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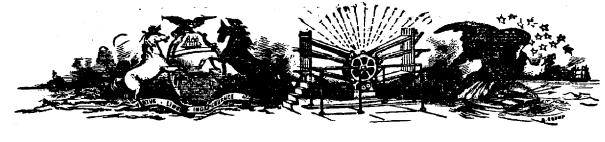
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VOL. 5.—NO. 230.

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THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1862. PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1862.

Americanisms. In Tuesday's Press appeared a paragraph, headed "Americanisms," probably taken from some other newspaper, which professed to trace certain slang words to foreign sources. Some of the derivations are fanciful, but probably not the less true. Stampede, chaparral, ranch, and ramose are set down as Mexican. Stampede, which originally meant a general scamper of frightened animals on the Western prairies, come from the Spanish word estampado, a stamping of feet. Chaparral, indicating a series of thickets, of various sizes, from one hundred yards to a mile through, with bushes and briars, all covered with thorns, and so closely intertwined together as almost to prevent the passage of anything larger than a wolf bush of a species of oak—the termination al signifying a place abounding in, as parral, a vineyard; cafetal, a coffee plantation. Ranch, a rude hut of posts, covered with branches or thatch, where herdsmen or farm-laborers live or only lodge for a night, comes from the Spanish rancho, and, in Mexican parlance, a village Ladies' or Geutlemen's Port Monnaie, Cubas, Bags, Purses, &c., &c., &c. All Goods warranted as repre-sented. We have on hand a large assortment of Photo-graph Albuma, Mantel Clocks, Travelling Baga, and Gold Jewelry, which we are closing off at cost. The at-tention of the trade respectfully solicited.

composed of few or many such huts is called a rancheria. Vamose comes from the Spanish vamos, let us go, and is used, chiefly in the Southwest, as to depart, decamp, or be off. As regards English slang, now naturalized in this country, we shall only notice the words mentioned in the paragraph which suggested these remarks. In that excellent work, Bartlett's Dictionary of Americanisms, are given numerous examples of English slang or patois engrafted upon the Anglo-American language; but Dr. Alfred L. Elwyn, of this city, published a Glossary of Supposed Americanisms about three years ago, in which he endeavored to 'prove, and did largely prove, that the majority of so-considered Americanisms were English corruptions—chiefly provincialisms variously brought over and adopted here. We have not Dr. Elwyn's book at hand to refer to, but recollect that, though it occasionally endeavored to prove too much, it generally established his case, and was learned, ingenious, and amusing, as well as instructive. Should Dr. Elwyn have a second edition, we beg to refer him to a curious work published two years ago by John Camden Hotten, London, who, indeed, is also its author. This is a Dictionary of Modern Slang, Cant, and Vulgar Words used at the present day in the streets of London, the Universities of Oxford and Cam- and brilliant, but has a wide range of subject, with bridge, the Houses of Parliament, the dens of | illustrations drawn from Nature, Art, Science, and St. Giles, and the Palaces of St. James. We | literature. It does indeed set forth the spirit and imported our copy, and have derived much in- beauty of the Christian religion. formation and instruction from it. The arti-

SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. rican Cyclopædia is satisfactory, though necessarily brief. 1862. SPRING. 1862. word. We have read an epigram, written as far back as 1689, describing the manner in which James II. was hit at for the manner in which he ingloriously fled his country when RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO., the Prince of Orange arrived. It ended

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS "Scarcely four years King James he reigned, And then he mizzled."

The legitimate word mizzle is a verb neuter, signifying to rain in imperceptible drops, and Mist, very small rain, would easily become familiarized down to a verb, mistle, to rain, and NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET. from mistle would come mizzle. Mr. Hotten explains mizzle as "to run away, or decamp; to disappear as in a mist. From mizzle, a bles. The Index is so brief that we are justified in drizzle rain; a Scotch mist.

The Count be missled too. - Hood." Let up, a release, is not an Americanism, Goods will find our Stock large but a phrase borrowed from the dialect of Briand admirably assorted, and at tish pugilism. Hotten does not notice it. He Low Figures. In certain classes says that let on, to give an intimation of having of Goods we offer inducements to some knowledge of the subject, is common in unequalled by any other house in Scotland, and is employed by Allan Ramsay

in "The Gentle Shepherd." Yourn, meaning yours, (contraction of your own,) is decidedly English, generally used not only in the West of England, but among the cockneys of London. Ourn ours; hern, hers; theirn, theirs; and hisn, his—obvious corruptionsall—are undeniably English. She'sn is a word which we have never heard in England. It is a fact that scarcely any of these corruptions of the English language are over used in Ireland. There, certain vowels, (chiefly the a) are sounded rather too broadly for "ears polite," but that is all. Authors and actors who say Pater and swate instead of Peter and sweet, show great ignorance of Irish-English. The fact is, English is comparative ly a novelty in Ireland, having been very little spoken there until the latter part of Elizabeth's reign, when Raleigh colonized the county of Cork, (his residence, with its fine old garden, is still habitable in Youghall,) and the early

part of the reign of James I., when the North or Ireland, and especially Derry, was colonized 1862. SPRING. 1862. with English from London. Bogus certainly is not an Anglicism, and we doubt whether its meaning would be understood in England by one person out of a hundred thousand, and then only from reading it, in extracts from American journals. Hotten SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, does not give it in his Dictionary of Modern Slang, Cant, and Vulgar Words-which goes far to show that it is not used by the lower classes in England, and certainly bogus is a word which no educated person, on either side of the Atlantic, would employ, by choice, in speaking or writing. The word is not to be found in any English dictionary. Webster does not give it at all, and Worcester, adopt-

ing it from Bartlett, decisively dockets it "A THE PRESS paragraph says: "Bogus' is another Anglicism. It is, we believe, the vulgate for 'Borghese,' the name of a forger who operated' somewhat extensively across the water about twenty-five years ago. He passed false tokens and counterfeit bills to the amount of many thousands of dollars, and hence the

