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(Successors to Lincoln, Wood, & Nichols,

No. 796 CHESTNUT STREET, Have now in Store a complete stock

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mb13-2m

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CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. Canton Mattings.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE, NO. 519 CHESTNUT STREET,

FRESH IMPORTATIONS WHITE,

> RED CHECKED, And FANCY COLORED CANTON MATTINGS.

500 PS. J CROSSLEY & SON'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS FROM 871 TO \$1 PR. YD., J. F. & E. B. ORNE. NEW CARPETING.

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some new and choice variaties of CARPETING, som-TRENCH AUBUSON Square Carpets. BUNGLISH AXMINSTERS, by the Yard and in entire Carpets. GROSSLEY'S 6-4 and 3-4 wide Velvets. Tapestry Brussels. Brussels Carpeting. Also, a large variety of CROSSLEY'S and other makes.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, From 872c. to \$1 Per Yd. Our assortment comprises all the best makes of Threeply and Ingrain Carpeting, which, together with a general variety of goods in our line, will be offered at the low-OIL CLOTH FOR FLOORS,

From one to eight yards wide, cut to any Size FRESH MATTINGS. WHITE AND COLORED MATTINGS OF ALL WIDTHS JAMES H. ORNE,

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(Opposite Independence Hall,) OARPETINGS.

OIL CLOTHS, &c.

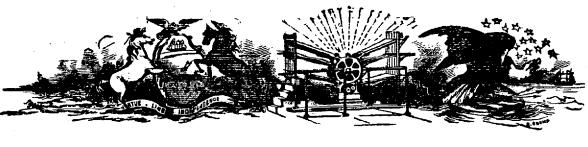
of our own and other makes, to which we call the attention of cash and short-time bayers. FOURTH-STREET CARPET STORE,

ABOVE CHESTNUT, J. T. DELACROIX CARFETINGS, Comprising every style, of the Newest Patterns and Designs, in VELVET, BRUSSHLS, TAPESTRY BRUS-SELS, IMPERIAL TRUBE-PLY, and INGRAIN ADDRESSES.

BELS, IMPERIAL TRUBS-PLY, and INGELIA CARPETINGS.
VENETIANS and DAMASK STATE CARPETINGS.
BOOTCH BAG and LIST CARPETINGS.
FLOGA OIL CLOTHS, in every width.
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DOOD_MATS, RUCS, SHEEF SKINS,
DRUGGETS, and CRUMB CLOTHS.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
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J. T. DELACROIE. WATCHES, JEWELRY, &.

A FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS
THAN FORMER PRIORS.
Importers, 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.
mb20-m REST QUALITY ROOFING SLATE always on hand and for sale at Union Whart, 1461 BEAOH Street, Kensington. T. THOMAS, my7-ly 27 WALBUT Street, Philadelphia.



VOL. 5.—NO. 233.

COMMISSION HOUSES. WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., 220 CHESTNUT STREET, Agents for the following makes of goods:

PRINTS. DUNNELL MFG. CO. GREENE MFG. CO. LAWNS.

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ros. & Co., Shaw Mfg. Co. KENTUCKY JEANS.—Rodman, Mystic, Gold Medal. DOMET FLANNELS.-WILLIAMS'S Angola, Saxny, Merino, and other styles: LONSDALE Nankeens and Colored Car PLAID LINSEYS, COTTONADES, &co. [fe26-3m RIDGWAY, HEUSSNER, & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, OFFER THEIR VERY LARGE STOCK AT CON-SIDERABLY REDUCED PRICES

Also, just received, A LARGE INVOICE OF SAXONY DAMASKS, Which will be sold

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WHOLESALE DEALER IN YARNS, 433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street. PHILADELPHIA. Buyers will find a full Stock of ON. LINEN. AND WOOLLEN CARPET CHAIN,

COTTON YARN. TWIST, FILLING, WADDING, BATTING, COTTON LAPS,

THE YARNS, TWINES, CANDLE WICK, COVERLET YARN, BEOOK TWINES, SHOE THREADS, OILLING AND SRINE TWINES, BED CORDS. WASH AND PLOUGH LINES, cotton, Hemp, and Manilla Cordage. Also, a full assortment of

Which he offers at Manufacturer LOWEST NET CASH PRICES WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

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

PAPER HANGINGS. PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS.

LOWEST NET CASH PRICES.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS, SOBTMENT OF GOODS, from the cheapest Brown Stock to the Finest Decorations. N. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS. N. B.—Solid Green, Blue, and Buff WINDOW PAPERS

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MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

WINDOW SHADES. The largest and fines LOWEST PRICES. STORE SHADES LETTERED. Repairing promptly attended to.

SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES,

628 OHESTNUT STREET, CHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES-

The best and cheapest for Family or Manufac-turing purposes. It not as good as represented, the money will be refunded. For sale at 911 CHESTNUT Street, second story. J. T. JONES & CO. LOOKING GLASSES JAMES S. EARLE & SON,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS LOOKING GLASSES OIL PAINTINGS, FINE ENGRAVINGS, SICTURE AND PORTBAIT FRAMES PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

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PRUSHES AND BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS. KEMBLE & VAN HORN, mb20-3m No. 321 MARKET Street, Philada

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 5, 1862.

JEWELRY, &c. CLARK'S ONE DOLLAR STORE 603 CHESTNUT STREET.

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

" " Desert " u u Forks, " Desert "
Knife and Fork " Napkin Rings.
" Butter Knives. Bilver Plated Sugar Bowl.

44 Molasses Pitcher. " Waiter. 4 Brinking Cup. " Sugar Sifter. ated Vest Chain, all styles " Guard " Breast Pin.

" Pencils,
" Pen with Pencil Case. Ladies' or Gentiemen's Port Monnaie, Cubas, Bags, Purses, &c., &c., &c. All Goods warranted as represented. We have on hand a large assortment of Photograph Albums, Mantal Clocks, Travelling Bags, and Gold Jewelry, which we are closing off at cost. The attacks of the trade association of the control of th D. W. CLARK'S ONE DOLLAR STORE. 602 CHESTNUT Street

44 Stude and Buttons, 44

ORY-GOODS JOBBERS. NEW IMPORTATIONS.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

LINENS, SHIRT FRONTS, WHITE GOODS, AND EMBROIDERIES. THOS. MELLOR & Co.,

40 and 42 North THIRD Street. M. L. HALLOWELL & Co., 338 MARKET and 27 NORTH FOURTH STS.,

Wholesale Dealers in SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Desirous of selling off their stock of goods, previous to removing to their New Store, in "JAYNE'S MARBLE BUILDING," Offer for the remainder of the season, at Wholesale on their ATTRACTIVE STOCK of recently-purchased

COST OF IMPORTATION. LOW PRICES,

DRESS GOODS.

