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VOL. 5.—NO. 229.

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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 general variety of goods in our line, will be offered at the low-OIL CLOTH FOR FLOORS,

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VENETIAN and DAMASK STAIR CARPETINGS.

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superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these tables the manu-lacturers refer to their numerous petrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

528-6m COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.

Raven's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for
Tents, Also, Wanger Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 3
Set wide. Terpeuling, Bolting, Sail Twine, &c.

SOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

2074-81



PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1862.

ent movement in any direction.

turn of wind were just what was wanted in the field at

this particular juncture. Soon after he arrived, he moved

is quarters from the boat to the shore, and matters im-

nediately began to assume a look of order. A provost

him one for each corps d'armée and division. The land-

trains and men and horses, is now orderly and well-regu-

in an hour or two at most, when formerly it was a great

morning, get back by sundown with half a load. It was

an amusing, but provoking scene. Some drivers would

sit stupidly on their mules, looking at the hopeless jam in

front, flank, and rear, and give up the job in despair.

Others would foam and swear loud enough to be heard a

mile, and by dint of importunity, get wedged into some

narrow place, when their mules would get obstinate, or

would apaedily find itself in a worse place than before.

driver who could get a mule team into such a snarl as

tainly did, by some means, little short of miraculous, is a

box. Now, however, all this is stopped, and order reigns

It is idle to speculate on future movements. Our

increased force here prevents our being attacked.

Mitchell is at Tuscumbia, and consequently at Florence.

The bridge over Bear creek we burned, and that at De-

ecometives and a large amount of rolling stock, and he

the railroad; not a very profitable thing to do, perhaps

locomotive. Mitchell is within easy communication to

ns at any moment in a few hours' notice. I suppose you

have heard of his taking Beauregard's despatch from the

wires on his own machine, when he went to destroy the

rainfarce Mobile, which was threatened, and that the rebels

true. Behind Corinth lies a range of hills, rising behind

lepient. But he replied that it was the general's order

must be discharged. So they went on their way mutte

ing, and the men who took them got a severe reprimand

[FROM ANOTHER COBRESPONDENT.]

Lauman's Determination-High Price

of Liquor-The River Rising-Skir-

ENCAMPMENT NEAR PITTEBURG LANDING, April 20, 1862.

tion, are enveloped in an armor of mud. The rain pour

"three fans" were omitted from the daily programs

heard while performing the onerous duty of the "picke

Paymaster (Major) Etting, and Assistant Paymast

day, for Louisville. They have been in this vicinity for

Our pickets now extend a great distance from this im-

"No sound can awake him to glory again." Four soldiers from Illinois were buried in a romantic

vale, and upon their grave a slab informed me that re-

"Four heroes."

In close proximity I saw a grave, tastefully fitted up; a

ack fence protected it, and the epitaph described the re-

Snatches of poetry I discovered upon many of the grave

The graves of many of the Iowa, Wisconsin, and Ohio

"He died for his beloved country."

those which have been constructed by our soldiers.

Wherever I have been, it seems to be universally admitted that the Indiana Forty-fourth, Colonel Hugh B.

Reed, was the regiment of the battle at Pittsburg Land-ing. They made saveral of the most brilliant stands in

opposition to an overwhelming force, upon Sunday, learn from the general in command. The regimen

arms retired upon either side. A captain of one of the

companies in the Wisconsin regiment, which fell back a

like iron men-they wouldn't run." Early on Bunday

Colonel Reed gave his men an order to "fall and fire.

Simultaneously the enemy fired, and killed and wounded

some of the Indianians. The result of the fire from our

discovered to be in a blaze, and the greams of the rebel

wounded were distressing, as the fact became apparent

that they were perishing by fire.

It is estimated that the last fire from our men, which

consumed the bushes, killed twenty men and seriously

braver general is not in the army, and to show the

stuffit is made of I will give you an incident. At 2

o'clock the regiment was fighting a largely superior force.

Gen. Hurlburt, who who had been closely watching the movements and efforts of the men, called to him, (Gen. L.,)

and said: General, you will have to retire; you cannot

hold your position. Says General Lauman, did you ever see men fight so calmly, and with so much effect before? The answer was, No. Do you order me to retire? No.

You can do just as you please, but you certainly cannot

shall fight. And he did fight, and maintained his posi-

tion until after 4 o'clock, and until the last cartridge was

The article known in market as "old rye," "Bour-

bon," " Monongahela," etc., is getting very plenty in these quarters. The meanest kind of whisky sells at the rate of two dollars a quart, and gallons of it are

dressed up as civilians, proceed to the rear of the whisky

If I should judge by the rapidity with which a bottle is

hold your position. Then, said General Laur

nobly stood the fiery test, when their compa

mains as being those of Henri Müller:

mense encampment. Yesterday, to their astonishmen

paid off two or three brigades.

ham:

posing there were

ndenning, both of Philadelphia, left this place yester

mish—Transport Fired on.

Red Roads-Unburied Bodies of Dear

great credit on the commander of the expedition.

where the bridge was burned by the rebels the

JEWELRY, &c. 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 Tes Spoons

CLARK'S

" Desert " Table " " Forks. " Desert " 66 Knife and Fork. Napkin Rings. " Butter Knives Miver Plated Sugar Bowl. " Butter Dish. · " Cream " Waiter " Brinking Cup. " Sugar Sifter. Plated Vest Chain, all styles " Guard " " Chatelaine, " Bracelet. Medallion, Breast Pin. Pin and Brops, all styles. Studs and Buttons. "

Finger Bings, " Pencils,
" Pen with Pencil Case. Ladies' or Gentlemen's Port Monnaie, Cubas, Bag Purses, &c., &c. All Goods warranted as repre sented. We have on hand a large assortment of Photo graph Albums, Mantel Clocks, Travelling Bags, an Gold Joweiry, which we are closing off at cost. The at D. W. CLARK'S ONE DOLLAR STORE, 602 CHESTNIT Street

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. 8 PRING. 1862

ABBOTT, JOHNES, & CO., 527 MARKET STREET, No. 208 CHESTNUT STREET. Have now open an entirely new and attractive stock is ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND

DRESS GOODS.

