port Monnaie, Cubas, Bags, Pursee, &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 atwhich we are closing off at cost. The a D. W. CLARK'S ONE DOLLAR STORE

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. SPRING. 1862

ABBOTT, JOHNES, & CO., 527 MARKET STREET.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND

AMERICAN DRESS GOODS.

WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, SHAWLS, &c., &c.,

To which they invite the attention of the trade.

QPRING STOCK SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. A. W. LITTLE & Co. mhl6-tf No. 325 MARKET ST.

8 P R I N G. 1862.

RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO.,

DRY GOODS.

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Merchants visiting this city to purchase Day Goods will find our Stock large and admirably assorted, and at of Goods we offer inducements to

purchasers unequalled by any other house in NEW IMPORTATIONS.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, LINENS, SHIRT FRONTS,

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RACE, PHILADELPHIA, Have now open their usual LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Among which will be found a more than usually attrac-LADIES' DRESS GOODS;

MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS, PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. To which they invite the special attention of buyers. mh21-2m

1862. SPRING. 1862 W. S. STEWART & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

NO. 365 MARKET STREET. Now in store, POULT DE SOIE, - BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS, In SILKS and OTHER FABRICS. ALSO, A FULL LINE OF CLOAKING CLOTHS, PLAIDS, STRIPES, And desirable PLAIN COLORS.

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SILK VESTINGS, formerly \$3.00, now \$2.00.

MARSEILLES, "\$1.50, now \$1.00.

CASSIMERES for men's wear, and ladies' Cloaks, 25 per cent. under former prices, &c., &c. A. H. GIBBS, 531 MARKET STREET, Up stairs.

SIBLEY MOLTEN, & WOODRUFF. SILKS AND FANCY GOODS, No. 531 MARKET STREET, are now opening and dally receiving a new and

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS and EMBROIDERIES. SHAWLS, BIBBONS, GLOVES, MITTS, &c They respectfully call the attention of buyers gene-mb25-Im

CHOICE STOCK

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

Southwest corner of Firth, And offers a beautiful assortment of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,

EARLE'S GALLERIES. 516 CHESTNUT STREET, TENTS, AND CANES,

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1862. PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING. TO THE GENTLEMEN OF PHI-

LADELPHIA AND VICINITY.

A CARD

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 10 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 CUSTOMARY; 4th. A corps of the most colebrated cutters in

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 fas able clothing. Spring stock now ready. PRICES MODERATE. A visit is solicited.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS. "OAK HALL," S. E cor. SIXTH and MARKET Street

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. NEW CARPETING.

JAMES H. ORNE. 626 CHESTNUT STREET,

We have just received, by late arrivals from Europe, FRENCH AUBUSON Square Carpets. ENGLISH AXMINSTERS, by the Yard and in

CROSSLEY'S 6-4 and 3-4 wide Velvets. Tapestry Brussels. Also, a large variety of CROSSLEY'S and other makes. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, From 872c. to \$1 Per Yd. Our assortment comprises all the best makes of Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, which, together with a geneal variety of goods in our line, will be offered at the low-

est possible prices. 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.

McOALLUM & Co., MANUFACTURERS. IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS

(Opposité Indépéndence Hall,) CARPETINGS.

tion of cash and short-time buyers.

LOURTH-STREET CARPET STORE, ABOVE CHESTNUT. J. T. DELACROIX CARPETINGS.

Comprising every style, of the Newest Patterns and Designs, in VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL THREE-PLY, and INGRAIN

LOW FOR CASH. J. T. DELACROIX, 47 South FOURTH Street. NEW CARPETINGS. J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

(OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE,) Have received, per steamer Edinburgh, and other SPRING IMPORTATION OF NEW CARPETINGS:

CROSSLEY'S YARD AND A HALF-WIDE VELVETS, 9-4 MEDALLION DO., ENGLISH BRUSSELS, EXTRA-QUALITY TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS CARPETS, WITH BORDERS, (of new designs, for Halls and Stairs).

INGBAIN 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 PLOOR DEDGGETS,
BUGS, MATS, &c.,
All of new, choice selections, and AT MODERATE PRICES.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS. HAZLETT, LATHROP, & LYONS,

No. 414 MARKET and 409 MERCHANT STREETS IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, HO

COMBS, BRUSHES, Ac.,

SIERY, LACES, TRIMMINGS, BIBBONS,

MILITARY GOODS. SKY-BLUE KERSEYS.

Dark-blue Kerseys, DARK-BLUE INFANTRY CLOTHS, INDIGO-BLUE CAP CLOTHS. SKY-BLUE CASSIMERES, (New Regulation for Officers' Pants.) WHITE DOMET FLANNELS, CANTON FLANNELS, 10oz., 12oz., & 15oz. TENT DUCK.

All warranted United States Army standard. Por ball by ALFRED SLADE & OO., 40 South FRONT Street, and 39 LETITIA Street

LOOKING GLASSES. TAMES S. EARLE & SON. MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS 0.

LOOKING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, FINE ENGBAVINGS, PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS,

PHILADELPHIA.

Picturesque.

