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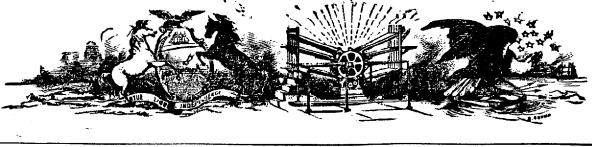
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VOL. 5.-NO. 243. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1862.

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discolor water running over, or lying on it, and is, in all
respects, a very desirable article. Its non-conducting
properties adapt it especially to covering manufactories
of various kinds; and it is confidently offered to the
public after a test of four years in all varieties of climate
and temperature, for covering all kinds of roofs, flat or
pitched, together with cars, steamboats, &c.
It is both cheap and durable. Agents wanted, to
whom liberal inducements are offered. Send for sample,
circular, &c., with particulars, to "U. S. BOOFING
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For sale by L. E. SNOW, at the Office of JOY, COE, & CO., northeast corner of FIFTH and CHESTNUT streets. Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1862.

CHAMBERS' BOOK OF DAYS. Between thirty and forty years ago, William Hone served the reading public and ruined himself by writing and publishing "The Every Day Book" and "The Table Book." These were popular improvements upon John Braty's "Clavis Calendaria," an ingenious work, rather heavy in its execution. Improving upon Hone and Brady, and covering a wider ground, so as to blend amusement and instruction, Messrs. Chambers of Edinburgh and London, have commenced a publication, is monthly parts, so as to make two or three handsome volumes, the size of their excellent Encyclopedia ow in progress. It will be reproduced, on this side of the water, on good-sized paper, printed from duplicate stereotype plates, and at the English price, by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of this city—a firm completely identified, in this country, as copublishers of their works, with William and Robert Chambers. The new work is entitled "The Rook of Days; a Miscellany of Popular Autiquities, in onnection with the Calendar Including Anecdote, Biography, and History; Curiosities of Literature, and Oddities of Human Life and

The publications of Messrs. Chambers are all eminently practical, and consistently aim at instructing and elevating the People. Disseminating information indispensable to ordinary and intelligent life, in a simple and comprehensible style, they are to nearly every household the source of much instruction and pleasure. Chambers' Encyclopedia, now in course of publication, is of itself a library in a few volumes, and, containing the mostgenerally wanted information on nearly all subjects, s worthy of its title, "A Dictionary of Universal Knowledge for the People." But the "Book of Days" is the latest and, in some respects, promises to be the most popular of the Lippincott-Chambers' publications. Part I is before us. Commencing with Time and its natural measures," it continues with "The year, the day, the month, the calendar, primitive almanaes," &c., on all of which topics much valuable information is given in a pleasing manner. Following this is a descriptive article on January, which fitly commences the work : the preceding part being introductory. The history and characteristics of the month follow, with representations of snowcrystals, and proverbs suited to the menth. Next comes the Kalendar, with notices of the most important incidents connected with each day-discoveries — ancient customs —festivities—appropriate poetry-saints' days-popular notions and superstitions-and notices of eminent persons of all countries and times born on the different days. In this opening part the record comes down to Twelfth Day, (January 6.) and there are notices, with portraits and other illustrations, of Edmund Burke, Bürger the poet, Lord Ellesmere, Wycherley the dramatist, Hobson the Cambridge carrier, General Wolfe, Ovid, Lord Chancellor Rosslyn, General Monk, Wedgwood the potter, Douglas Jerrold (a capital sketch), the brothers Grimm, Rachel, and

elegantly illustrated, and will be wonderfully popular in families There were no such books in the days of our youth. MBS. HENRY WOOD'S NEWEST NEW NOVEL. It is said that Napolcon could diotate, on three or four different subjects, to as many secretaries all at once. Mrs. Henry Wood must have similar is Mr. Everheart's juvenile Washington's birthmeans of putting her clever fictions upon paper. Within the last fortnight or so, we have noticed two of her new novels, and here is a third, to be published by T. B. Peterson in a few days, printed from the manuscript and advance proofsheets purchased from the author, so as to anticipate its appearance in London. "A Life's Secret : A Story of Woman's Revenge," does not resemble any of Mrs. Wood's preceding tales, except in the wonderful power of putting the reader into full possession of the motives of the leading characters, in giving the most natural conversations, and in concealing the denouement to the very close of the story." This last, so essential to the novelist, Mrs. Wood possesses in a larger degree than any other living writer. Mixed up with the incident of the tale, which runs through it, is a striking and painfully truthful account of the rise, progress, and decline of the social evil proper correction and revision. It is now pre called a builders' "strike." It is as powerful as

painful, and shows Mrs. Wood's possession of the

elements of domestic tragedy.

