OFFICE No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars Par Annue, Four Dollars for Eight Montes, THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS-invariably in ad-THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOL-LARS PER ANNUM, In advance.

## MILLINERY GOODS. SPRING WOOD & CARY.

(Successors to Lincoln, Wood, & Nichols,) No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET. Have now in Store a complete stool

ETRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, Londale, Forestdale, Auburn, Slatersville, Centredale SILK BONNETS, STRAW AND PALM-LEAF HATS, &c. To which they respectfully invite the attention of the

former patrous of the house and the trade generally. SPRING. M. BERNHEIM,

No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET, Has now in store, and is daily receiving, the latest RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, WREATHS, SILKS, CRAPES, LACES,

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

PRICES LOW.

SPRING. 1862 RIBBONS. MILLINERY. STRAW GOODS. ROSENHEIM, BROOKS. & Co.,

NO. 431 MARKET STREET. Have now open—and to which daily additions are made—their USUAL HANDSOME VARIETY

RIBBONS, BONNET MATERIALS, FLOWERS. RUCHES. ETRAW AND FANCY BONNETS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, FLATS, SHAKER HOODS, and ALL OTHER ARTICLES IN THE MILLINERY TWIST, FILLING, WADDING, BATTING,

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

Particular attention given to filling orders.

THOMAS KENNEDY & BRO., 729 CHESTNUT Street, below Eighth. A Choice Stock of SPRING MILLINERY GOODS, AT LOW PRICES.

SPRING MILLINERY. MRS. D. FERRIS, 1037 CHEST-NITS treet, has now open a large and varied assortment of English, French, and American STRAW BOENETS, together with a full line of STRAW GOODS suitable for Friends, wear, and the intest styles of Misses and Children's Hats and Caps.

REMOVAL.

MISSES O'BBYAN, 924 CHESTNUT Street, have removed to 1107 WALNUT Street, three doors above Eleventh, north side, and will open PARIS MILLINERY, for the Spring, on THURSDAY, April 17. ap12-2m\*

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. CANTON MATTINGS. J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

NO. 519 CHESTNUT STREET, (OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE,)

FRESH IMPORTATIONS

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.

JAMES H. ORNE, 526 CHESTNUT STREET,

some new and choice varieties of CARPETING, com-FRENCH AUBUSON Square Carpets. MNGLISH AXMINSTERS, by the Yard and in **♦ROSSLEY'S** 6-4 and 3-4 wide Velvets. Tapestry Brussels.

Also, a large variety of CROSSLEY'S and other makes. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS. From 87½c. to \$1 Per Yd. Our assortment comprises all the best makes of Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, which, together with a genecal 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. 626 CHESTNUT. GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PA

McCALLUM & Co. MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS 409 CHESTNUT STREET. (Opposite Independence Hall,)

CARPETINGS. OIL CLOTHS, &c.

We have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpetings Mion of cash and short-time buyers.

TOURTH-STREET CARPET STORE, ABOVE GHESTNUT. J. T. DELACROIX Invites attention to his Spring Importation of

CARPETINGS. Comprising every style, of the Newest Patterns and Designs, in VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUS-SELS, IMPERIAL THREE-PLY, and INGRAIN GRIG, IMPRRIAL THREE-PLY, and INGHAIM CARPETINGS.

VENETIAN and DAMASK STAIR CARPETINGS.

BOOTCH RAG and LIST CARPETINGS.

PLOON OIL CLOTHS, in every width.

COCOA and CAMTON MATTINGS.

POOB-MATS, RUGS, SHEEP SKINS,

DRUGGEIS, and CRUMB CLOTHS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LOW FOR CASH.

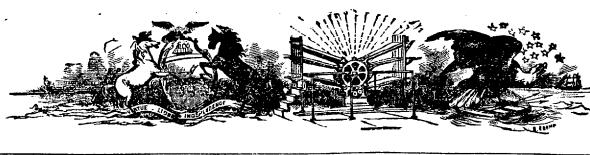
J. T. DELACROIX, 47 South FOURTH Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LES
THAN FORMER PRICES.
FABR & BROTHER,
Importers, 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.
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Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, Nos. 47 and 49 North SECOND Street, PHILA DELPHIA. ia18\_# BRUSHES AND BEST QUALITY ROOFING SLATE
always on hand and for sale at Union Whart, 1451
BEACH Street, Kensington. T. THOMAS,
BJ7-ly

17 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. mh20-3m No. 321 MARKET Street, Philada





PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1862. VOL. 5.—NO. 235.

COMMISSION HOUSES. JEWELRY, &c. WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., CLARK'8 220 CHESTNUT STREET,

PRINTS. DUNNELL MFG. CO. .... GREENE MFG. CO. LAWNS. DUNNELL MFG. CO. BLEACHED COTTONS. Jamestown, Blackstone, Hope, Red Bank, Dorchester, Newburyport, Naumeng, Zouave, Burton, Greene

Mfg. Co.'s A. A., B. A., C. A., and other styles. BROWN COTTONS. Surnside, Trent, Groton, Ashland, Chestnut, Glenville, Mechanics' and Farmers'.

OORSET JEANS.—Glasgow, Manchester DENIMS AND STRIPES.—Grafton, Jewett City, Madison, Slatersville. Agawam, Keystone, Choctaw.

Agents for the following makes of goods:

UANTON FLANNELS .- Slatersville, Agawam. SILESIAS.—Smith's, Social Co., Lonsdale Co. WOOLENS.

ARMY BLUE OLOTHS, KERSEYS, and FLAN-BROAD CLOTES .- Plunketts', Glenham Co., &c. CASSIMERES .- Gay & Son, Saxton's River, &c. SATINE'S.—Rass Biver, Converville, Lower Valley, Hope, Staffordville, Converse and Hyde, Converse Bros. & Co.; Shaw Mfg. Co.

KENTUCKY JEANS.—Bodman, Mystic, Gold Medal. DOMET FLANNELS ... WILLIAMS'S Angola, Saxony, Merino, and other styles: LONSDALE Nankeene and Colored Cambrics. PLAID LINSEYS, COTTONADES, &c. [fe26-3m

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAINS. H. FRANCISCUS, WHOLESALE DEALER IN YARNS, 433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA. Buyers will find a full Stock of COTTON, LINEN, AND WOOLLEN CARPET CHAIN, COTTON YARN.

COTTON LAPS, THE YARNS, TWINES, CANDLE WICK, GILLING AND SEINE TWINES

COVERLET YARN, BROOM TWINES, SHOR THREADS, BED CORDS, WASH AND PLOUGH LINES, GOTTON, HEMP, AND MANILLA CORDAGE. Also, a full assortment of

FLY NETS, Which he offers at Manufacturers LOWEST NET CASH PRICES.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. H. FRANCISCUS. 433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE DEALER IN WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. Always on hand, a full Stock of Tubs, buckets, churns, measures, brooms, WHISKS,

FANOY BASKETS, WALL, SCRUB, and SWEEPING BRUSHES. LOOKING-GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER, Mats, Keelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes, WASH BOARDS, ROLLING and CLOTHES PINS. FLOOR and TABLE OIL CLOTHS. SCHOOL, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS. All Goods sold at LOWEST NET CASH PRICES.