AMERICAN

WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOYES, SHAWLS, &c., &c., To which they invite the attention of the trade.

CPRING STOCK SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. A. W. LITTLE & Co. mhlad No. 205 MARKET ST. 1862, SPRING. 1862. YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAINS.

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DRY GOODS. NO. 47 NORTH THIED STREET.

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

purchasers unequalled by any other house in Philadelphia. JAMES, KENT.

SANTEE, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS DRY GOODS, Nos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS; Also, a full assortment of MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS,

PHILADELPHIA MADE GOODS. To which they invite the special attention of buyers.

1862. SPRING. 1862. W. S. STEWART & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, NO. 305 MARKET STREET.

POULT DE SOIE, BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS, In SILKS and OTHER FABRICS. CLOAKING CLOTHS, PLAIDS, STRIPES, And desirable PLAIN COLORS.

WHOLESALE HOUSES. 27 AND 54-INCH SKY-BLUE KERSEYS, SUPERFINE INDIGO-BLUE SATINETS, BLACK CADET AND OXFORD Do PRINTED Do, in variety. BLACK AND FANCY MIXED DOESKINS. PANCY CASSIMERES AND MELTONS.

IN STORM, AND FOR SALE BY JOSEPH LEA. fe20-3m 198 AND 130 CHESTNUT STREET

LOOKING GLASSES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTURE 0 F

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

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CHINA AND QUEENSWARE. BOYD & STROUD, NO. 32 NORTH FOURTH STREET, (Four doors below the Merchants' Hotel,) Now offer to country merchants a large stock of CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENSWARE. ap9-1m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS THAN FORMER PRIORS. Importers, 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1862. IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE NEW ORLEANS EXPEDITION!

Forts Jackson and Philip not so Formida ble-Two of our Vessels Aground-Launch of an Iron-Clad Steamer-The Plan of the Attack-Visit from a Sccesh Steamer-A Rebel Flotilla in Sight -Attack from the Rebel Ram Feared-A Chauge of Position-Pass a L'Outre Garrisoned by our Troops-The Squadron Forming-Our Gunboats Fired on from the Forts-The Mortar Schooners Depart for the Head of the Passes-Important Events to Occur. Correspondence of the Press.]

Gulf Blockading Squadron,
Head of the Passes, Mississier River,
March 29, 1862. As movements become better known, I am enabled o make s me corrections in my last. Forts Jackson and Philip are not so strengly fortified as at first suposed. Fort Jackson, as I said, is a casemated fort, very nounts a battery of only sixty guns, instead of one huntwo long-range rifle guns. These guns will be of great firing they will become very hot; then it will be difficult The flag officer is at present absent from his ship, a

the head of the Passes, hurrying up the remainder at the Southwest Pass I he Richmond and Mississippi have infortunately grounded on the bar. Their endeavors to et off have been nusuccessful The New Orleans Delta, March 15, fortunately fell into our hands. It informs us that an iron clad steamer called the Trent was isunched at New Orleans that day, ron-clad steamer Virginia. We are on the look out for

her, and she will find steamers a more powerful enemy to cope with than poor, almost defenceless, sailing ships. Send all our sailing ships to foreign stations, where they are needed, and build more iron-clad steamers. The atest obstacle in the way is the chain stretched across the river, in the rear of the forts, so as to obstruct the assage of the + hips when they pass the forts. The plan of attack, as far as can be learned, is that commander Porter's mortar fleet will have his boats towed in position by the steamers, and when he gets his range will commence a regular, steady bombard mont for two or three days upon the forts. Then let the ships adance and finish the work-and then for New Orleans! We may yet talk it over at the St. Charles Hotel. We down within six miles of our squadron to take notes.

the depends entirely on her speed, which is fourteen to inteen knots-too fast for any of our gunboats. March 30 .- The Calhoun arrived, bringing us news The Onlhown Cantain Dehaven, is very fast, and has been a destroyer of the commerce of the South. The Magnolia is much faster, and was reported to belong to this squadron; she has left Key West for New York, under charge of the gunboat South Caroling. I am able here Carolina or steamer Sazon, as the New York papers said, but by the United States steam sloop Brooklynolely. The prize attempted, on the morning of February 20th, to run the blockade at Pass l'Outre, was chased by the Brocklyn, blockeding that place, from there to off

APRIL 1 .- The steamer Connecticut has not yet arved. She left New York on March 2d. She is due, and will probably be here in a day or two. Another Highly Important Letter from

" Magnolia." GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON, HEAD OF THE MISSISSIPPI PASSES, April 3. passes, having successfully got over the bar. It was a great comfort to us to hear once more from our wives. athers, children, and mothers. The Mississippi has his flag on board the Pensacola, and says that he will get

this morning. the goes as far as the Bio Grande. This morning a steamer hove in sight, evidently iron clad: from what we could make her out through our glasses, flying at her mizzen the broad blue pendant. In her rear appeared several smaller atsamers; I counted seven. The senior officer present signalized our gunboats to get under way and give chase. The Iroquois and Keneg retreat, but not before the Keneo had nut three ale present, they would have had a nice little fight The Keneo reports that one of the steamers looked very much like the ram, and was shaped somewhat like the Virgimia. It is reported that the rebel fleet is either in command of Hollins or John B. Nichols, formerly Cantair

his flag on board the Hartford, only to transfer it to the night, expecting an attack from the enemy with their iron-clad rams, the captains of the vessels assembled on board the stesm sloop Brooklyn. Uaptain Craven being the senior, in absence of the flag-officer, they held a sultation, and concluded that lying in the same position with their ships, the rebels could take their bearngs, and could come down in the dark and find them without any trouble. It would be wise, therefore, to change positions. It was a beauti'ul night, and the moon shone out her bright and cheerful counte-nance, as if in approval of our undertaking. As the ships glided up the river, the men's curiosity was up to the highest pitch, to know if we were going up to the forts. The guns had been cast loose, ready for action, the division tubs filled with water. everything prepared for a fight. But no! the fighting men were doomed to disappointment. The clank of the chain, the steady voice of the executive officer said, "Let go the port auchor; stand clear of the port chain!" then sp'ash in the water. Fighting, for that night, was all over. Pass all'Outre, called Pilot Town at present, has been regularly garrisoned by a military governor. Lieut. Tiltas, of the United States Marine Corps, from the frigate Colorado, has assumed that position, and manages