term 'bogus' is applied to whatever is false and fraudulent." Bartlett, which is undoubted authority, thus notices the word: "Boous, adj., Counterfeit, false. The Boston Courier, of June 12, 1857, in reporting a case before the Superior Court in that city, gives the following origin of this word: 'The word bogus is a corruption of the name of one Borghese, a very corrupt individual, who, twenty years ago or more, did a tremendous business in the way of supplying the great West and portions of the South with counterfeit bills and bills on fictitious banks. The Western people fell into the habit of shortening the name of Borghese to that of Bogus; and his bil s, as well as all others of like character, were, universally styled by them 'bogus' currency! By an easy and not very unnatural transition, the word is

will scarcely again be claimed as having a British origin. At the same time, we hold, with Dr. Elwyn, that a great number of reputed Americanisms may be traced back to English provincialisms of which, in eighteen counties alone, nearly 31,000 have been arrested by local glossaries. There are probably 60,000 words in the colloquial tongue of the lower classes of England. Of these, a great number have been gradually introduced here by immigrants. The tendency of all modern languages, for the last eighty years—certainly since the commencement of the first French Revolution, when it became the fashion to adopt the cant, slung, and provincialisms of Paris and the country-has been to grow corrupt. To modern France, the quaint language employed by Rabelais, Mezeray, and Froissart, is comparatively unfamiliar, and thousands of words and phrases are now spoken and written which were not heard, ex-

cept as slang, by Corneille and Fenelon, Ra-

cine and Rousseau. The same deterioration of

language is in progress in England, and, not

less rapidly, among ourselves, from the slang

and cant which we invent as well as from that which we adout. The subject of Americanisms, real and reputed, is of great interest, and we may occa-

> New Publications. HAND-BOOK OF FOREIGN TRAVEL .- Harper &

sionally return to it.

Brothers, New York, will immediately publish Hand-book for Travellers in Europe and the East, being a Guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Russia, Donmark, The work is from the pen of Mr. W. Pembroke Fetridge, and its object is to supersede Murraw's costly series of separate Guide Books, (which are decidedly English in the tone and character of information,) by a single volume at a reasonable price, touching and teaching upon every point pteresting to American travellers. There is an immense amount of information here, the fruit of personal experience and observation, and an American about crossing the Atlantic will probably save forty per cent, of his expenditure, besides seeing everything worth looking at, by availing himself of the practical wisdom, springing out of or hare, comes from the Spanish chaparral, a experience, in these pages. The book is no hasty compilation, but every line of it original, and, to our own knowledge, (for he did us the compliment of consulting us on its plan and substance before its commencement and during the progress of its execution,) Mr. Fetridge has been nearly three years engaged in writing it, having previously made several tours over the ground he describes, to obtain full personal knowledge of everything. One thing we recommend to persons preparing to go to Europe and the East-let them consult this Hand-book as to clothing, route, travelling expenses, and such material points.

CHATEAUBRIAND'S GENIUS OF CHRISTIANITY. -Murphy & Son, Baltimore, have brought out (1 vol. large 12mo, pp. 764) a new, handsome, and cheap edition of Chateaubriand's remarkable work. This is the fourth revised edition, with a preface, biography, and copious appendix of critical and explanatory notes, by the Rev. Dr. C. J. White. It has been newly and fully translated, without any omission or alteration. Nearly half a century ego, the first English translation, by the late Mr. Frederick Shoberl, was published in London; well executed, but, from the translator's ultra Protestant feeling, very unfaithful, inagmuch as the most striking arguments in favor of Catholicity were wholly omitted. The edition before us contains nearly one hundred pages of this valuable and interesting suppressed matter. The "Génie du Christianisme," published in 1802, at the time when Napoleon, as a matter of State policy, was endeavoring to turn the mind of France from infidelity to religious faith, at once established its writer's fame. It was, indeed, the fruit of a reaction in his own mind, the death of his mother having affected it so much as to lead him from scepticism to belief. His own words were, "I wept and I believed." The book sensibly touched Napoleon's imagination and assisted him in rebuilding the altar in France. It is not alone postical

WESTCOTT'S STUDY OF THE GOSPELS.—Gould cle on Americanisms in Appleton's new Ameand Lincoln, Boston, have published (1 vol. large 12mo, pp. 476) the "Introduction to the Spirit of the Gospel, with historical and explanatory notes,' Larrup, given by Bartlett as an American- by Brooke Foss Westcott, formerly Fellow of Triniism, means to beat or flog, and is noted by Hal- | ty College, Cambridge, and now one of the Masters liwell as an English provincialism. Mizzle, to of Harrow School, and author of a "History of the is prefixed an Introduction by Horatio B. Hackett, D. D., Professor in Newton Theological Institution; which Introduction, being rather a labored eulogy than a clear criticism, might have been advantageously omitted. Of the work itself we can speak highly. It occupies a place between the books which endeavor to prove the complete harmony of the Gospels, and those which consider it of small importance. Let those whose faith has been shaken by such writings as Strauss's "Life of Jesus," read three chapters here and their dishelief will be broken :- these are chapters III, on the Origin of the Gospels; IV, on the Characteristics of the Gospels, and VIII, on the Difficulties of the Gospels. In the Appendix are some curious facts on some of Apocryphal Gospels, and ingenious Classifications of the Gospel Miracles and Paradescribing it as, next to Dr. Hackete's meagre in-

troduction, the weakest part of the volume. THE CHANNINGS .- The whole of the unusually large edition of this novel published by Peterson and Brothers having been exhausted, a new edition has just been issued. It is, the best-written work of fiction of the year, and is sold at one-fifteenth of the English price-viz. 50 cents in paper cover, and 75 cents in cloth, for which amounts the book will

be sent, postage free, to any part of the Union. THE GAME OF EUCHRE.—A little volume neatly printed on tinted paper, called "The Law and Practice of the Game of Euchre," by a Professor, has been published by the Petersons. The author a Washington gentleman, seems to be an adept, for he leaves no point of the game untouched or unexplained. The rules, varieties, and technicalities of the game are laid down in a very pleasing manner, and the volume concludes with some valuable Hints to Tyros. In the preliminary chapter is an ingenious comparison between the sociality of Whist and Euchre, in which the superiority awarded to the latter game.