PAPER HANGINGS.

**PHILADELPHIA** 

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS

Offer to the Trade a LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT 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

BLINDS AND SHADES.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

WINDOW SHADES.

STORE SHADES LETTERED. Bepairing promptly attended to. SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, 628 CHESTNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA CHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES The best and cheapest for Family or Mannfacturing purposes. If not as good as represented, the money will be refunded. For sale at \$11 CHESTNUT Street, second story.

J. T. JONES & CO.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER

& CO., Mortheast Corner FOURTH and BACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

WHITE LEAD, DRY AND IN
OIL.—Red Lead, White Lead, Litharge, Sugar
of Lead, Copperas, Oil of Vitriol, Calo mel, Patent Yellow, Chrome Red, Chrome Yellow, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Epsom Salts, Rochelle Salts, Tartaric Acid,
Orange Mineral, Soluble Tart, Sub. Carb. Soda. White
Vitriol, Red Precipitate, White Precipitate, Lumar
Caustic, Narcotine, Sulph. Morphine, Morphine, Lac. Salph., Ether Sulphuric, Ether Nitrie,
Sulphate Quinine, Corre. Sublim, Denarcotized Opium,
Chloride of Soda, Wetherill's Ext. Cincha, Tartar
Emetic, Chloride of Lime, Crude Botax, Refined Borax,
Camphor, Resin Copavia.

WETHERILL & BROTHER,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,

BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS KEMBLE & VAN HORN,

ONE DOLLAR STORE, 602 CHESTNUT STREET. NEW GOODS,

NEW STYLES, AND NEW PRICES. For ONE DOLLAR you can buy any one of the fol-owing articles: Sets of Silver Plated Tea Spoons " Desert 16 16 Napkin Rings. Silver Plated Sugar Bowl. 44 Butter Dish " Molasses Pitcher " Cream " Castor. " Drinking Cup. Gold Plated Vest Chain, all styles " Guard "
" Neck " " Bracelet,

" Medallion

Armlets.

" Breast Pla-Ear Rings, W Pin and Drong, all styles. Solitary Siesve Button, all styles. " Bosom Studs,
" Finger Rings, " Pencils,
" Pen with Pencil Case. Ladies' or Gentlemen's Port Monnaie, Gubas, Bags, Purses, &c., &c., &c. All Goods warranted as represented. We have on hand a large assortment of Photograph Albums, Mautel Clocks, Travelling Bags, and Gold Jewelry, which we are closing off at cost. The at-

D. W. CLARK'S ONE DOLLAR STORE. 602 CHESTNUT Street. STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS. MARTIN & QUAYLE'S
STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS
EM FOR IUM,
No. 1035 WALNUT STREET,

ention of the trade respectfully solicited

BELOW ELEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA. DRY-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. 8 PRING. 1862.

527 MARKET STREET, Have now open an entirely new and attractive stock in ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND **AMERICAN** 

DRESS GOODS.

Also, a full assortment in WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, SHAWLS, &c., &c.,

mh24-tjel CPRING STOCK SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. A. W. LITTLE & Co.

No. 325 MARKET ST. spring. 1862.

RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS.

NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET.

Merchants visiting this city to purchase Day Goods will find our Stock large and admirably assorted, and at Low Figures. In certain classes purchasers unequalled by any other house in Philadelphia.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS, Mos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE BACE, PHILADELPHIA,

Have now open their usual LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK FORHIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Among which will be found a more than usually attrac-LADIES' DRESS GOODS; business,) had two 4to volumes of his own Also, a full assortment of

MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS. PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. To which they invite the special attention of buyers. SPRING. 1862.

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

POULT DE SOIE, BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS, In SILKS and OTHER FABRICS. ALSO, A FILL LINE OF CLOAKING CLOTHS, PLAIDSPSTRIPES, PLAIN COLORS.

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

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

EARLE'S GALLERIES. 816 CHESTNUT STREET, jals PHILADELPHIA. CABINET FURNITURE.

MABINET FURNITURE AND BIL U LIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION.

No. 261 South SECOND Street,
in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are
sow manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used thom, 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 sork. Captain Clutterbuck's Champagne; the second

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1862.

Gossip about Foreign Literature.

Carlyle's History of Frederick the Great,

originally announced in four volumes, two of which were published in 1858, cannot be completed within that limit, and nobody but the author expected that it would. The portion now before the public gives, in two volumes, the biography of Frederick from his birth, on January 12, 1712, to his accession to the throne of Prussia, by his father's death, on May 31, 1740. Frederick lived and reigned over forty-six years after this latter date, for he did not die until August 17, 1786. Now, any boy who knows the rule of three could calculate to what the Life was likely to extend. Thus: if it took two volumes to narrate the few events of Frederick's ante-regal life, twenty-eight years, how many to chronicle the remaining forty-six as King? Answer, two and two-thirds. This, at the very least. seeing that Fritz, as King, did, said, and wrote a great deal more, proportionably, than as Prince,-this, too, considering the long-winded and desultory manner in which Mr. Carlyle writes. Mark the difference between Macaulay and Carlyle, able men both. Carlyle has taken two volumes, or some 1,200 octavo pages, to narrate the life of Frederick before he became King, while, in a masterly article in the Edinburgh Review, published in 1842, Macaulay sketched the man's whole career, as King and soldier, to the close of the Seven Years' War, in 1763, at which date he had reigned nearly a quarter of a century. Macaulay's article, in 100 pages, gives a better resumé of Frederick's life, and a clearer estimate of his character, than diffuse Carlyle has conveyed in 1,200 pages. Carlyle's Frederick is to be extended to five volumes instead of four, and the third, which has been printed for some time, will immediately be published by Chapman and Hall in London, and by Harper and Brothers in New York. For the benesit of the curious, we add that Carlyle is

Another public man, who has successively declined a position in the Palmerston Ministry, a scat in the Privy Council, a public grant of money, and the hereditary title of baronet, is about publishing a book which, it is fair to previse, will have at least a million readers. The author is Richard Cobden, of Cheap Bread and French Commercial Treaty fame, and the book will review the Military and Naval Expenditure of Great Britain during the past twenty years. Mr. Cobden is a leader of the reform party, which complains that, in profound peace, the expenditure of the British nation, for military and naval purposes, nearly equals the annual interest payable on the national debt. Mr. Cobden, who lost his seat for Yorkshire on account of his Peace proclivities, in 1857, was an author before he entered Parliament, over twenty years ago. He commenced, as far back as 1835, with two | Paris. The work, which is making some ABBOTT. JOHNES. & CO. pamphlets—one on "Russia," the other on sensation, is not likely to escape some severe "England, Ircland, and America." Few British statesmen know this country so well as Mr. Cobden. When he was last here, three years ago, the borough of Rochdale elected

now in his 67th year.