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

1862. SPRING. ABBOTT, JOHNES, & CO., 527 MARKET STREET,

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN DRESS GOODS.

WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES,

CPRING STOCK SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. A. W. LITTLE & Co.

mais-w No. 325 MARKET ST. 1862. SPRING. 1862.

RIEGEL. BAIRD. & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS. NO. 47 NOBTH THIRD STREET.

Merchants visiting this city to purchase Day GOODS will find our Stock large and admirably asserted, and at Low Figures. In certain classes of Goods we offer inducements to

PHILADELPHIA,

purchasers unequalled by any other house in

TAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO.,

DRY GOODS. BACE, PHILADELPHIA,

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK | the top of a gravelly ridge. The enemy will not PORBIGN AND DOMESTIC DAY GOODS. Among which will be found a more than usually attract LADIES' DRESS GOODS;

Also, a full assortment of MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS, PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS To which they invite the special attention of buyess. mh21-2m

1862. SPRING. 1862. W. S. STEWART & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, BO. 305 MARKET STREET.

Now in store, POULT DE SOIE, All Shades BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS, In SILKS and OTHER FABRICS. ALSO, A FULL LINE OF CLOAKING CLOTHS, PLAIDS, STRIPMS, And dosirable PLAIN COLORS.

CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, a connection with their extensive Cabinet Bus low manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS moore comprions improve the controls, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.

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

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1862.

FROM PITTSBURG LANDING. Visit to the Guard-House—Rebel Cavalry Burning Cotton-Paper Currency and its Literature... The Department of the West-General Grant lost his Sword in the late Battle—Strict Discipline of Hatleck-A Brigadier General and Colonel Arrested - Comps Moved - Reconnoissance The Everny take Flight-Fifty

Prisoners Captured. herrespondence of The Press.] PITTSBURG, Tenn., April 24, 1862. Yesterday I obtained leave of Major Key to visit the prisoners and deserters confined in the guard house. They were not a very interesting let, being mostly citizens from hereabouts, who had strayed within the lines. They informed me, however, that the rebel cavalry are engaged here, as elecwhere, in burning all the cotton they can lay their hands on. They ride about the country like a desolating tempest, burning and destroying all movable property that they cannot carry away. It is a tribute which has sometimes been thoughtlessly rendered to Secesh, under the influence of some occasional displays of high moral worth, that they won't steal what they cannot lay their hands on; hereafter, the rare instances of generosity will be of those who won't burn what they can't steal. It is almost ludicrous to see the Southern Confederacy basing? their bonds on cotton, and then destroying all the cotton they have or are likely to have on hand for some time to come. It is a difficult thing to realize from newspaper reports the truth of such vandalism; but when you see men who have actually seen their neighbors' cotton burned, and been obliged to secrete their own to keep it, the fact comes home with startling distinctness. Another incident forcibly reminded me of the great straits to which the Secessionists are reduced. I asked if they had any Southern shinplasters, and one man, a Methodist preacher, pulled out of his pocket the most forlorn assortment of "toadskins" I ever beheld in all my life. There were several five and ten dollar bills on the State Bank of Tennessee, all of issue since the war commenced, and printed on common white paper in the poorest style of art. There were bills, or rather advertisements, of a lower denomination, from every conceivable part of the Southern Confederacy. What should you think of a statement, printed in ordinary type, on cheap thin paper, that Ryan & Co., proprietors of a rum shop in New Orleans, called the St. Charles Restaurant, would furnish the bearer with fifty cents' worth of feeding on demand, passing as money away up in Tennessee, five hundred miles away from the place of redemption! A highly obliging and euphonious firm, yelept Kember & Gump, also engaged to pay the bearer twenty-five cents in goods NEW SPRING AND SUMMER or merchandise, on a similar ticket, when presented in sums of five dollars. Probably not half of those who have taken this money (?) see the point of the joke. I invested five cents in a promise of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to pay ten cents in freight or passage to the bearer Nothing has impressed me so forcibly with the desperate shifts to which the South is reduced as seeing all these prisoners with their pockets crammed with this stuff. I went through the "stumptail war" in Iilinois, and thought that was bad enough, when I could buy a cigar and a twohide their diminished heads. For rags, commend Of the grand climax we shall probably know more by the

> Since Cetton is King, what more appropriate foundation could his throne have than rags? Secesh is rapidly progressing towards the absolute nudity of genuine barbarism. Rags, and poor ones at that, are all that hide their nakedness. The troops in the Department of West Tennessee are largely composed of raw troops. Half a dozen of the regiments that fought at Fort Donelson were the very last that had been organized. I recollect two that went directly from Camp Douglas, in Chicago, when they had hardly been drilled at all, and had never had muskets in their hands, to the ral of the regiments at this battle. They have been kept on the move ever since they have been in service, and they are lacking in camp discipling. For this reason a series of orders have been promulgated, which will undoubtedly prove in their operation very irksome to these new and roving blades, who have been so much in the habit of having everything their own way, but which will effect a change, which is very material, and has long been needed. General Grant, though prompt and energetic in action, lacks, I imagine, in administra tive ability, and never has given that attention to the discipline of his troops that is really necessary. He never " puts on style" himself, but rides about just as he happens to be with or without a sword. orderly uniform, or any other thing that is generally generals are sure to have on all occasions. He lost his sword in the late battle. A shot hit the scabbard, and turned it wrong end up, and the sword dropped out. As he was immediately under the fire of a battery but a short distance off, he thought it bardly worth while to stop and pick it up, and I don't believe he would ever have bought another if he had not had one presented to him by General McClernand. I will wager that he is the only major general in the army who has not a major general's shoulder-straps. All these things, though significant of a modesty and unassuming disposition which is most engaging in private life, also indicates a disregard of routine, which is not a desirable quality in a military man. General Halleck has added a new claim to our confidence by the very thorough manner in which he has gone into this matter of discipline. As an instance of it I may state that a brigadier general and a colonel were placed under arrest for directing their orderlies to discharge their pistols, when they knew that strict orders had been given against the discharging of firearms in the camp. Even the grand guards and old guards are obliged to draw their charges. All the coremonies of

beautiful illustration of the fitness of things?