Below the defences, the shore, broken by bays and marshy creeks, extends as far as the mouth of the river. Here and there an old-fashioned farm house breaks the monotony of the low shores, and in the surrounding clearings the peach orchards blush against the dark green pines that form the background, the occasional appearance of a schooner's topmast indicating the position of creeks winding back from the river. Opposite Farmholt's house is a quaint old windmill, which, with the surrounding frame houses, seems to dut a from the first settlement of the country, since when, it is safe to say, they have been entirefy unocent of paint. Leaning against a door-post, alazy negress has been talking, during our observations, to some equally indolent colored brother. The blacks, through all their assumed apathy, betray an intense interest in the struggle going forward, and anxiously inquire about the A London paper, noticing a suggested novelty-that Godiva should no longer be sans-culotte-sharply says: "If Lady Godiva did perform a great act of self-sacrifice, and ride through the town au natural, she had a generous object in view, and had the good sense to insist upon every window being shut during her cool—her particularly cool—proceeding. Those who would keep her memory struggle going forward, and anxiously inquire about the truth of the report that they are to be sold by the Yankees to the West India plauters, as they have been led to believe by their owners. green' on the contrary select the least modest among the Metropolitan 'Poses Plastiques.' and, placing her on horseback, invite the Pyrotechnics.

tops,' or Powers' Greek Slave in a crinoline! Let us conclude our prosaic account of the

and delicate lines, in which he relates the old GODIVA. I wasted for the train at Coventry;
I hang with grooms and porters on the bridge,
To watch the three tall spires; and there I shaped
The city's ancient legend into this:

Not only we, the latest seed of Time,
New men, that in the flying of a wheel
Cry down the past, not only we, that prate
Of rights and wrongs, have loved the people well,
And loathed to see them overtaxed; but she
Did more, and underwent, and overcame. Did more, and underwent, and overcame The woman of a thousand summers back, Godiva, wife to that grim Earl, who ruled

n Coventry: for when he laid a tax In Goventry: for when he laid a tax
Upon his town, and all the mothers brought
Their children, clamoring, "If we pay, we starve!"
She sought her lord, and found him, where he strode
About the hall, among his dogs, slone,
His beard a foot before him, and his hair
A yard behind. She told him of their tears,
And prayed him, "If they pay this tax, they
starve."

For such as these?—"But I would die," said she. He laughed, and swore by Peter and by Paul: Then filliped at the diamond in her ear;
"O ay, ay, ay, you talk!"—"Alas!" she said,
"But prove me what it is I would not do."
And from a heart as rough as Esau's hand,
He answered, "Ride you naked through the town,
And I repeal it; and nodding, as in scorn,
He parted, with great strides among his dogs.
So left alone, the passions of her mind,
As winds from all the compass shift and blow,
Made war upon each other for an hour,
Till pity won. She sent a herald forth, As winds from all the compass shift and blow, Made war upon each other for an hour, Till pity won. She sent a herald forth, And bade him cry, with sound of trumpet, all The hard condition; but that she would loose The people: therefore, as they loved her well, From then till noon no foot should pace the street. No eye look down, she passing; but that all Should keep within, door shut, and window barred. Then fled she to her inmost bower, and there Unclesped the wedded eagles of her belt, The grim Earl's gift; but ever at a breath She lingered, looking like a summer moon Half-dipt in cloud; anon she shook her head, And showered the rippled ringlets to her knee; Unclad herself in haste; adown the stair Stole on; and, like a creeping sunbeam, slid From pillar unto pillar, until she reached The gateway; there she found her palfrey trapt In purple blazoned with armorial gold.

Then she rode forth, clothed on with chastity: The deep air listened round her as she rode, And all the low wind hardly breathed for fear. The little wide-mouthed heads upon the spout Had cunning eyes to see: the barking cur Made her check flame: her palfrey's footfall shot Light horrors through her pulses: the blind walls Were full of chinks and holes; and overhead Fantastic gables, crowding, stared: but she Not less through all bore up, till, last, she saw The white-flowered elder thicket from the field Gleam through the Gothic archways in the wall.

fend from the chamber about one foot up the barrel, parallel with each other, and both can be filled with ammunition in a few seconds.

Then she rode back, clothed on with chastity.
And one low churl, compact of thankless earth,
The fatal byword of all years to come,
Boring a little auger-hole in fear,
Peeped—but his eyes, before they had their will,
Were shrivelled into darkness in his head,
And dropt before him. So the Powers, who wait
On noble deeds, cancelled a sense misused;
And she that knaw not pusedd: and all at once

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1862. And she, that knew not, pussed; and all at once, Yith twelve great shocks of sound, the shameles noon Was clashed and hammered from a hundred towers, One after one: but even then she gained
Her bower; whence reissuing, robed and crowned,
To meet her lord, she took the tax eway,

trenched works.

And built herself an everlasting name.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

Object of the Lee's Mills Move-

ment.

ITS SUCCESSFUL ACCOMPLISHMENT.

WHAT THE REBELS SAY OF OUR ARTILLERY

THEIR LOSS ADMITTED TO BE VERY GREAT.

fensive, will be followed by a deadly shower.

Burial of the Dead.

Artillery.

Picturesque.

cerning the action of the 16th. Col. Levy

Lady Godiva's Coventry Show. Occasionally, if not more frequently, the ribbon-wearing people of Coventry have a grand show, in honor of Lady Godiva, poetically commemorated by Alfred Tennyson Poet-Laureate. The said Coventry folks are themselves remembered, during three centuries, through a couplet of Queen Elizabeth's. She passed through the city of Coventry, on some occasion, and the sagacious Corporation -it is a curious fact that municipalities are almost always stupid—resolved to address her, in a suitable manner, in verse. They did so, and the elaborated poetry ran thus;

We, men of Coventry, Are very g ad to see Your Sacred Majesty. The Queen, gave an impromptu reply to this civic poetry, in the fellowing:

Ye, men of Coventry, Good lack, what fools ye be! It was on this occasion, soon after the defeat, or rather the dispersion of the Spanish Armada, that the mayor politely said "King" Philip of Spain hoped to invade and conquer England, but, when he opposed your Majesty, he took the wrong sow by the ear." The same municipal chief, when the Queen was about departing-bestriding her palfrey after man's

fashion-insisted on riding with her, as escort, to the bounds of his authority, and, when she declined, said, " Nay, then, at least, I must | have the honor of riding with your Majesty to the Gallows' hill." Very few modern readers are familiar with the writings of Matthew of Westminster, a contemplated by the orders covering the operation gentleman who wrote, in Latin, five hundred and fifty years ago. Otherwise they would know that he first related the legend of Lady Godiva; how Leofric, Lord of Mercia, and his wife Godiva, founded a Benedic ine priory in what is now called Coventry (otherwise Conventre, a convent town, like Covent Garden in London); how that grim Earl overtaxed the town which arose around the priory; how she obtained from him a promise of the remission of this tax, provided that, in the noon-tide, on Trinity Monday, she would ride naked through the streets; how she did so, as Tennyson says, "clothed in chastity;" how one variet, an inquisitive tailor, ever since known as "Peeping Tom," was the only person who attempted to look at the lady on her strange journeying; how he was was instantly struck blind, by the Powers who guard the Good; how the tax was remitted: and how, from the reign of Charles II., at the great triennial fair, in Trinity week, there is a grand Lady Godiva procession, in which, within our own memory, the Mayor and Corporation attended, in their flowing robes of State. The time we saw the procession, a beautiful Lorette, imported from the adjacent town of Birmingham, rode a white charger,

the dam, that they might be buried by their com-rades. The messenger returned with this answer, and subsequently reappeared, with the assent of General Semmes to the proposition. from Ducrow's circus, and, except that she paid a high compliment to the Third Vermonters was wholly attired in flesh-colored "tights," wore no apparel, though she had a wig with aware of it, and actually reached the first rife pit, and engaged the occupants by clubbing their guns. The Sixth Regiment, he said, was handled with greatskill and judgment by Col. Lord, and behaved with exceeding bravery. At first Col. Levy said that the number of our dead was 21, but it turned out to be 29. The increase arose from the fact that so tight (so to speak) have we since held the enemy's position in our grasp, they have not been able to move about, even enough to assertiain the real number, or rescue even the wounded they know to be within a short distance. After the flag of truce passed, the number was swelled to 29, and 4 wounded, who have been sent to the enemy's hospitals, and who, it is believed, will recover. a great number of "rippled ringlets," which were supposed to veil her, as did those of the fair Godiva. By her side pranced a coalblack steed, on which sat a circus-rider arrayed as St. George of England. Odd half a million of spectators. There was a band of music, with a fanciful following of the city trades, who all paused on the Market Place, for a few minutes, (to take breath and beer,) under the effigy of "Peeping Tom," which seems to look out from the identical place, it is said, where the prying tailor peered at Leofric's wife. At all events, there the wooden statue is, plainly and roughly carved to show the upper part of a man, half out of a window, and his costume "of the

The Rebei Loss.

Our officers proposed to declare the whole truth with reference to our loss, but Col. Levy declined to exchange figures. At first he said they "suffered severely," and subsequently remarked that their loss was "very great." To our artillery firing he paid the warmest tribute of praise, remarking that it could not be excelled—that, indeed, it was perfect in every respect. Independent of this testimony, we have good reason for the belief that the enemy's loss was between five hundred and a thousand, or four times as great as our own. Col. Levy claimed a victory at Pittsbürg Landing. He was under the belief that Gen. Buell was kulled, and for the first time heard that he was not. He period," as Mrs. Jarley would say, is triennally renewed, in many-hued pigments, at the triennal expense of the Corporation! Many attempts have been made to put down this Lady Godiva exhibition, and, more than and for the first time heard that he was not. He said Gen. Beauregard was not injured. once, the third year has been allowed to pass without it. This year, however, it is to take The Rebel Works at Gloucester Point. place with unwonted grandeur. Mailed knights Another correspondent, writing to the Tribung and gentle dames are to escort Lady Godiva. under date of the 17th and 18th instant, says: At Gloncester Point, opposite Yorktown, the rebels work incessartly to increase their defences. Near the Little Wharf another earthwork is going The trades are to come out "very strong," in various ways. The blacksmiths will have Near the Little Wharf another earthwork is going up, and at points along the shore are others in progress. Not so formidable in character as those at Yorkhown, they are yet powerful, presenting an extensive front. From all appearances, however, they are not efficiently mounted. In the water battery, which presents seven embrasures, there is apparently not one gun mounted. On the little carritwork above it, adjoining, two guns are seen labelett. Percent the region of the control of their Vulcan. The publicans purpose taking with them, in a huge wagon, a pinguid Bacchus, sitting straddled upon a butt of beer. The ribband-makers (ribbands and watch-wheels are the peculiar manufactures of Coventry) will have a real loom, at which a helmeted female, doing duty as Minerva, will weave real ribbands, because Minerva was a weaver on crowns the bank for nearly a mile—it may be more—enclosing the huts and buildings occupied by the soldiers. In the centre of these the rebel standard floats from a tall pole. Underneath the works lines of rifle pits extend along the face of this bank, with an occasional redoubt, for flanking fire. Olympus, the earliest "spinster" on record, and turned Lydian Arachne into a spider, be-

herself. The watchmakers will sport a gigantic effigy of Time, bearing a huge clock in his hand, instead of the traditionary hourglass. In fact, every trade will be funcifully and fantastically represented, at the next Lady Godiva show in Coventry. presence and patronage of five thousand Peeping Toms.' The proposal that the next Lady Godiva shall wear a costume 'such as will not offend the most fastidious taste' will simply disgust alike the purist and the impurist. Lady Godiva in clothes! As soon would one expect to see Pan in a pair of peg-

Last night some rockets sent up by the signal officers presented a beautiful sight, falling quietly in globes of red fire, and causing the rebels to feel nervous all night. About sunset one of the officers of the Massachusetts Fifteenth secured sixteen out of eighteen oxen, from under the noses of the one my's pickets, driving them within our lines, where they were acceptable, the commissariat being quito limited. In the minds of some of the soldiers, in-deed, certain officers are not exempt from the susvisions.