him into the House of Commons without his knowledge. Anthony Trollope, the English novelist, has returned to his duties in the London postoffice, after his visit of several months to this country. A Reply to Spencer's Work on the American Union is announced in London from the pen of C. E. Rawlins, Jr., a Liverpool gentleman. Mrs. Stowe's "Agnes of Sorrento" is to be published in London in one volume, this month, after it has been concluded in the

May number of the Cornhill Magazine. The Hon. Mrs. Norton is announced as far advanced in a biography of her illustrious grandfather, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, The orator dramatist, minstrel, who ran Through each mode of the lyre and was master of all

She will have the use of a large collection of family papers and royal and other letters now in the possession of her brother, now M. P. for Dorchester. Tom Moore had all these documents when writing Sheridan's life, but made little use of them, his purpose, as self-confessed in his Diary and self-evident in the book itself. being rather to whitewash his patrons, the Whigs, than truly give the history of his friend Sheridan. Again, the curious may be as much surprised to learn that Mrs. Norton, imagined as young and beautiful, is a matron over fifty years old; as that Mrs. Hemans, whose bust-

from fiction. A singular exaggeration of fact, relating to artist work harmoniously and amusingly tothe rewards of authorship, has been running through the English journals-viz: that the proprietors of Macmillan's Magazine paid £2,000 to Mr. Coventry Patmore for his " Victories of Love," a continuation, we believe, of his singularly prosaic and feeble poem "The Angel in the House." This would be at the rate of a guinea a line. In our time, only Tennyson was paid thus, by Once a Week and the Cornhill Magazine, and for short poems in both instances. Scott, who was as well paid as any modern writer, was not paid anything like this for his poetry: much less, if we believe Lord Byron who, in "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers,"

addressing Scott, says: Though Murray with his Miller may combin To yield thy muse just half-a-crown per line. By the way, how much annotated editions of Byron, Scott, and Moore, are required. Few readers can now understand this allusion ray, the London publisher, purchased a share in Scott's "Marmion," he had a partner named William Murray, who did not remain with him long, and, in 1826, (being then wholly out of published by Colburn, of London. This work was entitled "Biographical Sketches of British Characters Recently Deceased: commencing with the Accession of George the Fourth," and noticed two hundred and thirty subjects, chronologically arranged from the periods of their death, with a list of their engraved portraits-private as well as public. This was meant to continue Granger and Chalmers, and the biographics, though generally brief, are accurate as to dates, which is much in such

things. There has been a change, the London Critic says, in the editorship of one of the best among foreign periodicals—the Dublin University Magazine. Instead of Messrs. Le Fann (Lefanu?) and Anderson Scott, the editorial sceptre is now wielded by Mr. Cheyne Brady. Sir Roundell Palmer, Solicitor General of England, will immediately publish a Hymnbook, original and selected, entitled "The

Book of Praise." The Rev. James White, a Scottish Episcopal clergyman, author of "The King of the Commons," and other dramas, with "The Eighteen Christian Centuries," and other historical works, lately died on the Isle of Wight, aged fifty-eight.

Among the English announcements, we find the following: The North-Atlantic Sea-bed, being an analysis of soundings obtained on land, and Labrador. By G. C. Wallich, M. D. F. G. S. F. L. S., Naturalist to the Expedition. The work will comprise a Diary of the Voyage, a general Review of the Soundings, an Account of Deep-Sea Soundings and Sounding Apparatus, Observations on Animal Life at extreme Depths in the Sea, and a detailed History of the various Organisms discovered, with numerous Illustrative Plates; Mr. Spedding's Letters and Life of Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam, and Viscount St. Alban's (frequently and erroneously called Lord Bacon,) in two volumes, forming the eighth and ninth volumes of Bacon's Works, edited by Ellis, Spedding, and Heath; Memoir of Sir Philip Sydney, by H. R. Fox Bourne; St. Clement's Eve, a drama, by Henry Taylor, author of "Philip Van Artevelde;" The ook of Job, by the late Rev. George Croly ; | noble work.

and concluding volume of May's Constitutional History of England from 1760 to 1860; The Life of Edward Irving, the Scottish preacher, with his journal and correspondence, by Mrs. Oliphant; Italy under Victor Emmanuel, a Personal Narrative, by Count

Charles Arrivabene; The Church and the Churches; or, the Papacy and the Temporal Power, by Dr. Dollinger, translated by W. B. Mac Cabe; Court and Society from Elizabeth to Anne, illustrated from the papers at Kimbolton, edited by the Duke of Manchester; Adventures among the Andamans, by Dr. Mouat; Female Life in Prison, by a Prison Matron; a new edition of Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ircland, by T. Crofton Croker, a new and complete edition, edited by T. Wright, M. A. F. S. A., &c., with Original Letters from Sir Walter Scott, Lockhart, Miss Edgeworth, &c., now first added; and a Memoir of the Author, by his son, T. F. Dillon Croker. Archdeacon Denison is announced as Editor of The Church and State Review, a forthcoming

nonthly.

of books, chiefly relating to American History and Literature, has been sold by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson. The prices obtained for some of the articles were remarkable, as indicating that, despite the concentration of attention and funds of the American nation on more exciting matters than book-collecting, they are not neglectful of objects which have occupied them in more peaceful times. The prices obtained for nearly all the important articles bought for American account were higher than ever. The following were amongst the remarkable items: A volume of American Almanacs, 1727 to 1798, £7.78; Biblia Lativa, 1462, the first Bible with a date, £130; Coverdate's Bible, 1535, the first English Bible, made up with fac-simile leaves, £140; Ciccro's Cato Major, printed by Benjamin Franklin, £6 16s 6d; Hakluyt's Divers Voyages, first edition, 1582, £17; Hubbard's State of New England, 1677, £5 12s 6d; The first Collection of Indian Laws, 1543, imperfect, £8 10s; series of Las Casas' Relations of Transactions with the Indians, 1552, £52s 0d; Massachusetts Centinel, a newspaper printed at Boston, a series from 1786 to 1829, £11 0s 6d; Morton's New England Memorial, 1669, £10 10s; The Secret Works of a Cruel People Made Manifest, 1659, a tract relating to New England, £8; Smith's Virginia, 1627, £16 5s; The Massachusetts Spy, a newspaper, 1788-1820, £10; Voyages de Thévenot, 2 vols., 1063-72, £12 5s; Thevet's New-found World, 1568, £5 5s; Tor-

political tendencies of the author. For all that, every one is sure to read it, and some portions with a heavy heart. The artist overpowers the philosopher; and the bulk of those who may peruse 'Les Misérables' will be sympathizers rather than critics." Of the first portion, called "Fantine," a long and apparently fair review, with translated extracts, is given in the Athenaum, which praises the power of the author, but charges him with coarseness and sensuality approaching the worst features of Eugene Sue's writings. Dumoulin is publishing a new edition of a useful work, the "Dictionnaire de la Noblesse," by La Chenaye Desboir and Badier. Pagnerre will be the. Paris publisher of a new work promising to be equally acceptable to the antiquary and the artist. The first number has appeared in Paris.