ENGLISH PICTORIALS .- From S. C. Upham, No 403 Chestnut street, we have the Illustrated London News and Illustrated News of the World, of April 5, and the Cornhill Magazine for April. There is a fine portrait of Mr. George Peabody in the former, with numerous original views of the American War by Frank Vizitelly, and Egypt by Frank Dillon. The other pictorial gives a splendid portrait, on steel, of Sims Reeves, the best En. glish tenor. There has lately been some delay, here and in New York, in the delivery of the British pictorial and literary journals, but the fault does not rest with any vendor in this city. The supply here is generally received from Willmer & Rogers, the wholesale agents and importers of New York, whose stock has been soized, several times, of late on a charge of containing books, which should pay a higher duty than newspapers. This will probably turn out seriously for the New York agents, and has materially inconvenienced subscribers and purchasers here. The Cornhill Maga zine, containing Thackeray's editorial valedictory, which we published some days ago, alse has additional chapters of the Adventures of Philip, and, as a Roundabout Paper, the opening of "The Notch on the Axe," also by Thackeray, apparently a quiz upon Dickens' Great Expectations. The other articles, more or less readable, are The Brain and its Use, Firedamp and its Victims, a Fit of Jealousy, Inner Life of a Hospital, First Beginnings, On Growing Old, and an illustrated poem called

Water MR. EDITOR: Permit me, through the columns of your widely circulated journal, to call the attention of the "proper authorities" to the want of a suf ficient supply of water which exists in Frankford. Twenty-third ward. The water furnished us is drawn from the Delaware at a point near where Gunner's Run empties the accumulated foulness of dye works, poudrette establishments, &c., and in the heat of summer your readers can readily imagine with what delightful sensations we quali this nectar, which is dealt out to us as sparingly as though it were precious as diamonds. Many of the inhabi-tants of Frankford have been deterred from introducing the pipes into their houses owing to the fact that during the time when most needed the supply fails. After an early hour in the morning it is impossible to draw water for service in bath-rooms. and, in fact, upon the ground floors of our houses we oftentimes have no water from seven o'clock in the morning until six in the evening. If a full supply of good water could at all times be obtained, I have no doubt that many persons would introduce it into their houses and a revenue be thereby created for the city, whereas, the quantity now used does not pay the interest upon the cost of laying the now applied to other trandulent papers, such as sham mortgages, bills of sale, conveyances, pay for that which they do not receive. This is &c.' " After this explanation, the word bogus anifestly unjust, and should at once be remedied. If Councils desire the citizens of Frankford to use the water more generally, they must give us a bet-

"Irene.

ter article, and more of it. During the days of our Borough Council, in "auld lang syne," "Public Pumps" were located at various points through our streets, to supply our engines in time of fire. These pumps have been suffered to get out of repair under the delusio that, after the introduction of the water pipes, they would no longer be needed. We are now, oftentimes, for as many as ten hours at a time, without any water above the rise on Main street, at the lower end of Frankford. You can easily perceive Mr. Editor, that a wide-spread destruction of property might at any time occur, and our firemen be compelled to stand idly by, and witness the conflagration, without being able to render any assistance These evils require a prompt remedy. If we can not have better water, let us, at least, be furnished with a better supply. If the basin at Kensington will not contain a sufficient quantity to supply us at all times, let its capacity be increased by the addition of seven or eight feet, and the money will be well spent.

Hoping, Mr. Editor, that this cause of complaint may speedily be removed,

I am yours, respectfully, FRANKFORD, April 29, 1862. FRANKFORD.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. The Rebel Iron-Clad Steamer Mississippi

Burned. FORT PIKE NOT YET EVACUATED.

ALL THE BUILDINGS BURNED. Rebel Flag Floating from the City Hall. COM. FARRAGUT THREATENS TO SHELL THE CITY. The French and English War-Vessels Protest-

THE EXCITEMENT INTENSE. LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN FORTS ABANDONED

Destruction of the Rebel Gunboats. FORTRESS MONROE, April 29.—A flag of truce came from Norfolk to day, and brought down the wife and amily of Parson Brownlow, and also Mrs. Maynard, the wife of the Congressman, The party consisted of four ladies, two gentlemen, and six children, all from Tennessee. They bring a report that all the Union families in Tennessee have been ordered, by proclamation, to leave within thirty-six hours Eighteen hundred Union men left for Kentacky, a

There can be no doubt of the capture of New Orlean The newspapers speak of it in the most dismal style, and lemand that the mystery of the surrender of the city hall be explained. The Day Book's editorial says that the fall of New Orleans is by far the most serious reverse of the war. It suggests future privation to all classes of society, but most to be lamented of all, it threatens the army sup

week ago on Friday. Of a party of nine hundred at

lamining to leave, one hundred had been killed.

the enemy's ficet arrived opposite the city, and demanded the surrender, General Lovell refused and fell back to Camp Moore, after destroying the cotton and tobaccs. The iron-clad Mississippi was burnt, to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy. Nothing is said of the Louissaut, but it is supposed the was scuttled, and it is rumored that she was sunk at the first fire-Camp Moore is at Tangipahoa, seventy-eight miles from New Orleans, on the Jackson Bailroad. The following are the latest despatches in to-day'

Banera: Commodore Farragut at New Orleans. MOBILE, April 27 .- The Yankee Commodore Farragut promised the Mayor's secretary, who visited the flee under a flag of truce, to make a renewed demand for the surrender of the city, but had not done so up to this hour, 5 o'clock.