Once in a while the rebels throw a shell up in the air, which, bursting apparently at its greatest altitude, leaves a cream-white ball of smoke, very unlike the broken black wheel with uncertain spokes, and no tire, by which the majority of newspaper articles, represent the explosion of a shell. Godiva show by giving Tennyson's beautiful The Enemy's Works-A White Horseman. By glasses the nature of the enemy's works at this point is plainly distinguishable—rifle pits, masked guns, earthworks, and field forts away back to the woods, which are interlaced with vines,

back to the woods, which are interlaced with vines, and arranged like a gigantic fence. Here and there long rows of sharpened stakes pointing outwards and driven into the ground. Behind and connecting the works are covered ways; along one of these a carriage is occasionally seen, supposed to contain Jeff Davis. A white horseman, too, (there is a ubiquitous white horseman who makes himself prominent wherever the rebels are seen) sallops about the works receiving the compliments.

Whereat he stared, replying half-amazed, "You would not let your little finger ache For such as these?—"But I would die," said sho.

Rev. J. D. Moore, of Birmingham, Iowa, has invented a rifle capable of firing forty shots a second. Its calibre is nineteen balls to the pound, and it has the Maynard primer attached. The powder and balls are put into two tubes, which ex-

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS. THE REBELS CLAIM TO HAVE TAKEN 14 GUNS AND 3,000 PRISONERS AT SHILOH.

DISSATISFATION AT THE ISLAND NO. 10 MYSTERY. JEFF DAVIS SILENT ON THE SUBJECT ANOTHER NEW CONFEDERATE FLAG

We continue to make extracts from the Sou pers sent us by our correspondents Another Official Account of the Shiloh Battle. The Richmond Dispatch of the 19th inst. says:

An official despatch, received yesterday, from Corinith, states that the reports, of the several commanders show that in the engagement at Shiloh our troops captured and brought in fourteen pieces of the enemy's artillery and twenty-five stand of colors. The number of prisoners takes exceeds three thousand. Rebel Growls About Island No. 10. Rebel editors are yery slow to believe that Island No. 10, with all its garrison and munitions of war, surrendered to the Union forces. The rebel Cabinet preserves a proound silence on the subject, which fairly agonizes the

Khights of the Quill" in Secessia, and they are loudly We have full details from Yorktown to the 19th calling for official information upon the subject. The folinst. It not unfrequently happens that the value ing are specimens of their tribulations. The Petersof a movement or action cannot be estimated, or its burg Express gays:

We call upon them now to say whether they have received any information about the capture of the island, and, if they have, to publish it, so that we can compare the two accounts, and arrive, in this way, at something hike a correct conception of the reality. We do not sak them for any information that would be improper for them to give. We ask only for what pertains to a public event that has occurred, and which is known to all Yankeedom in the exaggerated details in which it has been presented before them. Island No. 10 has either been taken by the enemy in the way they say it has, or it has not been faken. It has alther been avacuated by our troops, or it has not been excusted. It is believed that the Goburg Express gays: results fully comprehended, before the lapse of seversi days. Such is the case concerning the affair of the 16th. Up to that day, our extreme front was upward of a mile distant from that of the encmy, the intervening territory being occupied at times by the skirmishers of both sides, but practically in possession of the enemy, in force more or Object of the Recent Movement, and its

heen taken. It has either been evacuated by our troops, or it has not been evacuated. It is believed that the Government in Richmond has the means of removing all doubt on these points, and as we cannot for the life of us tee any objectiant to a condid disclosure by them of the facts which they may be in possession of, we hope that they will give them to the public without further delay. The Richmond Dispatch says:

The circumstances connected with the surrender of this prefix with all life own amountains of the confidence of the prefix of the prefix of the content of the prefix of t To obtain complete knowledge of these obstruc-tions, and, if possible, a neargy view of the theory's works, and especially a knowledge of the extent of the rifle pits that stretched along the banks of the stream above and below the entrenched position of The circumstances connected with the surrender of this position, with all its guns, ammunition, etc., are humiliading in the extreme. The desity bulletin from Island No. 10 for meny days represented that the enemy, after an incessant bombardment of many hours, had inflicted no injury. We were constantly assured that the place was impregnable, and that the enemy never could pass it. Brigadier General Makall assumed command of the post on the 5th in a fisming outer, in which he pronounced himself a "general made by Beaurogard; a general selected by General Beauregard and Bragg." Two days afterwards the island was surrendered, and along with it, according to the Federal Commodore Foote, severty cannon, varying from 32 to 100 pounders, rified. He adds: "The magazine are well supplied with powder, and there are large quantities of shot and shell, and other munitions of wer, and also great quantities of provisions. the enemy, was at once important and hazardous. To make this reconnoissance, to take this near view, to make this examination, was all that was unless in prosecuting them it should appear that by the flight or weakness of the enemy it was prac-ticable to occupy their works. The objects in view were accomplished with eminent success, and the were accomplished with eminent success, and the result is, we now not only command the rebot works both by our artillery and infantry, but all that is necessary to a perfect knowledge of the enemy's works, and the various appliances relicd on for the prosecution of their defensive operations has been ascertained. We have emphatically the enemy's works in a "tight place," They can neither any sheat questions have nor manut were. There is no what the prosecution of t and there are large quantities of shot and shell, and other munitions of wer, and also great quantities of provisions. Four steamers shoat have failed into our (their) hands." The Commot ore says that the works were "erected with the highest engineering skill;" were "of great strength, and, with their natural advantages, would have been impregnable, if defended by men," he chooses to say, "nghing for a better cause." It may be that Foote desired to magnify his own achievement by representing the place as stronger than it really was; but then, did not our own accounts, and the vain boasting of the Memphis telegraphs, make the defences just as strong and impregnable as the burnt-foot Commodore does? They certainly did; at d were it not that we have been so of ten surprised by the surrender of forts and fortifications that were boasted of as impregnable, we should indeed be amazed at the surrender of the famed Island No. 10, which has furnished so many paragraphs for telegraphing. man what guns they have nor mount more. There is a sharp shooter for every head. Our artillerymen are continually on the watch, night and day; and now and then a shell is planted at will, as a reminder that any movement, either offensive or de