one of them being an officer. All were Tennessee volum teers, except two. Twenty-five Young men, of the State of Tennessee, the rebel army had refused, maybe dishis little kingdom with Judgment. The marines of the Colorado have been sent there, and the sailors of the dained, to bury ! The graves of many of the deceased patriots are adorfrigate are, if required, to be distributed amongst the different ships. The senior marine officer of the squafew of them are enclosed in small log cabins. A woode dron is Captain Edward McDonald Reynolds, an expeslab denotes the resting place of many a comrade. Upon rienced and well-drilled officer. the slabs at the graves one often perceives appropriate in APRIL 6. The U.S. steam-sloop Richmond and sloop-ofscriptions. The Illinois dead seem to be all entitled to war Oneida, gunboats Verona and Katahdin arrived at this consideration, while many of the graves of Indians the head of the Passes. The squadron is fast forming; soldiers exhibit proofs of the frequent visits of friends The following is inscribed upon a slab at the grave of Frank Larmers, of an Indiana regiment:
"Liste Viator; Hardem calcae! the sloop of war Iroquois, with six gunboats, went up Upon the grave of an Indiana soldier named H. C. Mark-

operations will soon be commenced. The flag-officer or the river : soon after sharp firing was heard. The large ships were to go up. When they arrived it was found that it was only a slight skirmlsh. Some of the gunboats, venturing too near the forts, had been fired at. The *Iroquois* went within two miles of them. Two rifle shots struck not twenty yards from them. The forts were seen very plainly—the ramparts literally covered with people, and guns at every point. If the Iroquois had had a large rifle she could easily have picked them

The rifle shots of the enemy were accurately aimed and gained the praise of many. They have experienced cuppers. Their shots have a peculiar sound in passing and the word "Secosh" is distinctly heard in the breeze. Several well-known navy officers are in the A Johnny Crapeau arrived in our midst and ex-

pressed himself highly gratified at the progress of the North, and seemed to think that the war is fast drawing o a close. The Frenchman brings news from Havana at Pensacola has been evacuated, and that the rebel have conveyed all their man, guns, and ammunition to this point to protect and make the Mississippi their greatest stronghold. If these Southern reprobates could But, ab, no! The doom of New Orleans is sealed; Orleans will be captured, perhaps with great loss of life; out what of that? That blow struck, our country i afe! Hundreds of lives would gladly be lost for such a

west Pass on the gunboat Kennebec. General Butler's west Pam. The Pensacola is not over the bar yet. The Mississippi and all the others are over. bar. The wind has been blowing hard, a regular gale; the mortar schooners taking advantage of it, have all sailed up from the Southwest Pass, off Pilot Town, to the bead of the passes They present a beautiful sight, divided off in three divisions—red, white, and blue All that we now wait for is the word. The Pensacola, Misissippi, and Harriet Lane, will be up to-morrow. Major General Buther has gone to Sitle Island in his . When next you hear from me, important events

FROM PITTSBURG LANDING.

Impassable Roads-The Army Reorganized—General Mitchell's Movements— Rebel Deserters brought into Camp. Two Thousand Rebels sent to reinforce Mobile-A Transport fired upon. Correspondence of The Press.]

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 20, 1862. A cold, miserable, wet day, just the weather to exas-perate good nature itself. For two days after our arrival here it rained incessantly; for the next three days the sun was bright and the air warm, and it was a pleasure to live, notwithstanding the unpleasant odor that per-vaded certain parts of the field of Shiloh; and the mud was dried up as if by magic. Now, three days more of constant rain have restored the roads to their impassable state, and the discomforts of camp life are again in full state, and the discomforts of camp life are again in full blast. Word is wet or green, and the most skilful of cooks are driven to despair. By the way, a good camp wook is, I sometimes think, the most wonderful of mortals. He must overcome almost incredible obstacles. He must ook over a camp-fire, without stove, fireplace, or potnooks. He must eliminate the universal element of dirt. or deftly conceal its presence in the food. He must be on the constant watch for pilfering dogs and loafers. He daily smuggled into the camps of our army. Soldiers must prevent the sahes from flying into the soup. He dressed up as civilians, proceed to the rear of the whisky must set his pots and kettles on the coals, or between two tent, and draw from a "barrel of oats," as they call it, round, half-burned logs, and be sure that the logs do not the desired object, pay a portion of their salary, and reroll and spill the fat in the fire. After all, the nearer he tire-generally to the guard house. comes to cleanliness and perfection, the more heartily he gets cursed, for the more he reminds us of the comforts emptied, I could but deem it an excellent quality. But I ready to take the field again.

ubsequent to the drinking comes the criticisms upon hard bread and coffee, nobody complains; but when stationary in camp, everybody is fastidious. 'knocked him down," which suggested the remark from another that he "fell twice before drinking" Several soldiers were inebriated last evening, but pursued their Matters are fast assuming shape and system. A victory or a defest always throws things into more or less confusion, and the tumult occasioned by the hurried arbacchapalian fun in a quiet manner. rival of reinforcements, and by the battle, were almost choas itself. Camps were shifted, baggage and equipage General Hallock's body guard own the finest lot of corses of any organization of the kind, and his men look lost, tents shot to ribbons, the whole of Buell's corps de ike fighting men. But the body guard of General Buel rmée had arrived without tents or baggage of any kind, is pronounced by every one to be the finest body of on and had to be located in the most convenient place for undred men in the Federal service. You all know the moment, whence they were changed to their proper where they hall from. places in line of battle. Camps are laid out in ine of battle. Each division is placed in advance