Benjamin Franklin. The work is liberally and

WESTMINSTER REVIEW. Some time ago we informed our readers that the Westminster Review had changed hands, and would be issued in future by Mr. Trübner, the well known foreign publisher in London, who himgraphical Guide to American Literature (pp. 554 octavo), published in 1859, is extremely well executed, giving a classified list of books originally published in the United States during the last forty years, with a bibliographical introduction, notes, and alphabetical index. The Westmenster Review established in 1824 by Jeremy Bentham, started with two leading ideas. First, that, in mundane matters, it would advocate the Utilitarian principle of "the greatest happiness of the greatest number of people," next that its writers should treat spiritual matters as if their creed was universal disbelief and doubt of whatever Christians have been accustomed to hold sacred. Macaulay, (Edinburgh Review. March, 1829,) in his celebrated criticism on Mill's article on Government, gave a death blow to the impracticable principle of Utilitarianism, but the skeptical spirit of the original writers has always prevailed in the Review. Of late years, where it has not been Sociman, it has been Free-thinking. The April number, the first under Mr. Trübner's admi nistration, has reached us through Mr. Zieber, agent for the New York republication of the British Reviews, and is a decided improvement, in its general articles, upon its predecessors. It opens with a curious paper on the Mythology of Polynesia, followed with articles on English Endowed Schools, German Life during the last Two Centuries, and the recent Autobiography of Mrs. Delany, the particular friend of George III, and his wifa. The initials G. L lead us to think that a scholarly notice of Cwsar's Campaign in Gaul was written by Mr. Long. The only heavy article, which is charitably brief, is a review of Bishop Hampden's Fathers of Greek Philosophy. An amusing resume of a chatty book by M. Bouche de Perthesa fair disquisition on the character, conduct, and policy of Napoleon III, and a justly severe anatomy of Thornbury's Life of Turner, the painter. The closing article is an elaborate biographic eulogy upon Lord Stanley, eldest son of the Earl of Derby, an able man, now only thirty-six, yet with eleven years experience in the House of Commons, who ought to rise, for he prefers principle to party. We can honestly say that the new number of the Westminster, in the articles just mentioned, has not an exceptionable sentence, and we rejoiced over its improved and chastened tone. Appended to the main body of the Review, however, are nearly forty pages in small type, in which contemporary literature is more or less fully noticed, under different heads. In the number before us, the opening subject is headed "Theology," and is an elaborate defence of the Realism of the poisonous "Essays and Reviews" which have caused so much discussion and dissension in the Anglican Church. The Westminster Reviewer treats the subject precisely as Dr. Strauss, or any other Socinian would. The "Essays and Reviews" he praises to the seventh heaven, but no scorn and contempt are sufficient in his mind, for the various Replies to these pestilent productions. and the prophecies and miracles recorded in Holy Writ are chiefly worthy, in his view, of being ridiculed and logically argued down. He calmly as serts, as a postulate, that "the doctrine of the Atonement, as taught by the Evangelicals, is offensive to the moral sense." In conclusion, we recommend Mr. Trübner, if he desire to have the Westminster Review perused by Christians, to purge his small type of Socialianism and disbelief, as he has already purged the main portion of the