About two o'clock to day, a white flag was raised on the rebel fortifications, and shortly after Colonel William M. Levy, bearing a message from Brigadier General Paul J. Semmes, made his appearance at the dam, where he was met by Majo Currie, of General Smith's staff. The message wa which has furnished so many paragraphs for telegraphing.

But even the surrender need not have carried necessarily along with it the ammunition and the boats. Gould they not have been destroyed? Why add all this and the provisions to the new present of cannon to the Federalists? Our gifts of cannon have been quite munificent—even to impoverishing ourselves—and we need not add to liberally of other things in our offerings to those who are better supplied than we are.

We do not know that we would inquire into these matters. We are utterly disgusted with these islands, and trust that they are ended with Island No. 10. They and the lost forts were all fruitful enough of disappointment and mortification: but Island No. 10 seems to have tront," and its purport was that there were several of our dead lying unburied on that side of the stream, to bury whom a cessation of hestilities for two hours was asked. The reply of General Smith was, that he would prefer to receive the dead at and mortification; but Island No. 10 seems to have capped the climax, and by right excellence ought to wind up this miserable history. What the Rebels think of our Troops and

The Union Feeling in North Carolina. The Petersburg (Va.) Express of the 19th centains the following correspondence in its columns:

SUFFOLK, April 18, 1862.

The account given in your paper of to-day by your South Mills correspondent of the course pursued by the vandals in the vicinity of Elizabeth City is enough to excite the feelings of every man and woman in the whole country. It is painful to learn that all along the coast of North Carolina there are persons who welcome the invaders and encourage them in their worked raids. Until we can put an end to such encouragement, we shall have trouble at every point where the enemy can possibly gain a footing.

Nothing exciting about Suffelk. About nine o'clock lest night beavy and long-continued firing was heard over on the penissnia. We cannot imagine here what it could mean at that hour of the night.

All eyes are now turned towards the peninsula.

BROCK.

The New Confederate Flag.

The joint committee on stagand seat of the two Houses of Congress has not yet reported, but we are informed, says the Bichmond Dispatch of Saturday last, that they agreed upon a design of the national emblem. The fol-On a field gules (red) a saltier, argent (white), with a

Roman shield (in the centre), azure (blue) charged with a cun in full glory, or yellow. The Price of the Necessaries of Life in New Orleans. The following advertisement, in the New Orleans Della of a recent date, shows how the people have to may for the necessaries of life in that city. The tariff was arranged by Pierre Soule, and several other leading citizens of the Crescent City: AMENDED TARIFF BY THE PROVOST MARSHALS.

The following is the amended tariff by which is to be regulated, from the date bereof, until otherwise ordered, the sale of the articles therein mentioned:

BEEF—ON FOOT. First quality, not to exceed...... 12 cents per pound. Second quality, "10 cents per pound.
Third quality, "8 cents per pound, REEF-BY RETAIL.

FLOUR.

Liverpool fine, wholesale, not to ex'd.\$5 per 100 weight.

Letter from Fort Delaware.

Correspondence of the Press.] As your paper has always spoken for the volunteers, take this opportunity to write to you, to let our friend and wives and families know how we are getting along interfaced without and antage printing out the ground. Bellind and states printing out the ground. Bellind and provided the ground and provided the gr

operator, answers through all its length to the slightest transmitted influence, and so serves every

practical purpose. John Brown, Jr., writes from Humboldt, Kansas, to some friend in Canada, that the regiment to which he belonge has, thus far, succeeded in liberating 1,700 slaves belonging to rebels in Missouri TWO CENTS

LATE FOREIGN NEWS. THE NAVAL REVOLUTION IN EUROPE. STRENGTH OF ENGLAND'S IRON NAVY.

COM. COLES, R. N., CLAIMS THE IN-VENTION OF THE MONITOR. We continue our foreign extracts to show what worldwide results have sprung, and are destined to spring, STRENGTH OF THE IRON NAVY OF ENGLAND.

From the London Times, April 9.]
In addition to the iron frigate Achilles, 50, 6,079 tons, 1,250 horse power, building at Chatham dockyard, the following squadron of iron vessels are bow now inder construction, by private firms, for the Admiralty, several of which are in a very advanced state, viz:

The Agincourf, 50, 6,821 tons, 1,250 horse power, building at Birsenhead.