Upon the reception of the news of the battle of Pitts. burg Landing, at Savannab, Tenn., several of the mos nent citizens of that place threw open their houses rve, on the right, left, or centre, just as it would be in battle, and when the long roll beats, each for hospital use. There are several prominent Union regiment is formed in front of its camp, and awaits orders men in Savannah, who express the desire to see their move wherever it may be wanted. By this regularity State restored to the Union. A number of men have joined Grant's army in this disposition, it is always easy to find any division or brigade just us it is wanted; and, were it not for this, it would be impossible in a country so uniform in appearvicinity. The feeling for the Union is more ardent here han at any point I have visited in Tonnessee. ance as this, and so densely wooded, to make an intelli-The river is rising rapidly, and the largest steamers of nove safely up and down the river for weeks. The post Halleck's great administrative ability and systematic

office is doing a "good business." Tens of the of letters leave and reach here daily. Very few of the soldiers in this section of the army con ne themselves to army rations; but, on the contrary, live chiefly on ham and eggs. Every tent nearly is pro vided with a cooking stove and utensils for the preparaion of dainty food. Our cavalry have had several brushes this week with the rebel horsemen On Wednesday a contest took place about four miles this side of Corinth. Our men lost one killed and two wenteded, and unhorsed five of

the rebel cavalry. Several shots have also been exhanged by the pickets. One of our transport steam rs was fired into yesteray by some rebels from the east bank of the river etween Savannah and this place. Fortunately, no damage was done, and the villains were subsequently LETTER FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Reported Capture of New Orleans-Its Im. portance-The Merrimac-Rebel Spies captured-Canard exploded, &c., &c., &c. Special correspondence of The Press.] FORTRESS MONROE, April 28, 1882.

A number of contrabands came ashore in a small boat yesterday. One of them, an intelligent fellow, hailing from Portsmouth, had a copy of the Richmond Examiner, which was taken to headquarters. It contained a iled account of the battle of Shiloh, and, of course, claims a victory. There is also the usual instalment of bel editorials. The paper is thin and mean, and Northern printer would go insane on seeing the miseraole typography of this once handsomely-printed and infinential sheet. Great excitement prevailed in Norfolk over a repor that had reached that city that New Orleans had capitu-

ated to Commodore Porter. Forts Philip and Jacks had been taken some days before, and the land forces of General Butler were coming up to occupy the fair metropolis of the South. Apart from the moral effect of this capture, both on the South and on foreign nations, it has a most strategic imtelegraph. The despatch was this: "The enemy are at portance. It is the only depot from which Gen. Beaure-gard can draw supplies for his army at Corinth. Fur-Pittsburg 85,000 strong, and I cannot hold this place without reinforcements." The whole affair was one of ther than this, it is the only channel of telegraphic com-munication with the rebel Government at Bichmond. the neatest and most successful of the war, and reflects With Gen. Mitchell at Huntsville, and gradually flanking him, with all supplies and communication cut off, he must Some deserters were brought in vesterday, who said that two thousand troops had been sent from Corinth to either fight a battle under great disadvantages or surrender his whole army to the Union forces. This will were fortifying at Corinth. The latter statement may be and the war in the Mississippi valley, and there will b each other, and affording an admirable opportunity for the rebel mode of wariare. These deserters were all men The same party say that the Merriman is now only who had been pressed, in the country north of here, in Tennessee and Kentucky, and compelled to go with the to running out again. She has been greatly strengther ed since her last performances, but her external appearance is unchanged. A sort of shield to protect her gun. army. They had been there but a little while, and were heartly sick of it. One of them had been a clerk in a Lers has been applied to her port holes, but there is but

drug store, and came a year since from Philadelphia.
They were all sent to St. Louis, to be discharged, except little reliance to be placed on them against the Moni tor's guns. She may be looked for before the end of the where their homes were between here and St. Louis. One man, who lived a mile and a half only from the Three men were captured, on Saturday, by the adbattle field, had his wife and daughter with him. He vanced pickets of one of the Pennsylvania regiments. had left when our army came, and wanted to get to situated on the extreme left wing. They were prowling St. Louis or Cairo, where he could be out of the about in a rather suspicious manner, and, not having the way of war, which he thought a "darned disagreeed in the uniterm of United States soltaken from their farms in this way. A transport was fired into from the west bank of the river, and one man was shot. Our brave fellows immediately landgiment. On being asked the name of the colonel they said they had forgotten it, but as soon as they would see ed on the east point, and went inland till they found him, they would know him. Unfortunately for the trice these men, whom they took along. The men were very the colonel of the regiment to which they claimed to be-long was their questioner. They were, therefore, judged sulky, and unthankful to the provest marshal for letting them off, and I remarked that I should not have been so to be spice, and immediately placed in confinem Col. John R. Johnston, well known in the art circles of Baltimore and other cities as a historical painter, is need, of not molesting any man who should be found here, and will shortly proceed to Yorktown to make in the pesceful exercise of his vocations, and though those men were, undoubtedly, Secession in their sympasome preparatory electches for a great historical painting of the taking of that place by General McCleilan's army. thies, one of them having five seas in the rebel army, and were anything but gracious in their demeanor, they When the battle takes place, and the assault is made Col. Johnston proposes to be on the ground, and his sketches will be made from actual observation, and not It is not unlikely that ere this a report has been spread Rebeis Found-The Graves of our Dead -Epitaphs-A Model Regiment-Am-bushed Rebels Burned to Death-Gen,

far and wide of the descriton of two line officers of the army of the Potomac. The facts are that the officers alno doubt been taken prisoners by the enemy,
[This statement is confirmed by a paragraph
Richmold Examiner.—RDS.] The weather is clearing up again, and the bay is smooth. Nothing going on of interest. No contra-[For The Press.]