tattoo, retreat, and reveille, are rigidly observed, and even commissioned officers are obliged to have their lights out at half past eight. The landing is rigidly guarded, and all stragglers kept under a strict surveillance. Yesterday the whole of Buell's corps, and to-day the principal part of Grant's, moved forward their camps from two to four miles. Our front line is advanced substantially about five miles. A reconnoissance was made to day by about 1,000 infantry, 500 cavalry, and two pieces of artillery. The enemy were met about five miles from our pick-They "skedaddled" as soon as they saw us, and left their camp to our tender mercies. It was apparently a brigade encampment, as tents enough to accommodate about two thousand men were burned, and twenty or thirty barrels of beef, together with some forage and numerous other articles. The scouts reported three regiments drawn up in line on the other side of the ridge, called Pea Ridge, but when we advanced we could see nothing of them, and our men returned disgusted. The country out in that direction is similar to that where we now are, rolling and timbered, but with larger cleared fields and longer range for artillery. The reconnoissance was made directly out on the Purdy road, and the road is better than any we have yet seen, being along be likely again to come this side of Pea Ridge. Our army is ready for them at any time they choose to attack us, should they venture on such a piece of temerity, which is not likely. In the camp were found the usual assortment of letters, calling the Yankees hard names, and stating that they were going to advance, but these seldom amount to anything. We took about fifty prisoners, some of whom say they are going to advance

and others that they are fortifying at Corinth, while others still say they are sending troops Letter from Parson Brownlow-The

Sin: I desire to publish in your widely circulated journal a brief card, and I request your other city papers announcing the arrival in that alty of my wife and chile dren, and the wife and children of the Hon. Horace Maynard, has mendaciously assailed the reputations and pa triotism of these ladies, in stating, "that though the husbands have evinced an unaccountable hostility to the South and its cause, they (the ladies) are firmly attached

There is not one word of truth in this starement, un-

less it be alleged that the homes and fivesides of these ladies, in Knoxville, from which they have been uncaremoniously expelled by an insolent order of the command-ing general, constitute the Confederacy. The order was issued to these families by William M. Churchwell, provost marshal at Knoxville, giving them thirty-six hours in which to leave the Confederacy, leaving their houses and furniture behind, and escaping with a portion of their wearing apparel. Churchwell, who issued this mendacious order, no doubt took great pleasure in doing so. His hatred of Mr. Maynard's family grows out of Maynard's having beaten him two thousand votes in that district, in a contest for the United States Congress. His hatred for my wife, and five helpless girl-children, grows out of my having convicted him of falsehood and dis-honesty, in a court of justice, in a certain bank suit and huge swindle, I brought against him. He ought now to drive out of the Confederacy five officers in his rebel regisment who preferred the grave charge against him at Richmond, as trying to draw from the paymaster of the army, upon false papers, forty thousand dollars more

han he was entitled to! A fit representative of the mo rality, virtue, and integrity of the bogus Confederacy! My family are safe, in the vicinity of Bordentown, Nev ersey, and feel that to have escaped with their lives, and a part of their clothes, from the savage beasts of the Confederacy is a great blessing, and that they can sing

in good faith, "God of my life, whose gracious power,
Through various deaths my soul bath led,
Has shown upon the darkened hour,
lias lifted up my sinking head."

Every member of my family, old shough to approcia norrors of this infernal rebellion, despises the so-called federacy and the unprincipled villains who inauguthat I claim to be capable of despising the wicked conintense hatred than they can. But, then, I have trained them up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, which implies obedience to law and order, and an undving hatred of Secession and its guilty authors. The work of murder, arrests, and imprisonments, goe who left Knoxville the latter part of last week. They hundreds, and shooting down fifty or sixty, in one instance, after they had surrendered and were under an arrest. They marched between three and four hundred through the streets, with some of them bare-footed, an their feet bleeding, taking them to the depot and shipping them to Atlanta, Georgia, to work upon their fortificapuddles in the atreets, with their hands, after a rain. In God's name, I call upon President Lincoln. and upon his Cabinet and army officers, to say how long they will suffer a leval recode, time to the Union and to the vernment of their fathers, to suffer in this way? The

Union men of East Tennessee are largely in the majority, say three to one, but they have no arms; they are in th jails of the country; they are working on rebel fortifications, like slaves under the lash, and no Federal force has ever yet been marched into that oppressed and down trodden country. Let the Government, if it have any regard for its obligations, reducin that country at once, and liberate there people, no matter at what cost of blood and treasure. They have suffered these outrages for the last twelve months, and are now desponding, may despairing of any relief, Let an army, "a terrible army, with banners," go at once into East Tennessee, and back up the loyal citizens while the latter shoot and hang their persecutors, wher over they can find them. I want the army to serve for me, as a forerunner, a sort of John the Bantist in the wilderness, so that I may go back with a new press type, and paper, and resurrect my Union journal, and tell one hundred thousand subscribers, weekly, what is going on upon the borders of civilization. In conclusion, I return my most sincere thanks, and

the thanks and gratitude of my persecuted family, to tenant Speed, the rebel officer who had them in charge, for the kind, courteous, and gentlemanlike treat ment they received at his hands, in protecting then against the insults of Secession blackguards, seeing after their baggage, and turning them over to General Woo at Fortress Monroe. The gentlemanly instincts of Whig and a Methodist have not been crushed out in this true-hearted Virginian, by the incurable disease of Seseion; and, whatever may betide him in the ups and downs of this unboly war, he will have my good wishes an1 the good wishes of my family.

I am, &c., W. G. BROWNLOW.

CROSSWICKS, Naw Jersey, May 8, 1862.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN. THURSDAY AND FRIDAY'S OPERATIONS.

HEAVY CANNONADING.

Each day's history of the operations here, at present s but a repetition of that which preceded it. Sometimes the firing is heavier than at others; sometimes an un lucky private working in the trenches has an arm or leg taken off, or comes to his death by reason of the enemy's oflar bill for a dollar; but wild-cat banks may now which the programme of the siege has thus far offered

me to the Southern Confederacy. Is not this a | end of the week than at present. Thursday.

To-day the rebels have again shelled our working parties; but though at intervals the firing was heavy and closes, and the working parties had numerons escapes, no serious casualties are reported. The safety with which our works have been carried forward is here held to be the strongest proof of the skill with which they have been designed and prosecuted by General mcClaims. Micst of the works are masked or so located that it is impossible for the enemy, with the means of observation in their possession, to discover their position. Some points are necessarily somewhat exposed, and against these the rebus direct their guns with an animation that shows they are alive to the semi-circle of fire within which they are being surrounded. The most frequent fear expressed here is that the enemy will finally evacuate their present stronghold and fall back to other defensive lines. It is difficult, however, to see the policy of such a strategem. They mixt fight comewhere, and nowhere between this and Richmond could they find a safe position, if unable to detend that they now hold. Beside, a retreat in the face of the army now so immediately in their front, would be a dangerous movement, and its effect, even if accomplished without serious loss, almost count to a defeat in the demoralizing effect on their troops.

effect, even if accomplished without serious loss, almost equal to a defeat in the demoralizing effect en their troops.