It is called "Iconographie methodique du Costume du quatrieme au dix-neuvième siècle (315-1815)"-a collection engraved à leauforte, from authentic and unpublished documents, by Raphael Jacquemin. There will be about 100 monthly parts, each containing four plates, printed in bistre by M. Delatre. In Germany, almost the only novelty, a forthcoming work by Julius Rodenberg, entitled "Tag und Nacht in London." with illustrations by an English artist, Wm. McConnell. The opening chapter is devoted to the streets of London, and begins where mostly foreigners begin their perambulations-in Reportrait shows a Hebe, had red hair, a freekled gent street, of which and its throngs walking skin, and-more piquant than poctic-the fea- and riding there is a spirited engraving, and ture known as a nez retrousse. So differs fact another giving a day scene in the neighborhood of the Mansion House. The author and

Gustave Almard.

That Gustave Aimard, a Frenchman, should depict the various phases of Indo-Mexican life better than any other author would indeed be astonishing, but for the fact that he passed years of his adventurous life in the country and among the people whom he so vividly describes. He has great constructive power,-that is, he can build up a story. with wonderful varieties of action, but he has no need to draw on imagination to invent characters Experience and observation supply him with them. and he has an artist's skill and tact in describing scenery. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut street, have commenced publishing spirited translations of all his stories, (which are already as popular in Europe as Cooper's Indian tales,) and the series will be a valuable addition to our standard literature. Not long since we noticed "The Flower of the Prairie." an exciting and singularly interesting romance of real life, and its publishers will have the sequel, entited "The Indian Scout, or. Life on the Praries," ready for to Murray and his Miller. When John Mur | purchasers on Saturday. We have read it through, having been favored with an advance copy, and do not hesitate to pronounce it a production of singular interest, spirit, and merit. Whether on the prairies of the Far West, or in the cities of Mexico or Quiepaa Tani, (the City of the Sun,) this interest never abates. The description of Quiepaa Tani is wonderfully brilliant. Eagle-head, the Camanche chief and his beautiful squaw, Fleur d'Eglantine, are equal to the best of Cooper's creations, and Bon-affut, the scout, will stand comparison with Leather-stocking. Although M. Aimard is a Frenchman, he writes with singular purity of morale. There is no line in all his works to which the most fastidious can raise any objection. We mention this, because general readers are apt to fancy that all French novelists have the freedom of Paul de

Kock and Balzac, Dumas and Sue. JUDGE CONRAD'S DEVOTIONAL POEMS.—Some days ago, we announced that a new and beautiful edition of Devotional Poems, by the late Robert T. Conrad, would speedily be published by subscription, with a fine portrait of the gifted and lamented author, and an introduction by George H. Boker, also a Philadelphia poet of mark and merit. It will be got up and printed on tinted paper and in handsome and substantial binding, in Messes. J. B. Lippincott & Co.'s best style, and the edition will be strictly limited to the number of subscribers. Already, (as we learn from Judge Conrad's son inlaw, Mr. J. Alfred Eisenbrey, \$14 Pine street, who will receive subscribers' names,) a large number of copies are subscribed for. We have seen the portrait of Judge Conrad which will illustrate this volume. It is a characteristic and spirited likeness, engraved on steel by John Sartain.

who have entered extensively into the sale of engravings, have just added to their stock some splendid chromo-lithographs, from, and in exact poard Her Majesty's ship Bulldog, in the sum- imitation of, original paintings and drawings by mer of 1860, during the survey of the proposed | eminent artists, executed and published by Curtelegraph route to America via Iceland, Green- rier & Ives, New York. A remarkably spirited one among these is " Life on the Prairie," in which a horse-party of trappers, the prairie being in flames behind them, are fighting fire by fire, by burning the arid grass before them. The expression of the frightened horses is wonderfully finely rendered. This is from a picture by A. F. Taiti an artist well known in the New York Exhibition THE VOLUNTEER NURSE CORPS .-

THE VOLUNTEER NURSE CORPS.—
The departure of volunteer nurses from this city under the charge of Charles J. Stillo, Esq., of the United States Sanitary Committee, has already been noticed. These nurses are now employed on the steamship Daniel Webster, used as a floating hospital, now lying off Ship Point. She has been fitted up for the comfortable accommediation of three hundred slock and wounded soldiers, having on board a large supply of medical stores and all necessary conveniences. The corps is divided into two divisions or watches, each watch being relieved from duty every four hours. By this means, the sick and wounded are not neglected for one moment, hight or day. Connected with the corps are several gentlemen from New York. Much honor is due to Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Bouland, Mrs. Lane, and Miss Woolery, who have voluntered their services to accompany the expedition in its noble work.

THE EVACUATION OF YORKTOWN. Occupation of the Town by our Troops.

PURSUIT OF THE RETREATING REBELS. THE TROPHIES TAKEN. FULL PARTICULARS.

Yorktown, May 4—At 12 o'clock last night, a bright light in the direction of the onemy's water batteries attracted attention. Suspicions that all was not right were again revived. At 1 o'clock A. M. a last and farewell gun was fired. From thence until daybreak all was silent. Our pickets advanced further than usual, and met no resistance. At 5 o'clock A. M. the pickets were relieved. Skirmishers were at once thrown out to accertain the state of affairs, and at 6 o'clock A. M. General Jameson, Colonel Gove, of the Twenty-second Massachusetts, and Colonel Black, of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania, entered Yorktown. The Twenty-second Massachusetts and part of the Thirteenth New York, were at once thrown into the works, and possession taken. The stars and stripes were raised on the deserted fortifications amid the unbounded enthusiasm of our soldiers. The most reliable information I have been embled to receive shows that the evacuation was commenced on Thursday last. The last of the robel force, consisting of General Longstreet's brigade, left the works about one o'clock this morning. The London Athenaum says: " A collection

The First News of the Evacuation, The First News of the Evacuation.

Just at the first faint light of early dawn, three men were observed approaching our outer pickets with a flag of truce. They were received by Col. Black At first it was supposed that they were tent from Yorktown officially—perhaps with a proposition for surrender—but we soon ascertained that they had come over on their own account. They belonged to the Thirty-second Virginia regiment, which was one of the last to leave. They said that when our army arrived in front of Yorktown the rebel force under General Magruder was not more than eight thousand men. A Cautious Reconnoissance.