The Northumberland, 50, 6,621 tons, 1,250 horse The Valiani, 32, 4,063 tons, 800 horse power, building

The Minotaur, 50, 6,621 tons, 1,250 horse power.
The Oronics, 3, 2,812 tons, 500 horse power, building

In addition to the above there are no fewer than thirtyone line-of-battle ships and other screw steamers now on
the stocks at the several dockyards, meet of Which are
admirably adapted for convertion into shield ships, on
Captain Coles' principle. Of these the Bulwark, 91, at
Chatlem; the Repulse, 91, at Woolwich; the Robust, 91, at
Devot port; and the Zealous, 91, at Pembroke, are all in
a very advanced state, Tequiting only a composatively
small outlay to plate them with iron. There are also
three first-class fity-one-gun frigates also building—viz:
the Belvidera at Chathem, the Tweed at Pembroke, and
the Bryad at Fortsmouth—which are admirably adapted
for conversion into armor-plated ships. They would not
require the removal of any decks, as would be the case
with line-of-battle ships, but would only have to be lengthend and strengthened to enable them to bear the increased weight which would be placed on them. Of the
other versels in progress, several are intended to carry
twenty-two guns and upwards. If completed as ironcased sceners, they would be larger and of greater tonnage than either the Monitor of Merrimas.

The whole of the hands have been removed from the
wooden ships building at the several dockyards, and are
now employed on the iron-cased frigates under construction, for a with said at his tend of the present now employed on the iron-cased frigates under construc-tion, five of which will be affoat by the end of the presen

The Resislance, eighteen, 3.668 tons, 600 horse power, iron steemer, fitting at Chatham for particular service, is ordered to be supplied with 700 sixt; eight pounder solid chot, instead of 480, as previously directed. In addition to her deck broadsice, Armstrong and ten-inch guns, she is to be furnished with two twenty-pounder Armstrong guns, each of ldown, and five feet six inches in length, and one pine-pounder 6cwt. Armstrong, for best service. Her field guns will consist of one twelve-pounder Armstrong, with field carriage and limber, and one sixpunder brass smooth bore, 6cwt. gun, for short practice, with elevating carriage. She will also take on board one field carriage and limber to mount a twenty-pounder Armstrong boat gun. The Defence, eighteen, fron figste, Captsin R. A. Powell, O. B., it is expected will go into Portsmouth harbor to morrow. She is to be placed in No. 10 dock, on its vacation by the Black Prince, fron figste, to ascertain the effects of the recent grounding on Southeea beach when returning into harbor from her trial trip at the measured mile in btokes Bay.

On Friday, one of the finest ships in her Majesty's navy was removed from her moorings up the harbor of Portsmouth, and placed alongside the dockyard. The necessary preparations were at ence begun for cutting off her upper and main decks, to convert her from a 131 screw three-decker to a 12 gun shield ship, on Captain Coles' plan. The ship thus selected to take the lead in this fresh regeneration of the navy, is the Rogal Sove-The Resistance, eighteen, 3,668 tons, 600 horse power, Strew three-decker to a 12-gin shield ship, on Captain Coles plan. The ship thus selected to take the less in this fresh regeneration of the navy, is the Royal Sovereign. She is of 3,759 tons burden, builder's measurement; is 240 feet 6 inches long between persondiculars, and has extreme breadth of 60 feet. The resources of Pottsmouth deckyard are now principally embloyed on iron-cased ships—the Black Prince in No. 10 dock; the Royal Alfred, preparing for plating in No. 5 building slip, and the Royal Sovereign. All work by the ship-wrights is for the present suspended on two out of the three wooden vessels building—the Dryad, 50-gun firing sate, and the Havlequin, 11-gun corvetta. This third wooden vessels the Helicon, 1 gun paddle despatch steamer has still a few hands employed in completing her frame for planking. The Lords of the Admiralty have decided on converting the 91-gun line-of-battle steamer Butwark, 3,716 tons, 1,000 horse-power, now on the stocks at Chatham dock-yard, into an aumor-plated frigate similar to the Royal Oak, under construction at that establishment, as soon as the latter room pourself which have been authorized. She will require to have one of her decks cut down, and to be lengthened amidships, and otherwise strengthened, to bost the heavy armor-plates with which she will be oncested. It is probable that the screw-frights Belvidera, 61 guns, 3,027 tons, building on the adjoining slip, will also be completed as an armor frigate. There is also a 32-gun screw corvette partially completed at Chatham dock-yard, with a 17-gun screw steamer, the whole of the hands frem both of which have been withdrawn, in order to enable the Admirality to decide what course should be taken with regard to the completion of these should be taken with regard to the completion of these should be taken with regard to the coupleting of these should be taken with regard to the completion of these should be taken with regard to the completion of these

THE ARMAMENT OF THE MERRIMAC ameter, but threw round-shet weighing 180 pounds, and the popyder charge was only 12 pounds. An ordinary os pounder would have done twice the damage as short range. Indeed, even the Merrimac's guns seem to have done no harm to the Monitor, although the same shot pierced both sides of the Congress and Cumberland. I venture to think, therefore, that the advocates of 300-poinders are in irre an iron- plated vessel. can injure an iron-plated vessel

"To defend a harbor against a Merrimac or Monitor, I should myself like either a steam ram, carrying no canton and no masts, or clas a lighter and faster ship, carrying only one or two gnus, whose shot could crush in the side of any armor plated ship siteat. I cannot believe any shot of less than 700 pounds, (and that to be fired with at less ta 80 pounds of gunpowder,) can do this. If I am right, then, one saip armed with 100-pounders would be a match for four exactly similar ships carrying 300-pounders, all only using their gams. The calculation is simple: The ship can carry three times as a soot pounders; she can fire each 100-pounder three times as fast as each 300-pounder; and each 100-pounder has 40 per cent more chance of entering a porthole than a 300 pounder, making an advantage of twelve to Gue in favor of 100-pounders. On the other hand, we may admit that a 300-pounders. On the other hand, we may admit that a 300-pounder has 6 feet cally as a 100-pounder As Sir William Armstrong is not likely to produce a 700-pounder for some time—the movable breech-piece would weigh 1,000 pounder. England has no choice, that I can see, but to provide herself with steam rame, or make arrangements to ransom her seaports."