The reports from the outworks and trenches all speak well of the beha-for of the men in the posts of exposure which they now occupy. Perhaps, if anything they are too resh, and neglect those necessary precautious for safety which the experienced soldier observes without derogation to his bravery.

The correspondest of the Baltimore American says that the country beyond Wormsley's Greek, which debouches into Poquosin Bay, about two mines below Yorktown, and runs irregularly in the rear of that viltage, is singularly suited for the advance of siege operations, and it seems surprising that the right bank of that stream was not strongly held by the enemy. The country has also hash aspects of rural beauty, and within a mile of the enemy's outworks I rested yesterday in a deep little dell, where the birds were singing, the flowers blooming, and everything spoke of quiet and peace until the robel batteries opened, and a shell, shrisking and whistling through the sir, aroused ma from a reverie, and suggested the forcible contrast between the surroundings of nature and the stern realities of war.

In the vicinity of this creek one first begins to properly appreciate the work our army has accomplished, and it is almost impossible to believe that all that is seen here has been done in three weeks from last Turaday, when the rebels were first driven behind these lines of entrenchments. Roads have been opened to the creek from every direction, and at every few hundred yards well-constructed bridges span its waters. Becond the creek from the rebels were first driven behind these lines of entrenchments. Roads have been opened to the creek from the rebels were first driven behind these lines of entrenchments. Hoads have been opened to the creek from the rebels were first driven behind these lines of entrenchments and the steric driven behind these lines of entrenchments. Hoads have been opened to the creek f enemy, but I retrain from describing even wast I have seen, and content myself with saying that the time is past when the rebels could prevent or even seriously re-tard the advance of our works. In this respect, indeed, their apathy has been remark-able, and it is out of their failure to dispute stoutly and

noi seriously intend to hold Yorktown. Be this as it may, they cannot now make sorties without the greatest risk, and at much disadvantage, and will have to remain behind their fortifications, with little capacity to retard tur steady approaches toward them. It can do no harm to say that one of our works is within eleven hundred yards of the enemy's lines. The enemy know this perfectly well, as they have shelled the position every day since Monday last. Our men, however, are so well protected that but few casualties have so far occurred, though certainly not less than 200 shot and shell have been thrown at them. Beyond this a plain hardly larger than a good sized field slopes down, and then rises gently up to the at them. Beyond this a plain hardly larger than a good sized field slopes down, and then rises gently up to the beights of Yorktown. In advance of this work our sharpehooters lie concealed, whilet the enemy's marksmen occupy similar positions in advance of their own lines. These men fire to kill: they throw away no shots. Sometimes an hour will elapse without a single shot, then an opportunity offers, a sharp crack is heard, and somebody is either killed or wounded. The enemy's main work is beautifully masked, and the stories some reporters sent from here of the effect of our shots and the rebels being seen carrying off the wounded and dead on stretchers are generally mere sensation talk. We have done some good firing and it is presumed killed some of the fee, but we cannot see inside of their works any more than they can see inside of ours.

the tide, but we cannot see inside of ours.

The camp of the Berdan Sharpshooters is one of the best kept and most tasty in the army. A rural arch, thirty feet high, and constructed with great taste, is thrown across the avenue leading to the Colonel's quarters, and a similar stock gives entrance to each company street. The grounds inside the camp are ornamented with welks and nine shrubhary, and neathers and cleanlie. with walks and pine shrubbery, and neatness and cleanliness provail. The men of the regiment are an interesting study. They drill but little, would hardly gain distinction in a dress parade, but one can pick out among them many keen, bright eyes and sharp, determined faces, which show the characteristics of the real, nature-mode sharphooters.

The firing last night was about as usual. The rabels opened on our working partials and we replied. This morning we are having a very heavy cannonading. I do not know who commenced it, but our battery No. 1 and the rebels' works on the heights have, for the last three hours, been hard at work. Our one and two kündren pound Parrott guns make a terrible racket. Their, explosion reverberates like a startling thunder clap, and the shot and shell thrown from them make a noise half shrick, half wail, that no combination of letters can adequately describe. The principal rabel guns are rilled sixty-rights, but they have one gun of immense calibre and of great range. Our gunners are concentrating their fire on it, and it is believed that it will not long be of service to the enemy. Though this sort of cannonading will probably increase from day to day, there is no expectation that the grand attack will be made for some time—say eight or ten days

Another Victory in New Mexico-The Rebels Defeated at Parillo. KANSAS CITY, May 3. The Santa Fe mail has arrived. Another battle has taken place between General Canby and the Texans, at Parillo, on the Rio Grande where the Texans had fortified themselves. The enemy were defeated. Our loss was 25 killed and wounded. The rebel loss has not been ascertained. General Canby, with a portion of his command, had made a detour and ot below the enemy, while Mejer Paul was in the reas The whole of the enemy's command will probably be the mountains, where the Indians await them.

Whereing, May 2.—A despatch received last night at headquarters from Gen. Cox, of the Kanawha Department, speaks of still continued storms. The roads The news that the enemy is abandoning Green Brian county is credited, as the movement is an inevitable con-sequence of demonstrations making in the Valley. Schenck progresses steadily but slowly, owing to high From General Halleck's Army. WASHINGTON, May 3 -The War Department has re

ceived messages from General Halleck, dated to-day, at I ittaburg Landing, stating that the army was well, in

CAIRO, May 2.—The latest news from the Tenn

high spirits, and eager to meet the enemy.

From the Mountain Department.

there was no fighting there up to five o'clock yesterds; The Powder Mill Explosion at Gorham,

THE CAPTURE OF FORT MACON. Official Despatches from our Officers. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF OUR FIRE.