A few hours previous to this time our telegraph A few nours previous to this time our telegraph had been carried so far to the front as the old grist. mill, which has been used as the headquarters of the generals of the trenches. General Jameson immediately telegraphed to General Fitz John Portor, director of the siege, the intelligence which these deserters brought regarding the evacuation. He soon received a reply instructing him to push forward a small force to procure authoritative information as to the truth of their assertion. He took detachments from the Sixty-second Pennsylvania Regiment, under Col. Black, the Twenty-second Miss-sachusetts, under Col. Gove, with a support of two companies of the First Massachusetts, under Licutenant Colonel Wells, and advanced along the border of the woods, on the commanding bluff which overlooks the river. In the morning our outposts and sentinels on the works we were constructing were astonished whon they missed the accustomed rebel watchmen from the walls. Our men in the trenches evinced, if possible, as much curiosity as those who were advancing towards the süchniy's fortifications. Thousands of heads appeared above the top of our parallel, and every one-manifested the deepest interest in the scenes which were transpiring. It was only by a stern command that the had been carried so far to the front as the old gris piring. It was only by a stern command that the general kept the men from rushing headlong, heed-less of all lurking danger, into the entrench-

vet's New-found World, 1568, £5 5s; Torquemada, Monarchia Indiana, 3 vols., large paper, £18; Yaughan's Travels in Amorica, 1784, a small MS. volume of brief but interesting notes, £6."

In European, as distinguished from English, literature there is little activity. Victor Hugo, the Critic says, "is to have £1,000 per volume for his new work published at Brussels, Les Misérables;' and as the work will extend to six volumes, here are £6,000 for the illustrious exile and the author of 'Notre Dame de Paris.' The work, which is making some sensation, is not likely to escape some severe criticism, however, chiefly from the strong religious to motion the detachments reached the ditch in front, and began to mount the parapets. General Jameson and Colonel Black mounted first. They were closely followed by Colonel Gove, Lieutonaut Crawford and Captain Hussler, of the general jumped inside the work, which was seen to be deserted, and presently it was swarming with our soldiers. The glorious emblem of our nationality was raised above the descreted battlements, and, as its folds were kissed by the gentle for "three cheers for the good old Stars and Stripes on the detachments reached the ditch in front, and began to mount the parapets. General Jameson and Colonel Black mounted first. They were closely followed by Colonel Gove, Lieutonaut Crawford and Captain Hussler, of the general jumped inside the work, which was seen to be deserted, and presently it was swarming with our soldiers. The glorious emblem of our nationality was raised above the descreted battlements, and, as its folds were kissed by the gentle for "three cheers for the good old Stars and Stripes on the detachments reached the ditch in front, and began to mount the parapets. General Jameson and Colonel Black mounted first. They were closely followed by Colonel Gove, Lieutonaut Crawford and Captain Hussler, of the general Jameson and Colonel Black mounted first. They were closely followed by Colonel Gove, Lieutonaut Crawford and Captain Hussler, of the general Entering the Works-The Stars and Stripes resounded with our cheers. Two companies were placed on the parapets, and then we commenced an examination of the works. We scon found a Northern gentleman, who had reluctantly occupied an important position in the robel army there, who managed to secrete himself when they were going, and from whom we received valuable information relative to the mines the rebels had laid to blow up the works. The Fortifications at Yorktown.

The Fortifications at Yorktown.

The fortifications around Yorktown itself were of the most formidable character. I have positive and reliable information that ever since the battle of Big Bethel, almost a year ago, and before it, the rebels have been hard at work fortifying the whole peninsula. The works at Big Bethel, and those at Howard's bridge—which were abandoned when we marched up here a month ago—required considerable labor. From the time of the occupation of Yorktown, about a year ago, by the rebel General Magridder, two thousand slaves have been constantly employed, principally on the fortifications in the immediate vicinity of Yorktown and across the river at Gloucester. These have been assisted by the effective rebel force, some seven thousand men, which Can Magnidal Parks. ver at Gloucester. These have been assisted by the effective rebel force, some seven thousand men, which Gen. Magruder has had under his command. They were composed chiefly of Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana troops. The fortifications of Yorktown are in the general shape of an elongated triangle, with the river for the base. In length they, are five-eighths of a mile. They are strong, but not neat. They might have been taken by storm with terrible loss; could have been taken by turning their right on the Warwick, after a severe battle; but have been taken without loss of any kind. One man was killed and three wounded by the explosion of a shell, attached to a tornedo in the explosion of a shell, attached to a torpedo in front of the works. They belonged to the Twentysecond Massachusetts.
That immense connected fortification, with its That immense connected fortification, with its numerous salient angles, on which their heaviest guns were mounted, is at once a beautiful and a wonderful work. The ditch is deep, but dry; the parapet is lofty, and would be difficult to scale. This work, with a water-battary below, commands the river on the Yorktown side. Running toward the right of the rebel lines there is a long breastwork, not pierced for guns, but having in front a ditch of the same depth as that before the fort. This breastwork connects an elegant redoubt of considerable magnitude, and another breastwork of the same description connects another redoubt beyond, still further to the left. On this redoubt there had been mounted a number of columbiade and Dablgren navel guns, with one siege howitzer. there had been mounted a number of columbiads and Dablgren navel guns, with one siege howitzer. It is now occupied by the Fortieth New York regiment, whose banners are streaming from the walls. In front of these works there is an immense area of open ground which is completely commanded by their guns. Trees which were standing a year ago have been cut down by the robels, to give free range to their artillery. Deep gorges and ravines are inside and about these fortifications. This natural advantage furnished good cover for their troops against artillery fire, and rendered the position difficult to assault. To the left of the Yorktown road—the enemy's right—as you approach the town, other fortifications had been constructed. On the line of the Warwick road, a few hundred yards from the Yorktown turnpike, there is a small

yards from the Yorktown turnpike, there is a small ravine. An inconsiderable stream has been made ravine. An inconsiderable stream has been made to increase the extent of a natural swamp in front of the works at this point. This is near the spot where Lord Cornwallis surrendered to Washington, and the British laid down their arms. Further to the right of the enemy's line, along the course of the Warwick siver, there are other earthworks which I have not yet had an opportunity to examine. Appearance of Affairs within the Works.

When we arrived inside the fort we found that tents were left standing, with bedding and articles of luxury in them. On the canvas and sides of the huts were caricatures of Union soldiers. Many of the tents were cut in different places. Four large trucks for carrying heavy guus stood near the dock, with an immense quantity of lumber. The magazines were constructed in the most careful manner. This fort had been occupied by the first battalion New Orleans Artillery, the Eighth and Thirtieth Alabama Regiments, and the Thirteenth and Forty-fifth Georgia Regiments. These troops were ordered to report at Howard's Grove, four miles from Richmond, and left the fort at midnight. A rear guard was left, which at last retired in the greatest haste.