Our ship, the McRae, came from the forts under a flag of truce, with forty of our wounded. She communicated with the Federal flag-ship, but the result was no It is rumored that the Federals refused to let her re-

The rumor that Fort Pike has been evacuated and blown up is unreliable. In a conference held with one of the Federal officer Commodore Farragut, the officer left, declaring that he would shoot down the flag on the City Hall if not hauted down, and actually brought the ship within range, but has not fired thus far. It is reported that French and English men-of-war are below, and enter their protest against shelling the

It is believed that the Yankee vessels are short, both The city is remarkably orderly, but the excitement is intense, and the feeling of humiliation deep Despatch from General Lovell. BIGHMOND, April 23.—The following official despatch

OAMP MOCRE, April 27 .- Forts Jackson and St. Philip are still in grod condition, and in our hands. The steamers Louisiana and McRae are safe. The enemy's fleet are at the city, but they have not the forces to occupy it. The inhabitants are staunchly loyal. The Pontchartrain Forts Evacuated MOBILE, April 28 -The forts on Lake Pontchartrai were all evacuated on the 25th. We have sustained considerable loss in supplies, and dismounting but not de-At Fort Pike all the buildings were burned, including

limits of the city to onen an office, if possible All the gunboats on the lake have been burned by our The Mobile boats, Whiteman, Brown, and several others, are removing troops, stores and ordusance to Ma-nasbook, after which we fear they will be burned. A Yankee fleet was at Ship Island, and is again re turning to that station. CHICAGO, April 30 .- A special despatch to the Times

ters I learn that New Orleans is now in Capt. Porter's on Thursday, after a desperare naval engagement, in which one vessel was surk and several badly damaged. It is supposed that the Union loss is very heavy. The rebel loss was 60 killed and 184 wounded. The engagement lasted part of two days. The Unionists took possession of the city without a struggle, on Friday, the rebel force having evacuated after destroying all the steamers which they had no use for They took with them the greater part of the military stores in the city. The Union citizens were very jubilant.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Last Victory-Painful Rumor - Alleged Desertion of Twenty-five Mary. land Troops-Arrival of Sisters of Charity-From Yorktown-Capture of New Orleans—Excitement in Norfolk. [Special correspondence of The Press.]

Fertness Monroe, April 29, 1862. the days drag on in pretty much the same old way. The glorious news of the capture of New Orleans is the topic of discussion, and the rejoicing over the taking of that city is universal. Yorktown, however, is the grand be fought, and the fate of Virginia, if not the entire Fouth Atlantic States, be decided. The rebel army beaten there, will be forced to surrender for they cannot retreat.

A painful rumor reaches me from Newport News that nty-five men, belonging to the Fifth Maryland Regiment, stationed at that point, had deserted, and it is believed that they have gone over to the enemy. Ten of them are said to have gone on Saturday night, and the remaining fifteen went on Sunday evening. The boats of the Cumberland and Congress, which were hauled are missing, and it is said that the deserters took The Maryland Fifth was raised in Baltimore and the discent counties as a State guard, not to be sent out of the State, but to remain and do guard duty along the if they would go out of the State to fight for the Union

promptly discharged, and the others were sent to New-port News. But few believe the story of the desertion, and I only give it as a rumor, floating about. ARRIVAL OF SISTERS OF CHARITY Five Sisters of Charity, those "augels of the hospital," as a sick soldler described them, arrived in the Adelaide this morning. They come from Philadelphia and are going to Yorktown to officiate in the hospital

It was put to vote, and there were only three dissenting voices out of the whole regiment. These three were

Heavy firing was heard to-day from the direction about, but it is believed that our batteries are trying the annoys the enemy and keeps the men in training.

The Norfolk Day Book of to-day has a telegram an ouncing the capture of New Orleans by Commodore Farragut. Great excitement prevails there, and the beginning to discuss the necessity of the war. The All is onlet at Sewell's Point. Now and then a little loop or schooner can be seen coasting along Cranes Island, but they excite no suspicion, except among the new comers, who see a Merrimac in every little tug that

THE MERRIMAC. This great bugbesr of Hampton Roads is announced or to-morrow, when she will come out, and, to use an expressive phrase, "play hob" with us.

There is no other news. The weather is fine, and as hot as a July day in your section of the country. Rut or the pleasant sea breeze in the afternoon the Point

loats on the waters of the upper bay.

FOUR OF THEM CAPTURED. THE MERRIMAC WITH STEAM UP. From the Wilmington (N. C.) Blockade. THE REBELS STRENGTHENING FORT CASWELL.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL SCHOONER.

Nine Rebel Schooners Attempt to Run

the Charleston Blockade.

FORTRESS MONROW, April 29, 1862. The Charleston Mercury of Saturday says that nine schooners left that port on the previous Saturday, to ruu the blockade. The Guide, Wave, and two others were captured. The crew of the Guide were landed on Gibbes Island, on On Tuesday they were seen by our pickets and fired on,

supposing them to be Yankees. David Kauffer, of Augusta, was killed. The other vessels' crews were sent to Port Royal.

The gunboat Mount Vernon arrived here, from the blockade off Wilmington, North Carolina, on Sunday night. She left there the Jamestown and Victoria. The Cambridge sailed hence, for Wilmington, on Sunday. The Mount Vernon's bollers are defective, but she will return to her station in a few days. Fort Caswell is being strengthened by the rebels, in exetation of an attack.

The schooner Kate, from Nassan, was captured by the

TWO CENTS.