The Part our Ships took in the Affair. REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE SIEGE. NEW YORK, May 3 .- The New York Tribune, this

orning, received by telegraph from Baltin

owing report from its special correspondent of the bomardment of Fort Macou; "The preparations for the bombardment of Fort Macon were complete on Wednesday night, but the order to fire was not given till half past five o'clock on Friday morning, when a shot was fired from one of the thirty ounder Parrotts. Shells from the eight-inch mortar batteries followed, and the firing on our side at once became regular and uninterrupted. "The fort replied with the first gun at six o'clock, and three at a time until four o'clock in the afternoon, whe

white flag was hoisted. "The gunbouts Daylight, State of Georgia, Chippewa, and Gemsbok took part in the engagement, sailing in an ellipse and firing in turn, but the heavy sea pro Wented them from doing any service, and they soon with-"General Burnside arrived on Thursday with two armed barger, and witnessed the bombardment. The

fire of our batteries dismounted thirteen guns, and tore un the glacis and ramparis in the most effective manner Of 1,100 shot and shell thrown at the fort, 560 struck the "The guns of the fort were worked with skill and courage, but the sandbills afforded a complete protestion to our men. The hoisting of the white flag was followed by a conference with General Parke and a suspension of ostilities until the following morning. During the pight, a proposition for the surrender of the fort was

communicated to General Burnside, and in the morning the articles of agreement were signed. were released on parole and allowed to take their private effects with them. The officers retained their side arms. These were the terms originally proposed by General Parke, but refused by Colonel White, the commander of "Fifty guns, 20,000 pounds of powder, and shot and

"General Burnside, in a general order congratulating General Parks on his victory, announces that the name of 'Fort Macon' be inscribed on the colors of the Fourth and Fitth Rhode Island, and the Eighth Connection "The command of the fort was offered to Captain Morris, of the First Artillery, after the surrender, but declined, and Colonel Bodman, of the Fourth Rhode Island,

was placed in charge."

Official Despatches to Flag Officer Golds. borough. United States Propeller Daylight, Resuport Harbon, April 27, 1862. fir: I have the honor to report that on the 25th inst., our batteries on shore being in position, a fire was opened, about 6 o'clock A. M., on Fort Macon. On its being reported, I got under way and steamed towards the other blockading vessels, making signals for them to get under way, to prepare for action, and to form in line shead. When within range, and as near as the shoals allowed u to approach, the Daylight spened fire, followed in succession by the State of Georgia, Commander James F. Armstrong; the gunbost Chippewa, Lieutenant Commanding A. Bryson; and the bark Gemsbok, Acting Lientenant Edward Cavendish. The three steamer moved around in a circle, delivering their fire, as they ome within range, at a mile and a quarter distant from the fort. The bark was anchored. After firing a number of rounds of shot and shell, Anding that the sea, from a southwest wind which was blowing on shore, caused the vessel to settle so deep as to ren-

der our guns almost unmanageable to our range and the accuracy of our aim, I reluctantly withdraw, after baing engaged about an hour and a quarter, hoping that the wind and sea would subside so as to enable us to renew course, as we did not contemplate to be continuously ene gaged, but occasionally to open fits on the enemy, whom we expected would hold out for several days. The wind and sea increasing, rendered the renewal of the engagement that afternoon impracticable by the gunboats. Towards morning a flag of truce was displayed from the morning; and we heartily cheered the reappearance of our glorious flag over the ramparts of Fort Macon.

About ten o'clock A. M., on April 26, on entering the fort. I had an interview with Major Ge and we jointly signed the terms of capitulation on the

We subsended nearly one-half of our fi sed shells, and, I am happy to say, with good effect. Our time of attack was most opportune, as we drew the fire of the enemy from an important land battery, which enabled our forces to repair the damages caused by the concentrated fire of the enemy. The fire of the enemy on the vessels from the guns of greater range was excellent. Their shot and shell fell around us in every direction. Many good line shots pass line of tire, and we were exceedingly fortunate in receiv-8-inch solid shot on the starboard quarter, below the spar

below to the opposite side of the vessel in the engine

room, about six inches above the machinery, amongt

part of the United States forces.

which it dropped.

of acting Third Assistant Engineer Eugene J. Wade, and am happy to say that this was the only casualty that I am informed that our forces on shore had one killed and two wounded, and that the enemy had eight killed and twenty wounded. It is remarkable that so important a victory should have been achieved with so little loss of life, particularly as the interior of the fort was literally covered with the fragments of the bombs and shells, and many of their guns were disabled.

I herewith enclose the reports of the several commanders, and it gives me great pleasure to commend the gal-I am, sir, respectfully your obedient servant, SAMUEL LOCKWOOD Commander and Senior Officer present ship Minnesota, Hampton Roads, Va.

Rebel Account. Washington, May 3.—From the Wilmington (M. C.) Journal, of April 29th, we have the following details of the surrender of Fort Macon:

"The enemy opered fire on Friday morning, from strong batteries of beavy Parrott and other rided guns and moriars, planted within fourteen hundred yards of the fort, and behind very high sand banks, which prevented their being seen by the garrison until the fire was opened. After ten hours' fire of shot and shell the fort was breached and completely torn to pieces

"The fleet outside did no damage whatever to the fort. Most of the guns in the fort were disabled, including all that could have been brought to bear upon the enemy. Under these circumstances, Colonel White surrendered the fort with the honers of war, the officers retaining their side arms. All the baggage of the officers and men was saved. Colonel White and one hundred and fifty five of his command were brought to the main Cape men was saved. Colonel White and one hundred and fifty five of his command were brought to the main Cape Fear bar yesterday (Monday) afternoon, on board the United States gunboat Chippewa, where they were transferred to one of our transport steamers under a flag of truce. They reached town at 12 o'clock last night. The remainder of the men composing the gartison were sent through the Sound 10 Newbern. We presume they are all on parole. The loss on our side was seven killed and eighteen wounded—two of them mortally. The latter two were left in the fort."

Brilliant Affair in Alabama. Gen. Mitchell Routs another Rebel Force. THREE HUNDRED PRISONERS TAKEN.

BRIDGEPORT, Ala, April 29.—Gen. Mitchell attacked the force of Gen. E. Kirby Smith, at this point, this afernoon, and, after half an hour's shelling, routed them, with the loss of sixty-three killed and a large number Three hundred prisoners and two places of artillery vere taken. The rebels fied across the bridge, burning a span beyond the Island, abandoning arms and sun-

From Fort Wright-Threatened Attack upon Foote by Hollins. CAIRO, April 3.—The river has fallen two inches in the last eighteen hours. A deserter at the fleet reports that Com. Hollins continues his preparations to attack fleet, or drive them to Cincinnati. The rebels are conand the fort, and occasionally fire in the direction of the Argus .- There has been no change in affairs here since

Saturday. The steamers and gunboats from below have arrived, and the Union fleet has gone higher up the stream, and are now lying opposite Oscsola, excepting the mortars, which still keep up their harmless firing. The Capture of the Rebel Steamer Isabel. DESPATCH FROM FLAG-OFFICER DUPONT. WASHINGTON, May 3 .- The following despatch wa

received at the Navy Department to-day;

FLAG SHIP WABASH,
PORT BOYAL HARBOR S. C., April 25. ture of the Susquehanna, to inform the department of the arrival here of the rebel steamer Isabel (Ella War-Lev), in charge of Lieut, Wilson and a prize crew, she having been captured by the St. Jago de Cuba, Commander Ridgely, one hundred miles north of Abaco. She is despit loaded with Enfield rifles, and has, it is supposed, rifled cannon in her forehold, which has not yet been examined. These arms were taken on board, of course, at one of the "neutral" colonies off our coast. I am informed by Liant. Wilson that the St. Jane de Cuba discovered and chased the Nashville, but the latter was much too swift for her. The Nashville also had arms on board for the rebels, intending to run the block Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Flag-officer commanding the Southern Atlantic Block

S. F. DUPONT.

ading Squadron.