General C. F. Smith The beautiful weather of the past few days was sud-BY EMELINE BYANS. deply brought to a termination on Friday evening by thunder shower, which was the introductory of a storm Room for the honored dead! which is till raging. The roads are again in a desperate condition, and horses, mules, and wagons of transporta-And let the mournful dirges wailing play, As his brave men, with slow and reverent tread, Bear him away. Bear him away!" Ah, yes! the precious dust, That held erewhile his soul of living fire, stirring but the diligent physician; but perhaps the slush;

Must slumber in the dim funeral pile; His deeds can ne'er expire. From them a light, like to the glorious sun, Thrills thro' the human heart the broad earth round : Room for the Hero of Fort Donelson!

And let the brazen trumpets fierce resound. When the great Northern pulse beat low with dread Of treason fostered by a foreign hand; And the white sails, by false Britannia spread, Were eager flapping for our cherished land, His was the hand that dashed away despair, And forward rushed, with "Better late than

Planted the Union stars, on rampart bare And crushed rebellion's haughty crest forever. With tearful eyes and burning hearts we come To scatter garlands on thy grassy mound ; Room for the Hero of Fort Donelson! And let the brazen trumpets fierce resound CAMDEN, April 27, 1862.

Gen. Magruder's Address to his Soldiers HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF PENINSULA, YORKTOWN, Va., March 4, 1862. TO THE ARMY OF THE PENINSULA—COMRADES The term of service for which many of you culisted is about to expire. Your country, invaded by an is about to expire. Your country, invaded by an insolent foe, again demands your help; your homes are violated, your firesides polluted by the presence of a mercenary enemy, or silent in their desolation; many of your friends in captivity or in exile; our people slain, and the very altars of our religion desecrated and profaned. The faithless tyrants who have dared to invade us have vowed our conquest or our destruction. It is for you to rise and avange our slaughtered countrymen or nobly share their fate. Of what worth is life without liberty? peace at the expense of honor? the world without

peace at the expense of honor? the world without home? When our fathers periled life, fortune, and sacred honor in our first war of independence, was it an empty boast, or was it the stern resolve of freemen empty boast, or was it the stern resolve of reemen who knew their rights and dared to defend them? The long war of the Revolution culminated at length in victorious triumph on these plains of Yorktown. These frowning battlements on the heights of York are turned, in this second war of liberty, against the enemies of our country. You breathe the air and tread the soil consecrated by breathe the air and tread the soil consecrated by the presence and the heroism of our patriotic sires. Shall we, their sons, imitate their example, or basely bow the neck to the yoke of the eppressor? I know your answer! You remember your wrongs, and are resolved to avenge them. True to the instincts of patriotic devotion, you will not fill a coward's grave: you will spring with alacrity to the death grapple with the toe, nor relinquish the strife till victory crowns our arms. Cowards die a thousands deaths; brave men die but once, and conquer though they die. thousands deaths; brave men die but once, and conquer though they die.

It is therefore without surprise that your commanding general has learned of your purpose to reenlist in this holy struggle, and that you bear with children and constancy, worthy of the highest admiration, the disappointment of withdrawing from you the furloughs to visit your homes which the Government promised you, and which the present danger of our beloved country alone forbids it to great. When the war is ended, in that hour of triumph you will be proud to remember that by your sufferings and sacrifices, no less than by your valor, you conquered.

The war which intensities our devotion and concentrates our resources scatters theirs. The day of retribution will come. The struggle will not be always defensive on our part. We will yet strike down our ruthless invaders, amid the smoking ruins of their cities, and, with arms in our hands, dictate terms of peace on their own soil.

J. BARKHEAD MAGRUDER.

Grwer at Pope's Division.—An exchange learns GEWERAL PORE'S DIVISION.—An exchange learns from a reliable source that General Pope's division, on the Tonnessee river, did not halt at Pittsburg Landing. They continued their voyage up to Eastport, some twenty miles above, where it is likely they are to act in co-operation with General Mitchell, in a flank movement on Corinth.

THE DEFENCE OF RICHMOND.—General Gustavus Smith commands the army defending Richmond on tre Fredericksburg side, which includes Wigfall's brigade. Smith has lately received heavy reinforcements, troops having returned who were sent to Yorktown weeks ago. This report is confirmed by contrabands and deserters.

GENERAL SIGEL is reported convalescent, and

TWO CENTS.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN Gallant Charge of Massachusetts Troops.

OPERATIONS UP TO MONDAY.

DESTROYED.

The following summary of news from the Penin sula, up to Sunday night, embraces every event of any importance that has occurred : THURSDAY. All our works progress with equal rapidity and scorecy; it is believed they are nearer completion than has been supposed. All visits to the lines, except by officers and men on duty, are strictly forbidden, violations of this order being punished with immediate arrest.

blues, violations of this order being punished with immediate arrest.

At 4 P. M. the rebels threw several shells into the open, not far from General Heintzelman's headquarters. They exploded harmlessly. The General, who has suffered in health from his zealous exposure of himself during the recent severe rains, is now entirely convelescent. now entirely convalescent.

Private Samuel Geist, of the One-hundred and fifth Pennsylvania, died this morning, of spotted congestive fever, a type of malignant typhoid. He was from Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. There is considerable sickness in the various camps, particularly in those unfavorably located. The pravailing diseases are typhoid, measles, and diarrhesa. Berdan's Sharpshooters received a compliment, last Sunday, when Generals Keyes and Smith applied to General Heintzelman to borrow one hundred and fifty of them, just to pick off the gunners plied to General Heintzelman to borrow one hundred and fifty of them, just to pick off the gunners of the rebel batteries, on the extreme left. By It o'clock they had killed nine men, "counting the groans." The men are now relieved from night-duty, returning to camp at sunset. I hear that Colonel Berdan has applied for the forwarding of his regiment, at present with General McDowell, and for the Minnesota company, with Halleck, When a general engagement occurs, we cannot and for the Minnesota company, with Hameck. When a general engagement occurs, we cannot

When a general engagement occurs, we cannot have too many sharpshooters.