Mount Vernon, about two weeks ago, while attempting to In a local paragraph, headed "Markets," the Day Book mentions the very small supply of edibles exposed for sale, and save it becomes a question of grave momen as to where and how the people are to be fed. The death of Samuel B. Todd, brother of Mrs. Lincoln, is announced. He died on the battle-field, from the

effects of wounds received at Shiloh, in the 7th of April It is reported by the flag of truce that the Merriman has steam up. It was expected in Norfolk last night that she would come out to-day. She has not made her sppearance, however. It is now raining.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN. MONDAY'S OPERATIONS.

Siege. OUR CAMPS SHELLED BY RESEL QUIROATS.

General John Fitz Porter Directing the

Important news from Yorktown may be expected be fore the close of the week. Meanwhile, we must be content to chronicle current events in that vicinity :

Bapid progress is being made upon our works. Indeed, the amount of labor daily and nightly performed changes the appearance of our defences to rapidly that that recognition as the same works every twelve hours is impossible. Guns can be mounted much faster than they are received. Let every one have confidence that in a few days the battle will open with a spirit and vigor that will satisfy the most persistent and anxious.

The bedies of the three inea killed in the storming party of Saturday were interred yesterday in a vaint which their contrales had prepared. It is located on the slope of a steep hill, beautifully shaded by huse oaks, with an andergrowth of laurel. The services were conducted by the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Cudworth, why de-MONDAY. ducted by the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Cudworth, who de-livered an impressive address to the men, alluding touchingly to the fact that there men fell on the ground upon which their fathers stood, under the immortal

The raising of meal and bread, instead of cotton and At another point a rebel cannon boomed out. "There," xc aimed the chaplain, "there are the same defiant to es hich have been belched forth from the halls of Congress for a generation past, only the tones are a little louder, and the missiles a little harder. It says treason, nanchy, and despotism as plainly as if spoken by the fieudish in-stigators of this most unboly rebellion." The men listened with attentive interest, and as they left the scens each man looked determined to do his whole duty in the tack of extinguishing the rebollion.

A general order, issued by the commanding general yesterday, appoints Brigadier General Fitz John Porter director of the siege, and the details of construction, opening and location of works are left to him. The title of the office is indicative of the duties imposed, and the general thus becomes the leading spirit of the work. The fitness of the selection is manimously recognized.

thus becomes the leading spirit of the work. The fitness of the selection is unanimously recognized.

The enemy felt vary much hurt at the destruction of their redoubt and the capture of the fifteen prisoners by the gallant charge of the Massachusetts men on Saturday morning last. The object in destroying the redoubt was to enable our forces to construct one commanding that locality. Saturday night the rebels returned and rebuilt the work destreyed in the morning, and are again in impudent possession of the ground. But twelve hours gave our men a decided advantage. And maybe the rebels won't believe it, but they are liable to be blown to atoms any moment. Time very often is everything, and the more batteries they erect in close proximity to ours is so many points gained by us.

nany points gained by us.

Five rebel gunboats appeared in the Warwick river at ten o'clock to-day, and shelled the camp of the left corps of the Army of the Potomac, but with what result or loss on our side I cannot at this time state, as no authorities of the left of of the Army of the rotomac, but with what result or loss on our side I cannot at this time state, as no authentic account of details has reached this point. General McCiclian telegraphed to Flag-officer Goldsborough the facts, but the message, up to five o'clock P. M., has received no practical answer. The James river is practically closed to our flet so long as the Merrimac and her conserts have the freedom of Hampton Boads. The only way we can raise the dockade is by blocking up the narrow part of Elizabeth river with stone-laden bulks, thus barring the door against any further aumoyance and allaying anticipations of attacks from the saucy rebol craft. The measure is perfectly feasible at any time the flag officer at any moment by the Merrimac. When this shall have been done the James river will be opened, thus enabling us to operate on both flanks of the enemy's position on the York and James rivers—a measure which would soon insure the fall of the rebel stronghold. There seems to be, and it is the generally expressed opinion here, that there is too much supineness and disinterestedness in the management of naval affairs in the North Atlantic squaoron. Until this is remedied, little may be expected of our fleet.

A practical joke was perpetrated by an orderly screant in the Fifth Wisconsin the other morning. One of

of our fleet.

A practical joke was perpetrated by an orderly sergeant in the Fifth Wisconsin the other morning. One of his men was taken prisoner while on picket. He innocently returned him in his max morning report as "tabsent without leave." Literally true. The sergeant should receive a promotion for adhering strictly to facts in his official reports.

Private Joseph W. Spooner, in the skirmish on Saturday morning, was shot through the boot, and again received a ball which struck his breastplate, where it remained. It was a Minie rifle ball. Spooner was knocked down by the blow, but immediately recovered and joined his comrades in the redoubt. He was within twenty yards of the rampart when he received it has hot.

Another deserter same within our liees this morning. He is quite a youth, and was a member of Company G. Ninth Alabama Regiment. He is one of the number who have been recently drafted from that State, he having been just five weaks in the sewice. When he was being reluctantly impressed into the robel service his mether told him that if he could get an opportunity he had better desert, and strive to engage in some bonest and profitable business in the North. He watched his chance, saw an opportunity, and this morning Game over to our side. He said the robels had just received the news of the taking of New Orleans by the Union troops. He was sent to headquarters.

The dull, lowering weather of yesterday had very little to vary its monotony. With the exception of a few splicful shelling of a discharging vessal, nothing of a serious character occurred. The commanding general visited the works, and some of the shells burst very near to his person. He was evidently recognized as a porson of raths, for soon after a shower of rifle bullets visited the locality where he was not.

Brigadier General E. D. Keyes, commanding the Fourth Auty corns.

Fourth army corps, has sent the following letter to Gen.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS.) Brig. Gen. W. F. Smith, Commanding Division: The reports in the newspapers that you were drunk on the 16th inst., during the affair between a partian of your troops and the event at the one-gun battery, are your troops and the eveny at the one-gun battery, are in my opinion entirely groundless.