There is one thing worse than common-place prose—namely, bad poetry, which is prose run mad. Mr. Carleton, a New York publisher of taste and judgment, has sent us two volumes of verses, twin-like in personal appearance, but very different in Her five cows were gone, her chickens had been stolen or judgment, has sent us two volumes of verses, twinlike in personal appearance, but very different in degree. These are severally entitled, "Sybelle, and other Poems: by L," and "Ballads of the War: by George Whitefield Hewes." The anonymous author clearly exhibits the faculty divine, not so much in the principal poem; for "Sybelle" has too little incident for most readers, but in the less ambitious compositions which occupy more than half the volume. Some of these minor poems are so essentially lyrical that, as one reads them, they almost make music for themselves. A little gong called "Jenny" (p. 104, 5.) reminds us of Burns, yet, is by no means an imitation; "A Song for Now Year's Eve," and "Signs of Spring," would be creditable to any poet; "Hoeing Corn" tells a love-story in a few stanzas; "Kitty's Choice" shows that feeling for humor, which oven the stateliet bards sometimes exhibit; (just as we may fancy Jove playing with his thunderbolts) and "King and Queen," quaint and brief, might be taken for a delicate translation from Beranger, minus the sentions of "Sybelle" is a poet.

In "Ballads for the War," Mr. Hewes appears so one who has mistaken aspiration for ability. He frankly confesses, and thus mitigates criticism,

that his Poems "are the work of much labor and much love," and not careless, casual production Although in his preface, he speaks of diving for the bright diamond of renown in a diamond sea-forgetting that pearls, not diamonds, are dived forwe admire its candor and manliness. The incquality of Mr. Hewes' verses is surprising. A hallad. entitled "The Soldier of the Third," sug gested by a war-incident related in The Press, is better then nineteen-twentieths of the ordinary newspaper poetizing of the time. It has the true ring, and is exciting. "The Ludy of the Lieutenant Colonel." and a few other pieces, are also good-but, with singular bad taste, Mr. Hewes

temptible, even as a street ballad. The verses 'To a Foundling," commencing Little babe! little babe! Little babe, say ; Why do you slumber kere?

overweighs them with compositions in which vul-

gar subjects are treated in a free and vulgar man-

ner. "The Big Whisky Punch" would be con-

Tell me, I pray, are as puerile as nursery nonsense rhymes. The puns in "The Rifle and Bayonet" and "Philip's Victory over Phillis" are miserable. In "The Lover of the Wounded Zouave." a serious poem we have the following, in italies, too, to show the

author's high opinion of it: And she saw in his true and sweet repose A mind full easy to sway,

While his sighs strayed up and down his nose Like elephants at play. In the "Ode to the Waiting Dogs" and "The Soldier's Funeral " there is villainous iteration of jingling rhyme. The werst, however, and sufficient, in itself, to damn the book, is an "Address to a Rebel Toe Nail, which came from the Foot of a Secessionist who fought at Springfield and Lexington." This miserable doggerel is worthy of the filthy subject. Mr. Hewes is not a Poet. Writing verses, when one is young, is as easy as writing prose. But, with a few rare exceptions most of the verse-making of youth is merely imitative. A sensible person, when he has fully passed into Manhood, will put by such efforts of im-

maturity. Should he be tempted to Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff, Which weighs upon the heart, and make a volume of his verses-a book which will ever stand in his way, as an Accusing Spirit through succeeding years-let him follow our advice, founded on Sydney Smith's well-known receipt for dressing cucumbers : i. e., collect, collate, correct, and fairly copy out the compositions which, his amour propre, rather than his judgment, assures him to be good; and then, if af er all this labor, the publication fit continuo strong upon him, let him, defying the faint praise that damns and the truer criticism that discriminates drop his manuscripts into the largest and hottest fire he can find. No doubt, it will be a grief thus to part with all his little ones-but, in his riper and

wiser years, he will be thankful that he did so. EVERHEART'S MISCELLANIES. This is a neatly got up volume, published by Edward F. James, West Chester. It is a mixture of good and bad-or, more properly speaking, of readable and unreadable compositions. The better, which happily is the larger portion, contains Mr. Everheart's recollections of travel in Great Britain and Ireland, France, Switzerland, Austria, Prussia, Holland, Italy, Spain, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, and the Holy Land. Of these reminiscences observations he might have made a larger book. It is very good as it is, for what he has to say is said in an easy, pleasant way. If Reminiscences of Rufus Choate and Judge Story are out of place in this book of foreign travel, so are the Essays on Women, Misapplied Industry, Joe, tho Agricultural Address, in which he quoted Latin to the farmers. We notice some errors of haste, such as "There are but few countries,"—the but being superfluous, and the positive mistake of saying that the old city of Chester, in England, is "sometimes called West Chester." There is only one