CAPTAIN COLES CLAIMS THE MONITOR AS HIS IN-

CAPTAIN COLES CLAIMS THE MONITOR AS HIS IN-CAPTAIN COLES CLAIMS THE MONITOR AS HIS INVENTION.

To the Editor of the London Times:

In your impression of to-day is an extract from the
New York Meratid, giving the dimensions of the Monitor. I now have that paper before me, giving an illustration of that vessel, and also the drawing of a vessel
proposed by me to their Lordships in 1855, which I find
to be so exactly similar in construction to it that I think
it incumbent on me to exclose you the drawings, with a
description and the following facts:

It will be seen that my first vessel, proposed, as above

it incumbent on me to enclose you the drawings, with a description and the following facts:

It will be seen that my first vessel, proposed, as above stated, in 1855, was on the same principle as the Monitor, having a double bottom, light draught of water, with a power of giving an increased immersion when under fire; sharp at both ends; a formidable prow; her rudder and screw protected (a most important point) by a projection of iron; the only difference being that the tower is hemispherical instead of cylindrical, and was not on a turntable, she being designed for the purpose of attacking stationary forts in the Baltic and Black Seas, when a part would have admitted of sufficient training from the vessel itself furning with great rapidity, and so that the expense and complication of the turntable became unnecessary. In conscuence of this report, I was ordered home from the Black Sea the same year with my plans and models, which I had the honor of showing to Sir B. Walker and Mr. Watin; but I soon found outhow useless it was for me to argue against prejudice and theory, and how hopeless it was to try and introduce into the navy a novel invention, the offspring of practical observation in actual warfare.

Finding how difficult it was to meet the objections made to my plans, I consulted Mr. Brunel, who, after throughly entering into the matter, assured me that I had hit on the right thing, and generously added that he had himself been devising a vessel for the same purpose, but that mine was so superior to his own he should think no more of it. He did more than this—he assisted me in my calculations, and gave me the aid of his draughtemen. When I asked him what I was indebted to him for this, he said, "Nothing," for he had the greatest pleasure in helping a naval officer who was trying to benefit his country. I shall always remember his generous conduct as well as his parting words, "Goon, persavers, and you will succeeded so far, but, alsa! for what? To have the deep mortification of finding that America, inste fences. Being at Portsmouth about this time, I showed my plans to Admiral George Grey, who was so struck with their feasibility, that he gave me every assistance, and kindly took an early opportunity of laying them heterore the lamented Prince Consort. A summons to Osborne was the result. I shall ever bear in grateful remembrance the kinduses and consideration with which the Prince then, and on five other occasions when I had the honor of being permitted an interview, encouraged me to enter into the minutest details connected with my investions, and the very deep interest he expressed in them, and, indeed, in everything which concerned the well-being shid advancement of our navy. The Princo's advice, too, was of the greatest benefit to me, for he had previously turned his attention to the same subject, and I was greatly surprised at my interview to find that he was thoroughly conversant with all the mechanical details involved in the execution of my plan

I think it will be apparent from what has been said and

[From the London Times.]
Nebody pretends to say that the Monitor and Merrimac are good sea going ships, or desirable models for us to follow. What we have been taught by the American anniple is not the relative efficiency of one class of iron ships as compared with another, but the absolute and immeasurable superfority of any iron ship, however imperfectly constructed, to any wooden ship or ships, however powerful. The diffects remarked in the American models do but make the general case so much the stronger. If a mere makeshite like the Merrimac, radely extemporized with imperfect means on the spur of the moment, could destroy the finest ships, and defy the strongest forts of the Federal Government, what would a first-rate specimen of the class not accomplish? If a cheap and half sea-

20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 100 oopies \$120. For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send Exica Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agr THE WAR PRESS. so Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

lnes constituto a square. worthy battery like the Monitor—the very first experiment of her projector—could bring the Merrimac at bay, what may not be done on further trial! As it was, the first appearance of an iron-cased frigate on the sea would, except for the accidental appearance of another like her, have affected the issue of a mighty war. Even now the consequences of doubling a few bars of railway iron across a ship's deck can hardly be foreseen. There was a little sentence in the last letter of our special correspondent which had a very practical bearing on the topics of Friday's debate: "They are keeping a bright lookout at Fortress Moneo. All eyes are suraining for, all thoughts are turning ou, another actic of that tremendous destroyer, the Merrimac. Neither the fortress nor the Monitor could save the flottila of wooden vessels from destruction, nor the camps from being shelled." That is a skitch of the performances anticipated from a single converted frigate when matched against a wooden navy, a fort armed with enormous guns, and a floating battery as invunerable as herself. It is on the spot, too, that these fears are enter-tained, at the place where the experiment was witnessed, and by the people who saw it. It would not cost much time or much money, we are told, to cover one of our wooden men ef-war with iron plates. If we consider that a skip so covered would stand in exactly the same relation to all her uncovered consorts that the Merrimac occupies to the Federal flottilla, we shall conclude that the time and money required for the operation had better be applied without the loss of a single day. worthy battery like the Monitor—the very first experi

the time and money required for the operation had better be applied without the loss of a single day.

THE WAR PRESS.

A FRENCH TRIBUTE TO CAPT. BRICSSON. From the Paris Temps, April 5.7 the fortifications in order to place them in a condition to this the haw Nakhid. Who knows, if no ordinary slegos the system of attack of Vauban will not be renounced, and, if means will not be found to push forward on railways revolving towers armed with heavy guns. The duel has commenced be tween from and cannon; and it in usval bat-tles we are forought beach to the agree of the Fullic WAFS, or-linary ways will, pichaps, postore to is something like the se monstrous naschines which were made use of in the

REPLY OF MR. JOEN BRIGHT 70 THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Mr. Bright, M. P., has returned the following reply to the address from the New York Chamber of Commerce: LONDON, April 4, 1862. LONDON, April 4, 1862.