To Hon. Gidnon Whiles, Secretary of the Navy, It was reported, week before last, that the Nushville, It was reported, were selected and a law sub transcesses, under the name of Thomas L. Wrogg, arrived back at Nassau. New Providence, on the 10th of April, having failed to run the blockade, and bearing the marks of cannon shot. Whether her recontre was with the St. Jago or some other vessel is not known. Nor is it known whother another attempt was made to run the blockade. Death of a Rebel Öllicer.

Boston, May 3.— Celonel Davidson, of the Third Mississippi Regiment, who was captured at Fort Donelson, cied at Fort Warren, on Tuesday.

TWO CENTS.

From General Halleck's Army. Rout of the Robers at Farmington: THE CAVALRY IN PURSUIT.

PITTSBURG LANDING, May 3, 9 P. M .- To the Hon. M. Stanton, Secretary of War .- Paine's division made

reconnoissance to Parmington to-day, where the

found about 4,500 of the enemy and drove them in hand some style, killing 30, wounding many, and capturing some prisoners, with their tents, camp equipage, &c. At dark our cavairy was in pursuit of their artiflery and a baggage train beyond Furmington, in the direction of I witnessed the fight, and our men behaved splendidly An artillery reconnoissance went to Giendale this morning, and destroyed two trestle bridges and some portion of the track of the Memphis and Charleston

It has been a splendid day's work for the left wing.

Weather clear and roads becoming good.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War. Despatch from Gen. Pope. ated near Farmington, has been received at head ton, where the troops found the enemy, 4.500 strong, with four pieces of artitlery and some cavalry, occurying a strong position near the town. Our forces advanced at ence to the assault, and, after a sharp skirmish, carried the position in handsome style. The enemy left thirty

dead on the field, and all their tents and baggage, the cavairy pursuing them. The whole affair was very handsome, our regimen charging the battery and their line of infantry at the double quick. The enemy fled in wild confusion. A regiment of cavalry was sent through to Boonville, and took presenting of the town. They tore up the railroad prisoners; cannot tell how many yet. Our loss is two JOHN POPE, killed and twelve wounded.

Beauregard Retreating-Rebel Accounts CHICAGO, May 2.—The Memphis Argus, of the 29th ult., has the following despatch: Сокимтн, April 28—Beauregard is moving large bodies I his troops southward. Some go by rail and others afoot. A few have gone West. It is generally understood that he is evacuating,

Purdy was evacuated last night, and has since been burned. Every building is said to have been destroyed. The Yankees are moving in that direction. Our outposts had a skirmish with their advance this norming, capturing sixty prisoners, including nine com-Cairo, May 2 .- The Memphis Argus, of Saturday, had just been received there that Gen Buckner and Col. Roger Hanson are to be exchanged for Gen. Prentiss and

President Davis understands his movements.

Capt. McMichael, chief of Smith's staff. Reports from Deserters—Mutiny among the Rebels. PITTSBURG LANDING, May 3, 9 P. M .- Twenty dererters arrived here yesterday, and ten to day; all confirm the capture of New Orleans A few days ago, one nessee and one Mississippi regiment, twelvemen, stacked their arms, their time having expired, and retured to serve any longer, though required by the conscript law. Gen. Beauregard put two regiments to guard them. Large numbers of deserters are leaving daily. All founded in fact, The weather is clear, and the roads will be passable in a day or two, so that the army can advance. Hospital

Surrender Savannah

boats and stores are arriving daily. General Fennell, o

THE COUNCILS SUSTAIN HIM. A MEMPHIS EDITOR ARRESTED. Part of Com. Farragut's Fleet Ascend

the Mississippi. SEVEN REBEL GUNBOATS DESTROYED. he Secretary of War this morning:

ains the annexed news items

Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island, in New York haroor. All are well, and kindly treated. SAVANNAH, May 1 .- The Corinth corres seen reinforced and are advancing. There is heavy side of Menterey. SAVANNAH, May 1 .- General Lawton has formally communicated to the City Council his determination never to surrender the city, and the Council have esolved to sustain General Lawton. MOBILE, May 1 .- A special despatch to the Mobile Advertiser from Corinth, dated 26th ult., says that Col. Scott's Louisiana Cavalry, consisting of two companies, had driven out a regiment of Federals from Tuscumbia, killed several and took forty prisoners. The enemy burnt the stores and were pursued by the Confederates The result was unknown.

MEMPHIS, April 29.—Dr. Foulkes, editor of the Mem-

MORILE, May 1 .- The telegraph operator from the Bay St. Louis has telegraphed to the Mobile office that the stores at New Orleans were being emptied of sugar and molasses, which were thrown into the streets and Some of the enemy's vessels have gone up the river AUGUSTA, April 30 .- The New Orleans Bulletin of Friday says that F. B. Benshaw, of the Confederate 24th that seven of our [rebel] gunboats had been fired after being overpowered by the enemy. The Navy Department received a similar despatch

article calculated to array the planters against the Go-

BALTIMORE, May 3 -A Richmond paper contains the following: Florida, has the following announcement endorsed on it: "The commander of the blocksding fleet, within two miles of Tampa, has sent a boat here, and ordered the

forred to.—Richmond Enquirer.]

"'Come on, then, and take us: I shall not surren der !" THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA. Destruction of the Dismal Swamp Canal.

C., for the purpose of destroying the lock of the Dismal Swamp Canal. Having retired without accomplishing the object, Commander Rowan determined to destroy the canal with the naval forces under his command. The following is the report of the successful accom-U. S. S. COMMODORE PERRY OFF ELIZABETH CITT, April 25, 1862.