The first gun on this large work, mounted on the Appearance of Affairs within the Works. The first gun on this large work, mounted on the left, looking towards the river, was an eight-inch columbiad, and next in their order were mounted

columbiad, and next in their order were mounted a nine-inch Dahlgren, a ten-inch columbiad, three nine-inch Dahlgren guns. Directly underneath, in the water battery, there were four eight-inch columbiads and an old forty-two-pound carronade. On the large work above, besides those I have already mentioned, there were, just about the brow of the hill, two thirty-two-pounder siege guns, three thirty-two-pounder ship güns, taken from the Norfolk navy yard, three eight-inch columbiads in one position and four in another. All these guns command the river. To the right of the river battery, and bearing on the open space of land which I have described, there is a thirty-two-pounder ship gun, and then, mounted on a barbette carriage, a long twenty-four-pounder seacoast gun. The next was a thirty-two-pounder, and close by another eight-inch columbiad. Sill farther to the right, bearing on the land, were thirty-two-pounders, twenty-four-pounders, and an eight-inch columbiad. After a good forty-two-pounder there were four old ship a good forty two-pounder there were four old ship carronades, which were little else than uscless. There were other pieces of ordnance, some of smaller calibre, in the works farther to the right. Several of the guns were spiked, several had burst, the fragments being scattered around in the forts, and a few had been dismounted, probably by our

Wretched Appearance of the Town. When we occupied Yorktown the whole place presented the most pitiable appearance. A few contrabands were the sole inhabitants of the town. noting from this house. The old church had been set apart as a quartermaster's dopot. The alarm hell was stationed on a house which was known as General Kain's headquarters. Close by the church was the prison, and the prison doors were opon. There are a number of interesting spots which I have not time to describe.

The Trophies, In Yorktown proper are about forty guns, ranging from 12-pound carronades and howitzers to 32-pounders of the old navy pattern, which throw a 100-pound solid shot. These guns are all left—spiked, of course. The remains of two that burst are visible. The heavy gun that burst on Friday last, a deserter tells me, killed three and wounded thele are a manufactor guns. TWO CENTS.

stores of any moment. Tents were left standing; guns merely spiked, and the trail ropes not even cut; the magazines not even blown up. Only the powder house, down on the river side, at the extreme end of their works, was burned, and exploded at 3 A. M. with a terrific report. About fifteen houses are all that stand. Some have been burned. Nearly every house was used for a hospital, and medical stores are found in abundance. The camp inside the works was dirty and filthy, and the inclosure is filled with debrix of every description. Trophles abound. The early risers secured some worthy relics. A strict guard is over the works, ind stragglers are arrested.

The Mines Prepared-Casualties The Mines Prepared—Casuantes.

Several mines had been prepared for our troops by placing percussion shells under ground, in the railways, and entrance to the fort. Torpedoes and shells, with a fuse fastened to small wires, had been also placed in redoubts. The Fifth New York Regiment (Duryce's Zonaves) had five men killed and several wounded by the explosion of a torpedo. The Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers, Colonel Hobburt Ward, had two men killed and four wounded by the bursting of a prepared shell. The Fortieth by the bursting of a proposed shell. The Fortieth New York Volunteers lost one man killed and two wounded. The Seventieth Regiment New York Volunteers lost two men killed. Other casualties Thinn Division—Gen. L. have occurred, but I cannot send you particulars at Reason of the Evacuation.

Reason of the Evacuation.

Up to within a few days since the rebels intended to give battle here. Finding, however, that the heavy prejectiles which we had thrown over were terribly destructive, and having reason to believe that the butteries we were building would, when they should open, soon compel them to surronder, joined with other equally suggestive circumstances, satisfied the rebel generate that the best policy for them to pursue was to evacuate. It seems that they dreaded our gunboats quite as much as our them to pursue was to evacuate. It seems that they dreaded our ganboats quite as much as our batteries and our regiments. I have reliable information the they calculated greatly upon assistance from the Merrimac. An order was issued, seven days ago, requiring the Merrimac to report to Green'l Johnston immed ately, at Yorktown. But the Merrimac had well-founded fears of the Manitor, and she did not attempt to comply with the recovery expenses of the codes. quirements of the order.

The Rebel Army Demoralized. From several sources of information I have become convinced that the larger part of the robel army was completely demoralized. The three deserters of which I have already spoken, who came inside our lines early this morning, said that all but three companies of the First Virginia regiment, whose term of enlistment had expired, had thrown down their arms and positively refused to re-enlist. The Portsmouth Grays also refused to re-enlist any longer in the rebel service, and for their refusal they were put in the gaard house. It is said that five thousand of Genaral Magrader's men threatened to lay down their arms. Three rebel lieutenants, two sergeants and twenty men were captured the other side of Yorktown and brought in. Since the 3d, a large number of deserters have come in, and they report their army as thoroughly disheartened and demoralized. Those who find themselves in the robel ranks are utterly disgusted with the rebellion. From several sources of information I have disgusted with the rebellion. The march for Williamsburg-A Me-

The rebel soldiers and negroes were at work on their entrenchments until one o'clock in the morn-ing, when their rear guard ordered the work to cease, and the march for Williamsburg to be taken up. In the house of Mrs. Nelson, where General Magnuder had slept the night before the evacuation. I found several open letters lying unfolded on a table. Two were addressed to General McClel-lan, one to the first Yaukee who come, one to Abe Lincoln. One of those to General McClellan reads as follows: GENERAL MCCLELLAN: You will be surprised to hear

of our departure at this stage of the game, leaving you in possession of this worthless town; but the fact is, McCiclian, we have other engagements to attend to, and we can't wait any louser. Our boys are getting sick of this damned place, and the hospital likewise; so, good-by for a little while.

Adjutant TERRY, C. S. A. M. The Council of War and the Retreat. The retreat of the rebels appears to have been precipitate. They commenced carrying all but their guns back to Williamsburg four days ago, Wagons have been engaged in transporting their animunition, provisions, and camp equipage for nearly a week past. Their sick and wounded, numbering over two thousand five hundred. nearly a week past. Iner sick and wounded, were numbering over two thousand five hundred, were sent to Richmond ten days ago. The rebel council of war was held in Mrs. Nelson's house, at Yorktown, on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Jeff Days and two members of his Cabinet. Generals Lee, Magruder, and nine other generals were present.
The debates were warm and exciting; but finally it was resolved to evacuate. The generals enrusted with the orders of evacuation kept it a pro-

ound secret from the officers and men. Following Up the Victory. As soon as the evacuation of Yorktown became known in the camps the bands of the different reginents commenced playing, amidst the cheering of he soldiers. The following order was sent to the livisions and brigades at seven A. M., from Gen,

McClellan: Commandants of regiments will prepare to march, with two days' rations, with the utmost despatch. Leave not to return.