Chester in England, and the word "West" is never prefixed to that. COPPEE'S BATTALION DRILL.* When this valuable and truly labor saving little book was issued it met with very great favor. The author, since its publication, has had ample time and opportunity to receive the opinions, criticisms, and friendly corrections of officers of all grades in our army, who have been using it; and he has, by a careful scrutiny of his work, and a constant comparison with the authorized tactics, made every sented and recommended to the army as the best

book of battalion tactics ever issued. *FIELD MANUAL FOR BATTALION DRILL, containing the energies and manouvers in the school of the battelion; arranged in tabular form, for the use of the efficiers of the United States Infantry. By Captain Henry Coppée, late instructor in the United States Military Academy at West Point. New and revised edition. J. B. Limbingott & Co.

EROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY. LETTER FROM MONTEREY, TENN Troops on the March—A Reconnoissance—How a Fight is Brought On—If we take Corinth our Work only Half Done—The Appearance of Farm Houses in the Vicinity of the Army—A Boogsh Warren

Army-A Secesh Woman-Scarcity of ndence of The Press.] MONTHERT, May 6, 1852. To-day the army is really meving; all of the dozen roads leading to Corinth are filling up with troops waggons, artillery, and ambulances. Knowing that there was to be a reconncissance this morning, I went out early to the front. I followed the wrong road to the wrong place, and consequently found nothing, but I had a delightful and interesting ride. I was accompanied a portion of the way by the Colonel of the Fifty-sevent Illinois Regiment, who had entered this very locality with the advance of Pope's army last Sunday morning visible; their old camping grounds were easily distin-They must have had a hard time getting away, the road very bad. I finally arrived at the place where the head of the column was resting for dinner. They had made a slight attack, driven the enemy's pickets a short distance, fired a round or two of musketry, and then, owing to some failure in a part of their arrangements, were obliged to fall back. It was said that some of the troops had not yet got into line. It looks to me as though the whole army was going to march with exended and gradually converging lines to Corinth. Tomorrow will unquestionably see our advance, either in

Meantime, it is curious to see how matter-of-faceverything is; how devoid of excitement and interest everything is; how utterly ignorant everybody is a what is going to happen, or of the significance of any move. A colonel of a regiment receives from his bricommander an order to furnish so many men at such an hour, to be at a certain point. They are sent they march slong the route; they are ordered to deploy as skirmishers; they deploy, and finally espy a hostile picket-guard; they are ordered to fire, and they fire, or they are ordered to advance, and they advance; or to fall back, and they fall back. Meantime, they are followed by other men; they have not the least idea how many. They cannot even tell whether they are simply moving camp or making a reconnoissance, or advancing they are ordered, and then stop. They have no respon sibility, and very little care, as to what happens. But by-and-by, the noise of firing along the whole line show hem that the battle is really in progress, and then every man understands exactly what is the object of the geneal, and how he can best promote it. Then the hot fever of excitement fires his blood; every nerve is strained every muscle taxed to its utmost capacity. Every com mon soldier becomes a part of the brain, and the energy, and the courage, that wins the grand battle—the result

of weeks of marching, bridge-building, patient waiting, and anxious expectation. This morning I visited, as I have said, the head of the mn which made the attack. The men had stacked their arms, and were lying on the ground waiting for laughing in the most unconcerned manner. They did not know whether they were going to fight the next ninute or retreat, and, as a natural consequence, they wisely resolved not to care. All along the road, the soldiers on the march had the same appearance of carelessness. They might have been going after water, for all the interest they appeared to express in their counto-