I was in close conversation with you and General Mc-Clollan at headquarters, till within forty-five minutes of the time when the companies of the V-rmoot regiments crossed the water and entered the enemy's works. At the time I took leave you were not at all excited by drink. I speak positively, because Lhave long known you intimately. You are at liberty to publish this note.

I remain very truly yours.

E. D. KEYES.

The Legiclature of Pennsylvania having authorized the Governor to make extensive arrangements for bringing on her own soil for treatment wounded Pennsylvania troops, and the transportation of the dead for burial at their former homes, the execution of the matter was entrusted to Dr. Smith, the Surgeon General of the State. He went to Winchester, and took home fifty of the worst wounded in the Righty-fourth and One-Hundred-and-Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, engaged in the battle his r that place, and ten dead bodies, which were embalmed and sent to the friends of the doceasoil. St. Joseph's Hospital, in Philadelphia, has been fitted up for the accommodation of three hundred patients. Accomndications have likewise been provided near Lancaster,

seph's Hospital, in Philadelphia, has been fitted up for the accommodation of three hundred patients. Accommodations have likewise been provided near Lancaster, at Grozier's College, near Chester, and at Harrisburg, for about seven hundred more.

The steamer Whilldin, now at Chesternan's Landing, on the shore of the peninsula, has been prepared with all the necessary arrangements, including a large supply of medical stores, for the reception of about three hundred wounded, who can be brought from the field in ambulances. Accompanying this ship is Dr Smith himself, and over twenty other surgeons, Sisters of Charity, and male naises. I might as well append the names of those volunter physicians. They are Dras Gibert, Noris, Gloninger, Lewis, McBride, Thomas, Guth, Campbell, Bishot, Hadga, Nebinger, Moore, Appleagate, Plyon, Halsey, and Fish. All the bodies of Pennsylvania's sons who shall be killed—that is, all that can be roognized—will be embalmed and sent home, for burial by their friends.

Instructions have been given to the surgeons of all the Pennsylvania regiments to send the wounded at Yorkform as speedily as possible to the receiving slip, and to let those who temporarily bury the dead pin inside the clothing of each a piece of paper, etating his name, company, and regiment, as well as his place of residence. The magnificent steamer Commodore, which has been used as the headquarters, while on the water, of General McClellen and his staff officers, has been placed under the charge of several of those Pennsylvania physicians, as a general reception hospital for those from every other State who shall be wounded in the approaching battle. It is being fitted up with every comfort and convenience.

Operations of Flag Officer Foote. THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT PILLOW. writing from before Fort Pillow, under date of April 24,

THE PLANTERS BURNING THEIR COTTON. We learn from a reliable source that the planters and rebel authorities have burnt or are now engaged in burning up their entire crop of cotton, the yield being very productive in this quarter. Taylor's cotton was fired by the authorities, but he succeeded in extinguishing the flames after they had departed. All the cotton on the plantation of Mrs. Lance and her sons in Social Baud, Arksness, opposite Island No. 34, has been burned. This is really "cutting of the nose to spite the face."

THE REBELS REINFORCED.

The enemy at Fort Pillow have been reinforced with both troops and gunbeats, and we vorily believe they mean to "show fight." To day we conversed with an intelligent planter, who informed us that he frequently met with acquaintances from Fort Pillow, Baudolph, and below, one of whom assured him that the force at Fort Pillow and vicinity had been increased from between 4,000 and 6,000 to from 13,000 to 15,000; and furthermore, that five more of Captain Ed. Montgomery's fleat of gunboats, including the veritable and formicable iron-clad propeller Louisiana, just completed, had arrived from New Orleans, Captain Montgomery being in command in person. This will make their entire fleet, two-thirds of which are of very little account, number fifteen gunbothis. The lower or water batteries are inundated, nore particularly the fortification know as "Battery No. 1."

The enemy are also busily engaged in fortifying Fort Randothe again, and hope to be successful in the coming contest. Captain Ed. Montgomery, it is generally conceded by his old and intimate friends, is a man of more courage than judgment, and you need not be surprised to hear by telegraph shortly that he comes up around the print and gives our boys a little turn with his fleet. He is welcome, and will be warmly, if not cordially, received by "Old Flag." It may be that Jeff Thompson, who arrived at Memphis from Des Arc. Arkansas, last Thursday, or a portion of Price's forces, constitute the reinforcements at Fort Pillow. One fact we do know, and that is that General Bragg and General Villipage have both joined Beauregard near Corintb, Miss, and that General Albert J. Rust (formerly member of Oongress from Arkansas) is in command at Fort Pillow, during their absence.

FORT BANDOLPH BEING FORTIFIED.

THE ARKANSAS LEVER CUT.

The Arrest of Col. Jennison. The Arrest of Col. Jennison.

Leavenworth, April 28.—A circular just published by Gen. Sturgis says:

"The arrest of Col. Jennison was the result of representations made to me by Lieutenant Colonel D. R. Anthony, of his own regiment, and Colonel Q. W. Deltzler, his immediate commanding officer, and was made at the carnest so icitation of the lattur officer, wh, in his appeal to me of the 15th instant, demands his immediate arrest, and charges him with the most grave and serious orimes known to military law." Hiram Rich, an old resident of the West, and for a

The weather is pleasant.

THE WAR PRESS. THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by 5.00

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus:

.....18.00

20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 100 For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. BO Postmasters are requested to not an Agents for THE WAR PRESS. Advertisements inserted at the

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADRIPHIA, April 30, 1862.