At about nine A. M. the troops began to march, the First regular cavalry and four batteries of artillery leading. Tents were struck, knapsacks strapped, and within an hour after the order was given the troops were marching through Yorktown. All our gunboats came up at 9 o'clock. Some marines were landed at Gloucester. They raised the United States flag amid cheering that could be heard across the river. The boats all then left, and are now ing up the York river to shell the banks on both ides and cut off the retreat of the enemy,

How the Recent National Successes are Received in Europe. ENGLISH VIEWS ON THE SURRENDER OF ISLAND NO. TEN AND THE BATTLE OF SHILDH.

From the London Times of April 221.1 The tidings of a great hattle fought in America, and the report of tens of thousands slain, wounded, and captured, comes to spur our figgging interest in the transatlantic civil war. The indecisive and uncertain skirmishes of the last six months had induced the Reglish public to wait with patience for ultimate results rather than to follow with excitement the vicissitudes of the contest. The gradual approaches, by river and by sea, the landing of isolated expeditions upon different portions of the coast, the advance of gunboats pushing their way up great rivers, and the sudden embarkation of the great army of the Potomac. if they were parts of some grand scheme, were parts of a scheme so exst in its whole, yet so delicate in its details, that it could not be comprehended at this great distance, and with the imperfect geographical knowledge of the villages and townships of America which is possessed in this country. The English people have been content to wait and see what this opening of the game was to lead to. Hitherto only the pawns had been pushed forward, the important Confederate the game was to lead to. Hitherto only the pawns had been pushed forward, the important Confederate pieces had been driven back upon the board, and the important Federal pieces had been worked into a position for attack. A few pawns had been taken on either side, but we had for the most part begun to wait until some great swoop of the queen or some dangerous cheek from a knight should re-call us to the table and give an anxious interest to

All us to the table and give an anxious interest to the game.

At last this has happened. The China brings us news of three great events. The first seems to be clear enough. On the 8th instant, Island No. 10 surrendered to the Federal gunboats. The Mississippi, therefore, is to this extent clear of Conredered cobstruction, and the gunboats of the Federals can descend the great river until they meet with some new impediment, or, if they think it wise to trust themselves so far, until they gain the neighborhood of New Orleans. The Federal advices boast that a hundred siege guns and six thousand prisoners have been captured upon this island. boast that a hundred siege guns and six thousand prisoners have been captured upon this island. Putting aside these numbers, which experience teaches us to distrust, the probability is that the loss of the Confederates was very great upon the capture of so important a position. So long as they shut themselves up in forts on the coast or upon navigable rivers this must be the result. It was a principle even of old-fashioned warfare that all for-ifications may be taken with a given force and in a given time. With the great superiority possessed by the Federals in ships, stores, and artillery, this becomes a much more rapid certainty; and in the present relative condition of the two navies, we may sent relative condition of the two navies, we may take it for granted that when the Confederates give hattle at a point which can be reached by ships they must be beaten. We do not protond to consure their tactics, in defending these river forts. We cannot tell what the exigencies of their general plan of defence may demand, or what the value to them may be of a few days' check of the invaders. them may be of a few days' check of the invaders. It may be that the siege artillery and the garrison of this island, in the Mississippi, were profitably sacrificed to the delay the defence obtained. The South is, no doubt, fighting off for the moment when the greatest of all reinforcements shall come. In two months, General Sumner will take the field with fever and ague as his auxiliaries. It may be that the Confederates act advisedly, in holding posts where they must be surrounded, and sombarded, and captured; but the result can never occasion any surprise. Island No. 10 was at lest casion any surprise. Island No. 10 was at last taken, without the loss of a man on the Federal and the success was, therefore, of course, ained by superior artillery and a distant bon From the Times of the 23d The great battle of the Tennesses seems to de

serve the fame which has been claimed for it. Divesting it of its spangles and blue fire, the simple fact comes cut in sufficient grandeur. There was a two days' conflict between two very considerable It was a drawn battle, and the first creditable encounter on either side which has taken place encounter on either side which has taken place during this way. We have too much blood relationship with these mon on both sides, although the South are more purely English than the athers, not to wish that, if they will fight, they may fight well. Apart from the facilities which the great navigable rivers give to a powerful invader, this would be a great Confederate victory; for to minyader, under the ordinary coefficients presented the most pitiable appearance. A few contrabands were the sole inhabitants of the town. Some of the most interesting houses had been torn down. The marble monument outside, where the British forces under Lord Cornwallis surrendered, had been knecked to pieces and carried away by individual rebel soldiers. Several of the houses had been used as hospitals, but the sick and wounded had all been removed before we entered. The ancient Nelson house, taken once from Cornwallis, and now from the rebels by our forces, is still standing. It is an extensive brick structure, and was used as a hospital. From our camps, before the executation, we could distinctly see the yellow flag floating from this house. The old church had been set apart as a quartermaster's dopot. The alarm hall was stationed on a house which was known as General Kain's headquarters. Close by the church was the prison, and the prison doors were open. There are a number of interesting spots which I discourage the Southern people. Already it had given far more apprehension than home in the

REVOLUTIONARY REMAINS.—In digging the graves of the brave men of the Vermont Third Regiment who fell before Yorktown, the remains of some soldiers of the Revolution were turned up. The brass buttons that had been on their clothing last, a deserter tells me, killed three and wounded twelve men. Ammunition is left in moderate quantileved to be an all letter-ste man.

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THE WAR PRESS.

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Advertisements Inserted at the usual rates.

ines constitute a square.

FROM PITTSBURG LANDING.

Complete List of Killed and Wounded at the Shiloh Battle.

Correspondence of The Press. PITTSBURG LANDING, April 26, 1862. I transmit a complete report of the killed,

ounded, and missing at the battle of Pittsburg Landing on Sunday and Monday, 6th and 7th inst. The second division, which was commanded by W. H. Wallace, killed, is now under the command of Gen. McArthur.

The sixth division, which was commanded by B. M. Prentiss, prisoner, is now under the command of Gen. McLean. The following is the list FIRST DIVISION-Gon. McClernand-Twelve re-

giments: 251 killed, 1,357 wounded, and 236 missing. Total, 1.841. SECOND DIVISION-tion, W. H. Wallace-Fifteen regiments: 234 killed, 1,052 wounded, and THIRD DIVISION-Gen Lew Wallace-Eleven regiments: 48 killed, 238 wounded, and 15 miss ing. Total, 351. FOURTH DIVISION-Gen. Hurlbut-Twelve regiments: 308 killed, 1,117 wounded, and 175 miss-Ing. Total, 1.020.

FIFTH DIVISION-Gen. Sherman-Twoive regiments: 318 killed, 1,275 wounded, and 441 missing. Total, 2.034.