28d inst., in the Lockwood, with the Whitehead and Put-

nam in company, each with an officer and a detachment of men on board, the Lockwood towing the wrecking schooner Emma Slade, with the apparatus for blowing up the banks to block up the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal. At the month of the North river we were joined had been sent the day before to Roanoke Island to be On the afternoon of the 23d fifty men were landed of each bank, while a launch, with a heavy twelve-pounder, was sent up the canal, and with this force we moved up two miles, examining the banks, to find the best place for operations. I cancluded to place the obstructions near to the mouth, that the men, while at work, might be inder cover of the guns of the steamers, and the enemy be prevented from moving them. The schooner was sunk just inside of the canal, and with brush, stumps, rails trunks of trees, and earth, the passage was obstructed occupied from noon till sunset of the 23d, and from 7,30 A. M. till half an hour after sunset of the 24th, in the

fact as could be; but we had no wheelbarrows to carry Professor Maillefert, of the New York Submarine Engineering Company, and his assistants, were of great service to me. Indeed, I was mainly governed by his is of the opinion that it will require two or three months placed in a day and a helf, and it will be easier and heaper to cut a new outlet than to remove the obstruc-

The rebels, I think, have no thought of using the caand below the bridge. It would be well to send a steamer there daily, until the lumber is well water-scaked and sunk. Respectfully, your obedient servant, C. W. THESSER, Lieut. Com'dg. To Com. S. C. Rowan, commanding U. S. Naval forces on the inner waters of North Carolina.

The St. Jago de Cuba at New York. NEW York, May 3.—The United States sunboat St. Jago de Cuba, from Port Royal on the 30th ultimo; arrived at this port this evening, bringing as a prize the shal steamer Isahel Alian Ella Warley, which was captured while running from Nassau, N. P., for Charleston, S. C., laden with arms, ammunition, wines, cigars, and The St. Jago de Cuba chased the Nashville for several

hours on the 23d ultimo, but was unable to overtake her.

On the same day, the St. Jago captured a schooner from Charleston loaded with cotton. She has also captured two other schooners, with assorted cargoes for the Southern trade, both of which are now on their way to New Nothing of importance was transpiring at Port Boyal when the St. Jago left. The Pirate Sumpter to be Sold Out. BOSTON, May 3.—By private advices from Europei brought by the steamer America, we learn that Captain Semmes and his officers arrived at Southampton on the 17th uit, from Giratiar. The crew had been paid off, and the vessel will be sold.

THE WAR PRESS. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. LETTER FROM NEW YORK

Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

Maasfield Lovell=Later from Nassau, N. P. Thurlow Weed Comin; Home—Funds for the Florida Refugees—New Opera House—Time-thy Webster, the Union Spy—Parson Brownlow-Rev. Dr. Chapin's Health-Unitarian Ministers-Benth of Rev. Dr. Bangs-Later from Bermu a-Munificent Donation to a Theological Semimary—Movements of Col-lector Barney—Rev. Mr. Chidlaw—Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.—Great Uprising in Wall Street-Departure of Steamers with Specie-Custom House Receipts-Imports-The Steamer Baltic Bound for the Gulf Squadron-Departure of the Cossack with Shot and Shell-Dry Goods Imports-Board

THE WAR PRESS.

20 cupies will cont \$24; 50 copies will cont \$60; and 100

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send en

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

of Brokers-Stocks-Markets, &c. Correspondence of The Press.] NEW YORK, May 2, 1832. In my letter of the 20th ultime, I referred to the fact that many of the old "cronies" of Manefield Lovell, in this city, were happy over the idea of their old friend the rebel Major General, who has just retreated from New Orleans, having redeemed his promise to be of more use to the Union cause South than he could be North. am informed on the best authority, that provious to his leaving this city, Lovell represented to some of our leading men that he was greatly embarrassed for want of \$5,000. The sum was raised, and shortly there after he was son est, and also the \$5,000, I is still urged by some of his old partisans and confident. that he, having promised to assume the guise of rebellion so as the more effectually to accomplish something for the Union cause, has been fulthful to that promise support of this, an official, in high position here, who says be shoost thinks there is something in it, has shown me one of several letters said to have been sent by General Lovell, via Havana, to a gentleman well known in this city, but addressed to him at Philadelphia, unde date of December last. From this curious epistlo-and mysterious withal, I have been permitted to copy the following extract, which I give for what it is worth:

suspicions. * * * *
point I may write from uset, depends upon the ments in the Guif." point I may write from the t, defends upon the movements in the Guit."

The schooner Levi Rowe, Captain Keller, arrived at this port to-day, from Nassan, N. P., which port she sailed from on the 19th of April. All business is at a dead lock; save that of furnishing supplies to the robed blockade runners. Business at the Cat Islands is stagnant, and provisions are scarce, yet the becession sympathy is strong as ever. The British steamers Southwick, Ella Wariey, Gladiator, and H. B. M.'s steamer Bull Ing. all engaged in bringing arms and anuniton; of war for the rabel Mates atte in port. Also, the Confederate steamers Nashville and Cecile, ready to run the blockale. H. B. M.'s steamer Bull Ing., Commander McKillop, will sail soon for New York.

The treasurer of the fund for the relief of the Florida. refugees announces the receipt of three thousand and seventy-seven dollars.

It is proposed to erect a new opera house above Union Square, the house to seat sixteen hundred persons, and to cost \$100,000.

Timothy Webster, the Union man who was hanged at Bichmond, on the 29th ult., formerly belonged to the New York police department. Dr. Hoge, who officiated as cirrgy man at the execution, is the pious traitor who was formerly assistant to Rev. Dr. Spring, of the Brick Church, in this city.

Person Brownlow, who is now at Bordentown, N. J., expects soon to be in this city. While in this neighborehood the Parson will be the guest of Hon. George B. Lincoln, the Postmaster of the city of Brooklyn. We hear that he will appeak at Plymouth Church, at which time he will appeak at Plymouth Church, at which with a will appeak at Plymouth Church, at which with a will appeak at Plymouth Church, at which we will appeak the results of the city of Brooklyn. lear that he will speak at Plymouth Chu ime he will narrate his views and experie boats and stores are arriving daily. General Fennell, of Kontucky, and a hoas of surgeons and nurses, arrived to-day.

IMPORTANT, FROM REBEL SOURCES,

Gen. Lawton Determined Not to Surrender Savannah.

The Rev Nathen Bangs, D.D., the father of the Methodist Epiacopal Church in this city, died at his real dence in this city this morning He was born in Stratford, Fairfield county, Connecticut, May 2, 1778 He was, therefore, just 84 years of age. He commenced public life as a school teacher and surveyor. In 1800 he became a religious conyrit, and in 1801, being them twenty-two years of age, he entered the itinerant ministry of the M. E. Church.