EMAR SIR: I have received, through the hands of Hon.

Mr. Adams, minister of the United States, your letter of
the 6th of March, and the resolution unanimously adopted
by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New
York on the 6th of March. I wish you to convey to the or by the chamber of Commerce of the state of New York on the 8th of March. I wish you to convey to the eminent body of geatlemen over whom you preside the expression of my sense of the heator they have conferred upon me, and of the pleasure which it gives me to know that the course I have taken in reference to the events which are now passing in your country has met with the warm approval of those whom they represent. I accept their most kind resolution, not only as hon-rable to myself, but as a manifestation of friendly feeling to the great majority of my countrynsen, whose true sentiments I believe I have not mistaken or interepresented when I have spoken on the side of your Government and people. I believe there is no other country in which men have been so free and se prosperous as in yours, and that there is no other political constitution now in existence in the preservation of which the human race is so deeply interested me in that under which you'live. This is true beyond all doubt when applied to the Free States of your Union. I trust the time is not distant when it will be true over all your vast territory, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Moxico. Notwithstanding much misapprehension, and some recent \$25\text{ifmers}, I am myre that an overwhelming majority of cess of your Government, and at the complete restorance of your Union. Whilst asking you to convey the expression of my grateful feelings to the members of your Chamber, I desire to tender to you my thanks for the very kind letter from yourself which accompanied the resolution. I am, with very great respect, very traly yours. yours.

To P. Perit, Esq., president of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT PILLOW.

THE REBEL FIRE HEAVY AND ACCURATE. OUR GUNBOATS FORCED TO MOVE UP THE

The Mortar Boats Change their Position. STRENGTH OF THE REBELS. the Cincinnati Gazette, dated "Off Fort Pillowe April 19." We may say, imprimis, that active operations were not expected in that locality at last counts, as Commodore Foote still suffered severely

from the wound he received at Poncison.

The Enemy's Fire—Our Gunboats Compelled to Move. The enemy's gunboats have lain behind Craighead Point for two or three nights past, fearing an attempt on our part to run the blockade. The firing upon both sides on Thursday was very heavy. The mortars opened at noon, four being in operation. The enemy replied immediately and briskly from the land batteries, throwing shell clear over from the land batteries, throwing shell clear over us and nearly across the river to the Tennessee theore. The firing was very accurate and from very heavy guns. The St. Louis, Carondelet, and Carro, stationed as picket ships near the extremity of the point, were obliged to move up the river several times to get out of range. A skiff attached to a mortar boat was hit by a shell and dashed to pieces. The shells flew thick and fast all about the gunboats, but none were hit.

On Thursday night the morters commenced firing at eight o'clock, the enemy replying immediately, and the fire was kept until midnight. A rebelshell exploded directly above the stern-awnings of the St. Longs, slightly injuring one man in the wrist. Another shell struck the broadside casemate of the Carro, but did no damage. The firing ceased at midnight. Yesterday, but little was done except a few shots were fired by the mortars in the morning. In the evening the mortars were shifted from the Arkansss to the Tennessee shore for their greater protection. In their past locality they have been in great danger from bands of robel soouts prowling through the woods. These scouts have al-

endy out the levee in two or three places, to em-parrass the operations of the mortars. Deserters are being rapidly taken, both from the rebel gunboats and from their batteries. They say that nearly all the crews of the gunboats have been impressed, and so great is the fear of the officers lest they desert, that they frequently muster them every hour in the day. The batteries now mount about forty guns, very heavy. They have sixty more guns, which they have been rapidly putting in position within the past few days.

The Rebel Flotilla-Steam Rams. There are about 6,000 troops there. Both troops and guns are from Pensacola. There are but four gunboats in the river—the Maripan, Macray, Pontchartrain, and Livingston, mounting a total of twenty-four guns. The Ivy has gone to New Orleans, with Hollins on board. The Gen. Polk is at Memphis, repairing. Captain Enges is acting commodore in Hollins' absence. An independent company at Memphis has five boats below Fort Pillow, intended to grappie on to our fleet and take it down to Dixie. There are four rams at New Orleans, among them the Manassas. Active operations are not expected at present. Com. Foots suffers severely from his wound re-ceived at Donelson.

ceived at Donelson.

Scientific and other Items. Scarcely a day passes which is not marked by te announcement at the Patent Office at Washingthe announcement at the Patent Office at Washington of some new iron-clad ship, bombshell, rife, cannon, sword, stirrup, saddle, camp cooking-stove, liquid fire, submarine battery, &c. The engagement between the Merrimac and the Montor has given a new impetus to inventors and mechanics, and new models of vessels are being continually proposed, and new methods of destruction suggested, to show how easily anything that floats, or can be made to float, may be blown to atoms.

the reception of cavalry.

E Wagite is the name given to a new mineral lately discovered in the Ural mountains. It presents the appearance of a concretion of crusts, the surface of which bristles with small asperities which, seen through a magnifying glass, have the appearance of brilliant crystals resembling zeolite. Their color is a light-blue, with a tendency to green. The specific gravity of this mineral is 2 7. its hardness 5; it is soluble in acid without effervescence, yields water by calcination, is unfusible under the blowpipe, becoming opaque by the action of flame; with borax it yields a colorless glass.

CHINA AND QUEENSWARE.

MUSE of Unmillon 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 mut.