They say the rebels fire pretty well, using generally Mississippi rifles, but some have target ones, and repeaters. One person, of the Second, has become prominent. He is a fine-looking, bearded man, not in uniform, and he walks leisurely from point to point, within the rebel entrenchments, or along the woods skirting them, accompanied by a negre, who dutifully carries his rifle, a weapon of at least forty pounds weight. He is never in a hurry, and a capital shot. They suppose him to be a civilian, a Secesh version of the newspaper story of "Garibaldi's Englishman," and huve banded together to make sure of him. Still, up to the present date, he is alive and shooting. sent date, he is alive and shooting.

FRIDAY. About one o'clock this morning a brisk cannonading occurred between our gunboats and the enemy's batteries on their left. Some dozen shots were fired altogether. None of their shots came near the boats. Most of our shells exploded behind their entrenchments, and, it is presumed, must have done some mischief. The very heavy firing, which was from some of the largest guns on both which was from fome of the largest guns on both sides, roused a good many slumbering regiments, and for a time a belief prevailed that the ball was at length opened. The first gun came from the rebel side, who seem to be getting fond of producing fartling sensations, as this makes the third or fourth time they have made these artillery demonstrations in the vicinity of midnight. It happens however that they always five on how vicinity monstrations in the vicinity of midnight. It happens, however, that they always fire on boys vigilant and ready; for scarcely dies away the boom of their own cannon before, mingling with its echoes, is the quickly-responsive roar of our own artillery. A prelude to the firing described above took place yesterday afternoon. Our gunboats had an eye there, less on the enemy's entrenchments and more to some vessels from which they were landing army supplies at the Yorktown dock. Our ing army supplies at the Vorktown dock. Our sharpseeing gunners compelled a withdrawal of the vessels to the other side of Vorktown.

The rebels are beginning to assume an air of boldness. Several Sibley tents to-day were placed in front of their entrenchments. It is believed

In front of their entrenchments. It is believed that some ruse is at the bottom of it; for the fact is noticeable that the moving forms of living and breathing rebels are wanting to give completeness to the same. A like mystery enshrouds the appearance of the rebel hellow which the description of the same of the rebel hellow which the description of the same of th

to the same. A like mystery ensurous the appearance of the tents and the non-appearance of the rebel balloon, which the development of the past few days has shown to be strictly of the earth, earthy.

The Sanitary Commission is again making itself useful to this section of the army of the Potemac. Several of its agents have arrived, and are busy finding out the requirements of the different regiments, and making arrangements to meet them. Their programme is the same as heretofore pursued, and embraces as wide a range of bonevolent supply. Special care is being taken to provide everything needed for the hospitals. Speaking of benevolence, as connected with the army, I have just learned that a steamboat has arrived at Cheeseman's creek landing, from Philadelphia, loaded with physicians, medicines, lint, bandages, and other needed comforts for sick and wounded soldiers. This is the steamboat fitted out by the Cemmon Council of Philadelphia, as heretofore stated. The physicians and supplies, it is understood, are designed exclusively for Pennsylvania regiments.

Five companies of Massachusetts troops participated in a splendid little action which took place this morning. One company made a brilliant charge on a rebel redoubt, drove the rebels away, killed quite a number, and hemmed in fourteen. charge on a rebel redoubt, drove the rebels away, killed quite a number, and hemmed in fourteen, who were taken prisoners. The redoubt is situated in front of a piece of woods, and faces an open corneled to the right of the Yorktown road. It was determined last evening to reduce the work and ascertain what fortifications were behind, beyond the woods. Early this morning, three companies of the First Massachusetts Regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Wells, and two companies of the Eleventh, under Major Tripp, left camp and arrived on the ground just about daylight. Company A, Captain Wild, was deployed as akirmishers to the left across the field to prevent a flank movement of the enemy, Company I, Captain Rand, was held in reserve towards the right near a small ravine, while Company I, Mander Captain Carruth, advanced at double quick across the field and charged upon the work. Led by Lieutenant Colonal Walls. As soon as they were seen from the model and charged upon the work ahead in the model and charged upon the rebels opened a spirited fire from behind the parapet. In face of this fire the gallant little band of sixty advanced at double quick, with bayonets fixed. Their comrades were falling on the field around them; but not a man on our side fired a gun until those who charged the redoubt had arrived within a few yards of the ditch in front. Then they discharged a volley, and the rebels retreated. Although much ashausted by the run agross the comfield, our man jumped into the ditch and climbed over the parapet. Thus the work was successfully taken in a few minutes.

Thus the work was successfully taken in a few minutes.
Lieutenant Chandler and Lieutenant Colonel Wells were among the first to reach the fort. Company H lost three men killed and thirteen wounded. No other casualties occurred on our side. Most of the killed and wounded fell within twenty yards of the ditch, which was six or seven feet deep and

the ditch, which was six or seven feet deep and eight feet wide in front of the redoubt. Company A still held their position as skirmishers to the left, and subsequently Company I was ordered to advance to support those in front. In the meantime, Company A, Eleventh Massachusetts, Captain Humphrey, came forward to the right at doubt-quick, and kept the rebels back, while Company G, Captain Allen, which had been placed to support a section of our artillery, also advanced, and with picks and shovels commenced destroying the redoubt. Our artillery did not fire a single shot. Presently the rebels opened with their artillery from their fortifications to the left. Our brave Massachusetts boys fired away into the woods, while some of their comrades were shovelling the earth from the parapet of the rebel fort into the earth from the parapet of the rebel fort into the ditch below.