An active and strong market for atocks was notes to:day. Government securities maintained previous quotations, the seven and three-tenths per cent. loan rising to 102. At the first board, the coupon sixes of 1881 sold t 97%, and, before the close of the day, rose to 98%. Oity sixes, new, advanced to par, and the old issue to 95. State fives advanced 1, selling at 87%. Echaylkill Navigation sixes of 1882 sold to a large amount at 65 %, and 66 was bid for this loan at the close. Catawissa preferred sold at 7%; Elmira common at 8%, and preferred at 16%; Minchill at 47%; Lebigh Surip rose to 39, and Long Island Railroad shares to 18%, a gain of %.

leading Bailroad stock shared in the impro sold at 22%. Passenger railway shares are more inquired after.
Green and Coates sold at 24, Chestnut and Walnut at 31, West Philadelphia at 55, Second and Third-street at 60, and there was bid for Frankford and Southwark 42, for pruce and Plae-street 11, and for Arch-street 1877,

Mesers. Drexel & Co. furnish the following quotations It would seem to be a good time now for Secretary and three-tenths per-cent, loan remaining in his hands

municipal purposes. transported over the Lehigh Valley Bailroad, for the veek ending April 26, 1862:

Week Bruing April 28, 1803:

Week Proviously Total Tons Owt. Tons

year......13,509 07 294,285 04 307,794 11

The Cherman vazette of monusy evening says:
The modey market was quiet on Saturday, with the
usual demaind, and with all the houses the shipply was
abundant. Bates are without change, however, ruling
at 10-212 per cent. Exchange continues firm at a premium selling, and par, buying. Gold is unchanged, and The Chicago Tribune of Saturday says:

The Chicago Tribune of Saturday gays:

Money matters are still dull, but a gradual improvement behins to be manifest. In spite, however, or growing activity, there appears to be an accumulation of capital in the hards of binkers. Opportunities to use it safely and profitably do not realize the wishes of holders. In this state of thines, would it not be a good move for the Government to authorize its officers here and is other Western cities to receive time deposits as is done in New York and other Eastern cities. The New Yorkers are depositing at the rate of two millions a day, thus furnishing the Government a very large amount of funds. The prople of Western cities wanted dauthtags avail themselves of like facilities to make deposits with a bank that cannot fail, at least so long as the opportunities for active employment of their spare fands are so limited. Now York exchange is dull. The banks take it from the customers at par, and possibly a fraction above it sometimes obtained. The selling price is 1/4 prem, but the demand is far below the supply.

Gold is ateady at former rates—viz: 1/4 buying, and 1/4/2 per cent. selling, the upper figure for retail parcels.

The New York Commercial List says:

The ratification, by the United States Senate, of the "Seward-Lyons Treaty," for the suppression of the African slave trade, is an event of unusual importance, and will undoubtedly result in the total suppression of that traffic. The vextd "right of search," which has caused so much trouble in years gone by, is definitely defined and restricted to certain limits. The reciprocal right of search and detertion shall be exercised only within the distance of two hundred miles from the coast of Africa, and to the southward of the thirty-second parallel of north latitude, and within thirty leasnes of the coast of the Liland of Cuba. The treaty provides that whenever a merchant vessel is seized by a ship-of-war, the commander of the merchant vessel the special instructions by which he is duly authorized to search, and shall deliver to such commander a certificate, signed by himself, stating his rank in the naval service of his coultry, and it is hullis of the vessel he commander, and should deliver to such commander a certificate, signed by himself, stating his rank in the naval service of his coultry, and it is hullis of the vessel he commander, and should be commandered to ascertain whether the vessel is employed in the African slave trade, or is fitted up for the said trade. When the search is made by an officer of the cruiser who is not the commander, such officer, shall establish to the captain of the merchant vessel a cupy of the before-mentioned special instructions, signed by the commander of the cruiser; and he shall in like manner deliver a certificate, signed by himself, stating his rank in the navy, the name of the commander by whise order, as he proceeds to make the asavel, that of the cruiser in which his sails, and the cluet of the search has been made in pursuance of the aforeaald special instructions; and the vessel shall be left at liberty to pursue its voyage.

There is no cluege in money matters— if discount for exchange is easy at the provailing rates— if discoun The New York Commercial List says:

banks offering. The best is unotable at 92% to 93.

The New York Evening Post of to-day asys:
There is a great upbeaving on the Stock Exchange to-day. The buoyancy in Government sccurities seems to have electrified the entire list, every department of the market restonding to the hopeful feeling produced by the easy capture of New Orleans. The eagerness to buy Governments is unabsted, and prices move upward at the rate of ½ 21 per cent at each session of the Goard. Nearly all the speculative shares participate in the advance, and the volume of business is now much larger than at any time since the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson. Donelson.

New York Cen'ral is strong at 84%, Eric 37% m31%, on preferred 62% m62%, bichigan Central 55%, Pacine Mail 110%, Hurlem 13, do preferred 52

In Tennessees and Missouris there was no decided activity, and quotations are rearcely so good as the highest sales of yesterday. North Carolinas are 1% per continues.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, April 30.
[Reported by S. E. SLATMARER. Phila. Exchange.]
FIRST BOARD. | Reported by S. L. State | 100 Read 61 | 44 | ... b5 97 | 100 Read 61 | 44 | ... b5 97 | 100 Read 62 | 44 | ... b5 97 | 100 Read 63 | 44 | ... b5 97 | 100 Read 63 | 44 | ... b5 97 | 100 Read 63 | 45 | 100 Read 63 | 46 | 100 Read 63 | 46 | 100 Read 63 | 20 Wilmingtn R 3dys 52 13 Cam & Am R....129

3000 Schi Nav 6s '87. 85

SECOND BOARD.