Bitts Division Ceneral Provider 12, L1 regiments: 198 killed, 562 wounded, and 800 missing. Total, 1,560. Total wounded..... 5 081 

Grand total ...... 10,344 GEN. BUBLL'S SECTION. GEN. McCook's Division-93 killed, 803 wounded, and 8 missing. Total, 904. GEN. CRITTENDEN'S DIVISION-82 killed, 408 wounded, and 47 missing. Total, 537. The only division to hear from is Gen. Nelson's,

of Gen. Ruell's section. It is estimated that his loss in killed, wounded, and missing will amount GRAND TOTAL. Killed. Wounded, Missing. McClernand's division. 251 1,357
W.H. Wallace's 234 1,052
Lew Wallace's 4, 48 238
Hurlbut's 4, 398 1,417
Sherman's 318 1,275
Prenties' 198 562
McCook's 92 803
Crittenden's 6, 82 463 McCook's " ... 93 Grittenden's " i i 11 82 80:; 40s 47 Total missing ...... 2,556 Since Sunday evening the weather has been cool

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS. REBEL REPORTS OF THE FALL OF

the roads are very bad.

and pleasant, but, in consequence of the late rains,

B. C. T.

FORTS JACKSON AND ST. PHILIP. The Norfolk Day Book of May 3d has the following The Savenual News has a special despatch from Mo-bile, of the lat of May. It says Forts Jockson and St. Philip had fallen, and Cen. Duncan was in New Or-leans on his parole. Also, that the Federal hag was hoisted on the Custom House. The Importance of the Mississippi to the

The Vicksburg Whig of April 28 says: The Vicksturg Whig of April 28 says:

If we loss the Mississippin we lose Louisiana. Arlansas, and Texas. We lose all the sugar, and much of the stock and grain growing lands of the Confederacy. They will be cut off and of no benefit to us. The Kast will be severed from the West. A complete possession of all the territory west of the Mississippi is a physical and moral errential to our cause. The branches of a mutual commerce, of idea, sentiment, trade, and blood are warped together more closely than the knarled bought of these kindred forests which stich a twining brotherhood along our bonder line. kindred forests which stich a twining brotherhood slong our boder line.

We must not allow apathy and over confidence to cut them off from us. They must remain with us, Our present life and future career are staked upon the issue. If we lose them now it will take years of fighting to regain them. Everything then would be at the mercy of the shimy, and all our "pleasant places" would be filled with vandals, while misery and ruin would mark their every step. We hope our authorities will look this matter at once, and place the Mississippi river in a proper state of defence Let every available point be fortified, and with brave and invincible hearts, and strong and powerful arms, we can hold our own, though the world should be arrayed against us.

Rebel Reports of the Movements of Gen The Norfelk Day Book of May 3d, has the following despatches in its telegraphic columns:

AURESTA, Ga., May 1, 1862.

The Chattanooga correspondent of the Chronicle and Sentinel writes on the 30th, that the Federals attacked the Confederates at Briggsport on the 20th, the latter falling back on Chattanooga. General Rayholds reports that the enemy are crossing the Island, and while he was leaving the place the cars ran over some of our troops, wounding several; two, probably, were killed. It is reported at Atlanta that part of Mitchell's forces were advancing from Gunter's landing on Rome.

Richards, May 2, 1862.

RIGHMOND, May 2, 1962.

An efficial despatch from Corinth of the 1st says that e have retaken Tuscumbia and Decatur.

Mitchell has not more than 5,000 troops, all told, at and around Huntsvilla.

The enemy are moving on our front, and we are preparing to meet them. The Enemy Whipped at Cumberland Gap PETRISHERG, May 2.—A special despatch to the Petersburg Express, dated Knoxville, May 2d, says the enemy attacked Cumberland Gap in large force on Tuesday roon. They were gallantly repulsed three times. The last attack they charged up to the breastworks. The enemy's loss was one hundred and fifty killed and four himserid weinsited; our loss seventeen killed and thirty wounded. The last repulse was effectual, when the Yankees skeedadled.

B. B. BICHMOND, May 1, 1982.

A telegram from Knoxville states that an engagement accurred at Cumbesland Cap on Mon lay lart, April 23.

The enemy was repulsed with considerable loss. Confederate loss trilling. The Federalists have been reinforced by institute and the formula of the formula forced by eight regia ents, and have completed a floating bridge acress Cumberland river. General Norghi is commanding. It is believed that they will attempt to make a flank movement, for which our forces are pro-

English and American Railways=A Con-trast-The Pennsylvania Railway. [From the London Economist, March 23] Considering the low estimate of Pennsylvanian

considering the low estimate of Pennsylvanian credit in this country, (England,) it is somewhat singular to be able to point to a Pennsylvanian undertaking which, for lucidity of accounts, and the mode of distributing the profits, may serve as a model that our own railway directors may study with advantage. It is not so much the civar statement of details to which we wish to direct attention as the manner in which the surplus profit in tion as the manner in which the surplus profit is distributed.

The liabilities of the Pennsylvania Railway, up to the 31st December, 1801, are stated as follows The total amount of share capital was......\$13,281,100
First morigage six per cent, bonds.........................4,090,000
Second do do do 4517,400 Bends held by the State of Pennsylvania— Fire per cents. Mortgages on real estate. Bills payable.

So per trin. arracem on resion; you morning bonds.
Seven per cent. guarantee on \$500,000 bonds of 3tenben and Indiana Railroad.
Interest on bonds and mortgages.
Paid Harrisburg and Lancastor Rullcoad Company, under lease. 572,244 Taxes on capital stock and coupons...

Leaving a surplus undivided of......\$2.050,545 460,000 (Which ratio will extinguish the debt in 1891). \$703,277 The balance of \$1,347,198, which still remains over, is applied to the extensions of roads, &c., and the purchase of locomotives and cars to meet the in-

**2**1,024,829

reased business of the line. The point to which we desire to draw attention is, that out of the net profits there is nearly as much devoted to the redemption of debt as to the noyment of dividends, and a sum nearly as large is both sinking fund and dividend fund united s applied to the purchase of locomotives and cars, o meet the increased business of the line. English system is to ignore postority on the principle that posterity never did anything for us. The Pennsylvanian Railway Company appears to carry its consideration for posterity to the utmost limits. Perhaps there is a happy medium wherein both systems might unite with advantage. But there is such a contrast between the practice of this such a contrast between the practice of this hat we cannot resist the opportunity of pointing

We clip the above from the London Economist of the 23d of March last, one of the most influential journals of that great financial centre. This unprejudicial view of the management of the Penn. sylvania Railroad Company is in striking contrast with that which our townsman, Mr. Page, presented at the last annual meeting of the shareholders of the company, in a minority report of a committee consisting of Messrs. Jos. R. Ingersoll, Henry Cope, C. H. Fisher, Alexander Fullerton, Wn Divine, James Crissy, and Jas. Page.

The report of a majority of the committee, which embraced every member upon it except Mr. Page. concurs with the Economist as to the good management of the company, and we have no doubt Mr Page would have arrived at the same conclusion if he had not suffered himself to seek his data from the enemies of the company instead of its officers, who doubtless would have cheerfully and freely afforded him all the information necessary to satis'y any reasonable doubts that he may have entertained in relation to the company's affairs.