A little to the right of this work there was an opening through the woods, and a clearing behind, where another rebel redoubt was situated. From this the rebels poured forth a continuous fire; but the skirmishers from the Eleventh regiment filed

off to the right and left, covered by the woods, and thus escaped the effect of their fire. When the attack was made on our left, the rabels were driven attack was made on our left, the rebels were driven in confusion in every direction. Pourteen of them got on a small strip of ground, behind which was a stream which they could not cross. Hence they were taken prisoners. One of them rushed out with a white haversack on his musket, and begged our men not to shoot. Firing in that direction ceased for a moment. He said there were thirteen others who wanted to surrender. Soon they appeared and were taken prisoners. Fourteen rebels were captured altogether—one sergeant, one corporal, and a dozen privates. They all belonged to Company E, Nineteenth Virginia Regiment. They were a company of sharpshooters who were on duty in the fort. They said they were completely taken by surprise, and whon we opened the attack there was great confusion among them; but they were soon supported by other troops on but they were soon supported by other troops on the right and left. Our soldiers acted in the most gallant manner, and were highly complimented by the brigadier general, who was on the ground. The object of the movement having been successfully accomplished, our men retired from the field in perfect order. When they were retiring, the rebels commenced a brisk cannonade from the forts to the left, which were not more than seven wounded a hundred, who were burned to death. One hundred and twenty of the rebels were burned to no grave in the vicinity. The bodies of nearly all of them were burned to a crisp.

Another glorious stand was made by the same regiment upon an open field, against a brigade and a battery of the enemy. They killed nearly all the horses of the battery, and being joined by two more regiments, compelled enemy in retreat:

Oh one occasion, during flunday, the regiment was slow in moving to accomplish are order, when the cry of "Buena Visica and Jen Davis," from the cry of "Buena Visica and Jen Davis," from the cry of "Buena Visica and Jen Davis," from the cry of "Ruena Visica and that God is just. It is sufficient to the left, which the from the daughter that by your sufferings and gaorifices, no less

dashed down to the stream in front of a fortifica-tion, were also wounded this morning when they charged on the rebel redoubt. Private Grantman, who was wounded twice in the arm at Blackburn's Ford, received three wounds in the laft leg, near the groin, this morning. He is now doing well. Private Kingsbury, who was also slightly wounded on the first occasion, was wounded mortally this morning. The rebel prisoners say that several of their killed and wounded comrades lay near the stream where they themselves were captured. SUNDAY.

SUNDAY.

The quietude of the Sabbath morning was disturbed by a sharp and rapid fire from the rebel artillery. Shot and shell came over with great rapidity. They came from the forts immediately in front of Yorktown. Considerable excitement arose throughout the camps; for the suddenness and quick succession of the discharges suggested the idea that the enemy had concluded to make some offensive demonstration. A solution of the matter was soon found in the fact that some of ur men who were on their way to relieve a working party

few moments there was one continuous thundering of artillery. Shortly, however, the men were out of sight, and the firing ceased. I have not heard of a single casualty.

Firing has been going on all day in front of the rebel works. Our vessels, with their superior arma-REBEL EARTHWORK TAKEN AND

THE WAR PERSS.

ines **const**itute a square.

ment, are doing fearful execution on the rebel bat-teries, while the fire of the rebels falls short of the mark. Skirmishing between the land forces is kept up very brisk, and it cannot last many hours be-fore a general and terrific engagement will be brought on.

It has been drizzling all day, and a southeast wind is prevailing at present. The intelligence from New Orleans, taken from the Richmond Enquirer, several copies of which were brought by fugitive ontrabands, causes immense excitement at the

THE WAR PRESS.

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Spirit of the New Orleans Press Before the Capture of that City. Late New Orleans newspapers have been received. They contain the following account of the condition f affairs in that city prior to the bombardment. The editors were confident that the defences of the place would resist any fleet that could be brought

against it. The Bombardment of Fort Jackson. The New Orleans Picayune of the 16th instant For the first time since it was built, Fort Jack-

son—one of the strong defences of the Mississipp river below the city—was, on Sunday last, "under Availing ourselves of a courteous invitation, we Availing ourselves of a courteous invitation, we accompanied a pleasant party to the forts, leaving the city in a steamer on Sunday night, arriving, after some detention by a fog on the river, in the forencen of the next day. Just as our boat touched the landing we heard the drum beat the "long roll," while a bugler standing on one of the bastions sounded the call to quarters. At this summons many of the soldiers who had been engaged outside set off at double quick, and made their way to the interior of the fort, and when we entered we found the various companies drawn up in line, or found the various companies drawn up in line, or on their way to the casemates and the parapets. Soon all were in place before their guns, ready for the threatened conflict, while General Duncan and on their way to the casemates and the parapets. Soon all were in place before their guns, ready for the threatened conflict, while General Duncan and his assistant officers were soon pacing the parapet, spyglasses in hand, and casting eager glances to the point of woods about two miles down the river, and behind which they could already discern the mass of the enemy's vessels coming up.

At this moment a red flag was raised over the Confederate banner, by way of signal to St. Philip, opposite, that the enemy was approaching, and immediately the blue crossed, white starred battle-flag was run up on the staffs of both forts.

Meantime, the several gunboats lying off the forts formed in readiness to take part, if need were, in the contest. One of these went down on a reconnoitring expedition, and, having neared the point of woods that yet hid the boats of the enemy from our sight, returned, but not without being honored on her passage with a compliment or two from the guns of Commodore Farragut. She accomplished her return without injury, and soon a black hull was seen to emerge beyond the woods, and make her way towards the left bank of the river. Having attained what the probably considered an eligible position for her purpose, she came round and resattained what she probably considered an eligible position for her purpose, she came round, and pre-sented her broadside to the fort, being then about sented her broadside to the fort, being then about two miles distant.

A few moments of eager expectation, and a flash, followed by a puff of smoke, was seen to issue from one of her guns, and then there came whizzing and hurtling through the air—heard by all, and seen by many in its course—the first shot ever fired at Fort Jackson. It was a very creditable line shot—a shell—and passed critically near the position of those who were watching its destination. It passed over the fort, and fell between its walls and the river, smashing a small foot bridge and making a formidable splash in the mud and water thereabouts. The next was aimed with about the same degree of precision, and fell beyond the walls, within a few feet of the outer bastion, facing the river. Some porof the outer bastion, facing the river. Some por-tions of this exploded shell were secured by the spectators as relies. We have one we should be pleased to show any curiously inclined friend. Some twolve shells in all were bestowed upon un

from different positions, in the course of the fore-noon, including one fired from the screen the woods afforded, which we took for a mortar shell. This described a lofty aerial curve, and when in mid-air exploded, the fuse being too short to carry it to its desired goal. Two of the shots same in very dangerous proximity to our pretty steamer, which lay as the landing, one passing over the pilot house, and the other dropping into the water just abaft the stern. Another passed clear over the river, beyond St. Philip, into the prairie, and others were thrown, but, like the rest, all without accomplishing their

St. Philip, into the prairie, and others were thrown, but, like the rest, all without accomplishing their hostile intent.