500 Ches & Del Loan. 75 | 3 Minebill R. ... 47½
100 Reading R. ... 22½ 9000 City 8s. ... 95
110 do. ... 22½ 25 Schi Nav Pref. 12½
50 Lehigh Scrip. ... 38 | 12 & 3d-sts R. ... 60

is firm at previous quotations; about 1,500 bbls bage been disposed of at \$5.50 for common Western family, and \$5.76 @ 5.87 for fancy do, including 1.000 bbis of a selected brand at the latter figures. The trade are buying moderately at \$5.12 % 05 25 for superfine; \$5.37 % 0 5.62 for extras; 35 50@5.87 k for family, and \$6@6.50 The levee on the Arkadsas shore was cut by our troops last night, and a vast stream of water is now flowing across the lard and pouring out opposite Fulton. Tennatively milies below here. Two or three robid simbodia are at the mouth o' the chute, and gnarding the pass. It is said we will be enabled to get transports through there is a day or two, but if we do, they will require defence from our gunboats.

5.62 for extras; \$5 0.005.87% for family, and \$6.63.650 for fancy branch, as to quality. Rys Flour is selfing in a small way at \$3.72.50 \$\psi\$ bill. Corn Meal is quiet, and Penna is held \$2.70 \$\psi\$ bill. Corn Meal is quiet, and Penna is held \$2.70 \$\psi\$ bill. Winker There is very little offering, and prime Penn a red at \$1.2801.30, at which rates it is scarce and wanted; white is worth \$3.3501.45, the latter for prime Kentres are the prime in the prime in the prime in the prime in the prime is a scarce and wanted; white is worth \$3.3501.45, the latter for prime Kentres in the prime is a small way at \$3.720.50 \$\psi\$ bill. Corn Meal is quiet, and Penna is held \$2.70 \$\psi\$ bill. Corn Meal is quiet, and Penna is held \$2.70 \$\psi\$ bill. Corn Meal is quiet, and Penna is held \$2.70 \$\psi\$ bill. So the prime is a small way at \$3.372.50 \$\psi\$ bill. Corn Meal is quiet, and Penna is held \$2.70 \$\psi\$ bill. Corn Meal is quiet, and Penna is held \$2.70 \$\psi\$ bill. Corn Meal is quiet, and Penna is held \$2.70 \$\psi\$ bill. Corn Meal is quiet, and Penna is held \$2.70 \$\psi\$ bill. Corn Meal is quiet, and Penna is held \$2.70 \$\psi\$ bill. Corn Meal is quiet, and Penna is held \$2.70 \$\psi\$ bill. Corn Meal is quiet, and Penna is held \$2.70 \$\psi\$ bill. Corn Meal is quiet, and Penna is held \$2.70 \$\psi\$ bill. Corn Meal is quiet, and Penna is held \$2.70 \$\psi\$ bill. Corn Meal is quiet, and Penna is held \$2.70 \$\psi\$ bill. Corn Meal is quiet, and Penna is held \$2.70 \$\psi\$ bill. Corn Meal is quiet, and Penna is held \$2.70 \$\psi\$ bill. Corn Meal is quiet, and Penna is held \$2.70 \$\psi\$ bill. Corn Meal is quiet, and Penna is held a small way at \$3 37 \$0.50 \$P\$ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, and Penna is hold \$2.70 \$P\$ bbl, without sales.

WHEAT—There is very little offering, and prices tend upward; millers are buying good and prime Penna red at \$1.28 \$0.130, at which rates it is scarce and wanted; white is worth \$1.35 \$2.145, the latter for prime Kentucky. Rye is active, and Penna sells freely at 72c. Corn comes is alouly, and good yellow is selling; a arritival at 55c; there is none afloat. Outs continue in Faquest; 3,000 bus Penna sold at 35c, at which rate they are in good cemand.

HARK—There is a steady demand for Quercitron at \$23.50 \$P\$ ton for 1st No. 1.

Corron—The market is quiet, but without any alteration to note in price or demand.

Groceries AND PROVISIONS.—The former arricles are quiet but firm at previous quotations; for the latter the

quiet but firm a previous quotations; for the latter the demand is more active, and bulk meets selling more freely; 250 pkgs lard sold at 7% cosc cash, FEEDS.—There is very little doing. Cloverseed solling at \$4 27 % c 4.50 学 bus White Y is note active; 600 \$700 bbls sold at 23 \$240 for Western; and 22 \$220 for Pennsylvania; drudge is quoted at 21 \$220 \$2610n.

Sch Nav Stock. 4% 5 Spruce & Pine. 11
Sch Nav Pref... 12% 13
Sch Nav 6a '82.. 66 68 Ohen & Walnut. 31 Clmira B.,,,,, 8% 8% Arch Street,,, 18% 18% Philadelphia Markets.

APRIL 30-Evening. There is some little inquiry for Flour, and the market

number of years attler at Fort Leavenworth, died auddenly resterday morning, of apoplexy.

The river at this point is at a stand, and the banks full.

The St. Louis Republican of Saturday says:

There is no change in money matters. The market for exchange is easy at the provabiling rates—4 discount buying and par selling. Treasury notes are about an eighth better than bankable funds to the outside public; but in dealing with customers bankers make no discrimination between the two. Quartermasters' checks are in demand at an advance.

There is but little of the money of the discredited banks offering. The best is quotable at 92% to 93.

The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

The market for gold is very frm at 102 m 102; The movements of the precious metal are becoming quite eccentric, and the fluctuations for the coming sixty days will, no doubt, be very interesting. The increasing issues of the Government and banks on the one hand, and the gradual opening of the Southern ports on the other, will create novel combinations, and the premium on gold will at times, underge rapid changes.

15 USM & AM K. 129 | 100 do...cash 134 | 3 Lehigh Nav...514 | 5 do....129 | 100 Ponna Coup 6s . 1014 | EET WEEN BOARDS, 40°0 Del Div Bonder, 93 | 16504 U S Cip 6s '51...98 | 2000 U S 6s Reg '81...974 | 1100 U S 7 30 Trea N.102 | 44 Kohul Nav...44 | 500 City 6s...New 994 | 3000 Schi Nav 6s '87...85 | 600 do...New 994 | 3000 Schi Nav 6s '87...85 | 8ECOND ROARD