His first appointment was to the Bay of Quinto, Lower Canada, in 1802. After seven years' service in Canada he was appointed to circuits in the Albany district, and in 1807 was a member of the General Conference. He was first appointed in New York in 1810, where, through his labors, Methodism has risen to a numerous and powerful denomination. He was successively editor of The Advocate and Methodist Quarterly Kevica, at the same time being general editor of the Methodist Book Conserve. Advocate and Methouse, Chapterily Mevison, at the same time being general editor of the Methodist Book Concern.

Dr. Bangs was the author of numerous works, among which are "The Errors of Hopkinshiem Examined." "Reformer Reformed." "Lite of the Rev. Freeborn Earetteon." "History of Missions." "Original Chairch of Christ." "Life of Armenius." "Emanchation!" "Condition, Prospects, and Responsibilities of the M. E. Church." "Letters en Sanctification," &c., but his chief labors were bestowed upon a "Complete History of the M. E. Church." in 4 vols. Up to the hour of his death, which was calm and peaceful, he enjoyed the respect and confidence of all denominations, and was held in profound esteem by the particular church of which he has been so long a useful, laborlous, and successful unbister.

From the Bermuda Royal Gazette, of the 15th first, it appears the Sachskinkta were rejoicing over the particol of Pitteburg, which they claim as a great victory. A new paper, the Mirror, has been lately started, which is extremely zealous in favor of the Secessionists, and loses no opportunity to villify the Federalists Tho steamer Economist! and arrived at Hamilton, from Charleston, via Nassan, with 750 bales cotton and 200 barrels pitch. She was coaling, and would sail shortly. There was another steamer just arrived, called the Stittim, from Islancust."

Robert L. and Alexander Stuart, of this city, have donated the sum of \$50,000 to the Princeton Theological & minary.

Collector Barney is on the forward movement. He has Letters received here (Richmond) to-day, from the prisoners taken at Fort Pulaski, state that they are at

Bytuare, where he has set up a very palace. He has also taken a country seat at Spuyten Duyil, where he "hopes to be free from the spitting of political devils," during the summer mouths, at least.

The "Christian Commissirn" have engaged the Rev. Mr. Chidlaw, the celebrated Western Sunday-solhool agent, to advocate the religious interests of our army before the churches. This is an excellent appointment.

The Rev. Stephen H. Trug, Jr., commences his ministrations as rector of the Church of the Mediator, in this city, to morrow. Mr Trug is a young man of great promise, and will doubtless be a successful minister as well as preacher.

In Wall street, to day, there was a great uprising of the people. I refer the readers of The Press to the second-based sales of stocks. So marches the Union army. second-board sales of stocks. So marches the Union army.

The British mail steamer City of New York, which sailed to-day, took out \$417,000 in specie, and the Teutonia \$325,000.

The receipts at the authoral house to-day were: Imports, \$72,391.94; withdrawals from warehouse, \$60,-c21 35; total, \$132,413.20. The gross amount received during the week was \$853,351 05; the receipts for the corresponding week of leat year being \$122,710 86.

The chartered steamer Rallic is taking in provisions, and will take a mail for the Gulf squadron. Letters should be sent, prepaid, to the Brooklyn Lycaum.

The transport Cossack, after filling up with shot and shell from the New York arsenal, Governor's Island, sailed yeskerday. sailed resterday.

Total for the week.... 3,369,787 2,530,914 3,357,020 Prev'ly reported.....79,043 820 58,280,338 55,580,685 70000 U S 6s '81 reg. 99% 450 N Y son R. 36% 7000 U S 6s '81 reg. 99% 100 do. ... 530 86% 8000 U S 6s '85 reg. 98 1100 do. ... 530 86% 5000 U S 6s '68 reg. 98 1100 do. ... 530 86% 5000 U S 6s '68 reg. 98 180 Eric Railway. 38 10000 T 3.10 T N. 100½ 50 do. ... 530 38 18000 7 3.10 T N. 100½ 50 do. ... 530 38 18000 7 3.10 T N. 100½ 50 do. ... 530 38 1000 U S 6s '68 reg. 98% 100 Hudson B B. ... 35% 5000 do. ... 55% 100 Hudson B B. ... 35% 1000 Tenn St 6s '52 200 co. ... 560 35% 100 Hudson B B. ... 35% 1000 Tenn St 6s '52 200 co. ... 560 35% 100 Hudson B B. ... 35% 1000 Tenn St 6s '52 200 co. ... 560 35% 100 Hudson B B. ... 35%

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The inquiry for Western and state Flour is very moderate, the advances in freights sheeking the buyers. Trade brands are inactive, but checking the buyers. Trade brands are inactive, but without notable change.

The sales are 6,600 bbis at \$5.05.5.15 for superfine State and Western; \$5.25.6.35 for extra State; \$5.40.6.5 for fancy do; \$5.30.6.45 for the low grades of Western extra; \$5.35.6.45 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio, and \$5.50.6.50 for trade brands do.

Canadian Flour is dull and heavy, but not quotably lower; sales of 650 bbls at \$5.25.65.50 for shipping brands spring Wheat extras; and \$5.60.650 for trade brands do. do.
Southern Flour is steady but less active; sales of 700
bols at \$5.50 m6 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore,
&c., and \$5.10 m7 for trade brands do.

Kye Flour is heavy and the demand light; sales of 180
bols at \$3 m3 40.

Corn Meal is unchanged; sales of 250 bbls at \$3 for
Brandy wine affoat, and \$2.70 m2.80 for Jorsey.

Whisky—The market is more active; sales of 1,300
bbls at 24c for State and 24 m m25c for Ohio.

THE MARKETS.

Union Men Hanged and Cruoified.—The Fort Pillow correspondent of the Cincinnati Times says: Several of us went up the river, the other day, in a skiff, a short distance, to the half-submerged house of a Union family, named Armstrong, residing on the Tennessee shore, and the family astures me a number of loyal citizens were hanged for no other reason than their attachment to the Union. Mrs. Armstrong says she knew six men who were executed, and that, in one instance, a poor fellow that had been coerced into the Secession army, and had timed desorted, was captured, carried off in the nught, and actually crucified: spikes being driven through his hands and fact, thus fastening him to a tree, and leaving him to a lingering and horrible death. The unfortunate victim was gagged that his cries might not call any one to assist or relieve him; and nearly a week had elspeed before he was discovered. He was still alive, but died the second day after his release.

ANOTHER REBEL GENERAL GONE —The death of Gen. Gladden, of South Carolina, in consequence of a wound received in the battle of Shiloh, is an nounced in a despatch to the Savannah Republican.
The same telegram states that the occupation of
Decatur and Huntsville was expected; the poisoned balls were found in the National camps at Shiloh, and that the force was 61,000.