All this, of course, was done mainly by way of "getting the range," though it is not to be doubted that every shot was intended to tell. From St. Philip some six or seven of the enemy's vessels, of different classes, were plainly to be seen, and from Jackson the masts of the flagship of the fleet, with the gridiron flaunting at the peak, were visible over the tops of the wood.

There were but three responses made on our side to these repeated compliments of the enemy. But these were all most elegantly turned. After the gunboat that opened the ball had amused herself a while in this way, a seven inch rifled gun was brought to bear on her, and, though not as effectively as desired, yet showed good practice, and flatteringly prophetic of a "better next time." At all events, the enemy deemed it prudent to retire for the time; and, as he was making his way across to the point of woods, to seek once more his leafy shelter, he was greeted with two more messengers that very closely neared, if, indeed, one of them did not hit him.

Take it altogether, though but a reconnoissance on the one side, and a ready and prompt reception on the other, it was a brisk little affair, and greatly interested the spectators during the two hours or se it lasted.

nterested the spectators during the two hours or se But though the enemy did not pay any further by laving the enemy did not pay any further attention to the forts during the day, he was not idle. Captain Mullen's company of sharpshooters were annoyingly about among that long reach of weeds to which we have referred as skirting the river below the fort. Rumor reached us in the course of the day that an epauletted Federal had been picked off by the rifle of one of these bushwhackers, to whom the officer presented a tempting mark as he stood on the vicin. mark as he stood on the be the reason why, at intervals for several hours, there was a cannonading tervais for several nours, there was a cannonating kept up by the enamy's guaboats upon the woods. The grape and canister were freely distributed among the trees and underbrush, but, we fancy, with but little effect.

When we left, on our return to the city, there was a prevalent impression is both forts, that the grand drama, of which this little affair was probably but the project and provided the project of the companyation except and the project of the companyation accounts.

day, yesterday, to day, or to-morrow; but undoubtedly in the course of the current week. The strong impression left upon our minds by the manner in which Fort Jackson deported herself on the occasion of her first fight, and by the conviction that her consort over the river, when the time that her consort, over the river, when the time should come, was, that the enemy, if he runs that gauntlet successfully, will have to make a better fight than we think he will or can. We abstain from going into particulars as to the force, the armament, &c., at Forts Jackson and St. Philip. It is enough for our present purpose to say that we believe them to be abundantly sufficient for the work that he had a bundantly sufficient for the work that lies before them. Official Rebel Correspondence Regarding

the Bombardment of Fort Jackson. The following official despatch from Major Geneal Lovell, commanding the rebel troops at New Orleans, to Brigadier General Duncan, commanding at Fort Jackson, is published in the Norfolk Day-Book, of the 24th:

Day-Book, of the 24th:

[By telegraph to the Norfolk Day-Book, April 24.]

The following official despatch is from Major General Lovell to Brigadier General Duncan, commanding at Fort Jackson:

New Orlibans, April 23, 1862.

Say to your officers and men that their heroic fortitude in enduring one of the most terrific bombardments ever known, and the courage which they have evinced, will surely enable them to crush the enemy whenever he dares come from under cover. Their gallant conduct attracts the admiration of all, and will be recorded in history as splendid exam-Their gallant conduct attracts the admiration of all, and will be recorded in history as splendid examples for patriots and soldiers. Auxious but confident families and friends are watching them with firm reliance, based on their gallant exhibition thus far made, of indomitable courage and great military skill. The enemy will try your powers of endurance, but we believe with no better success than already experienced.

M. LOVELL.

Major Général Commanding.

To Brig. Gen. J. K. Duncan, commanding Fort General Duncan's reply to Major General Loveli FORT JACKSON, April 23, 1862.

I have to report this morning same upon same. The bombardment is still going on furiously. They have kept it up furiously by reliefs of three divisions. One of their three masked gunboats, painted gray, came above the point this morning, but was struck, and retreated. We are hopeful, in good spirits, and I cannot speak in too high praise of all my officers and men. No further casualties to report. Let the people have faith and fortitude, and we will not disgrace them.

To Major General Mansfield Levell, commanding Department of Louisier.

To Major General Department of Louisian New Orleans, April 23. The following despatch has been received from

Fort Jackson to day:

Heavy and continued bombardment all night, and still progressing. No further casualties, except two men slightly wounded. God is certainly protecting us. We are still cheerful, and have an abiding faith in our ultimate success. We are making repairs as best we can. Our barbette guns are still working order. Most of them have been disa-

in working order. AMANY of the details and the server of t

The Iron-clad Vessel Louisiana, Gentlemen who have arrived in Richmond from New Orleans state that the iron-clad rebel warsteamer Louisiana left that port on last Sunday

week. If this is the fact, she must have participated in the late hombardment below the city of New Orleans. It is probable, says the Richmond Enquirer, "that she may have been engaged in driving off the Yankee gunboats, and sinking two of them, though if this had been the case the cirnumstance would have been telegraphed."

GENERAL PRICE.—The Memphis Appeal of the 15th contains the address of General Sterling Price to his troops, on resigning his command, as also the letter of Adjutant General Hough, accepting the resignation. Hough's letter is dated Des Arc, Atkansas, April Sth., and Price's address, Des Arc, April 9th.

offensive demonstration. A solution of the matter was soon found in the fact that some of our men who were on their way to relieve a working party had been perceived by the lockouts of the enemy, and so the rebel artillery, which is always in position for any such contingency, blazed away at them.

Our guns immediately returned the fire; and for a