our task is only half done, if we simply take Corinth; we must capture the force, and that may require some longer manouvring. " Patience, and shuffle the cards." I visited some of the houses along the route. Every house is strictly guarded, and no one is allowed to pass in or out. We have had enough of spies, and all the people in this part of the country are thoroughly SecsLETTER FROM FORTRESS MONROE. Fortress Monroe Five Years Ago and To-day— The Scene in Hampton Roads—What Fort-ress Monroe and the Rip Raps Have Grown to be—The Hygela Hotel—Its Patrons in '57, and Its Frequenters Now.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] Five years ago. I had the pleasure of seeing this grand old fortress, and spending a few days in exploring its mysteries. Then I stopped there for a trading place, on a like journey with my present one. I was bound to Richmond, and to Richmond I am going now-thanks to the bold soldiers and brave sons of the North-who love

their whole country better than their homes and hearth-

A few reflections, which force themselves upon me, I annot help sending to you. Everything to me is changed—the fortress, the harbor, the hotel, the society, and the very face of the country itself. In 1857, the black sides of the Minnesota, with her tapering masts and spars, the little Water-Witch playing around her, and a few fishing boats, were the only shipping of any kind dotting the roadstead. Now, one can look nowhere vithout seeing hundreds of craft of every description; huge leviathans, ready to belch forth fire, shot and shell at any enemy who may be so and actions as to attack thomineer-looking, iron-plated steamers, whose mission is to stroy; white-sailed transports, boats, steamers, tugs—in short, everything of every description which ever ventured upon the great waters may be found clustering around that grand old Fortress-whose very name inspires us with a feeling of our lavincibility. Boats and tugs rush hither and thither, through the hundreds of their floating brethren. Everything is alive, clustering with armed men. Here a salute is being fired—there some old hulk, etranded perhans whilst kenning the blockade, is being epaired. At one place we see a foreign visitor, her crew gazing with admiration upon the exhibition of the prowess of a great nation. At another, some ship which has covered itself all over with glory, comes meekly

the rebellion. But the change is not alone in the shipping. The growth, from two ships and a half dozen fishing boats o thousands of vessels, is not the only increase. Forts and batteries, earthworks and rifle-pits, have sprung up its one small water battery, has been surrounded by niles on miles of earthworks. The half-sunken Rip-rap i-land, in the middle of the bay, has grown up to a huge for ress, almost rivalling its older sister in impregna-bility; and, from the heavy guns, a hundred times has the enemy been made to feel the prowess of Uncle Sam A river-side sand-bank has become the tented Newport News; and everywhere the brown earthworks, each gur.

blushing to its anchorage, amid the huzzas of the multi-tude. All over the roadstead is shown the greatest

mounted by the Stars and Stripes, indicate the presonce of sturdy, whole-souled soldiers. The Hygeia House and its inmates are not as they nsed to be. In 1857, slaves walked lazily about it, professing to be the servants—now contrabands and free negroes, each one conscious of his importance, riish briskly around. Pretty Southern girls and rich Southern mothers then adorned its parlors; Georgia planters. and scions of Virginia first families lounged in its alcoves. Pro-slavery Democracy was its great theme of conversation, and the value of negroes, or of rice, or of sugar, or of cotton, the only dessert to the continued repast. Then the New York Herald and Tribune were taboued; they had supported Fremont, A Philadelphian

offend the great Southern heart, or raise the ira of the Henry A. Wise and his son Obadiah no longer comnand the hespitalities of Virginia's great watering place -the one is an exile, the other has poured out his life's blood, an offering to his offended country. Captain Ingraham, of South Carolina, no longer rolles on his Austrian celebrity as an introduction to the public. Somewhere in the Palmetto State he lives in retirement, de ploring, I hope, the sad rebellion which threw him out of national favor. James Buchanan is no langer a casual visitor here. Every one knows where he is. Captain Dupont, then preparing for a long Chinese cruise, has changed his title, and is now sealing up the harbors of South Carolina, Georgia, and Fiorida. Not one of the old faces is to be seen. Everything and everybody are new. Military goods and military dress are all the the grounds, and enjoy the comforts of Virginia's great I must be pardoned for these reflections. The great

change one year of horrid war has wrought must be my xcuse. The hills and valleys of Old Point in 1857 are all gone. Frowning battlements and bleak sand-banks have taken their places. Its people have changed-its thoughts, its business, its amusements. Everything is now swallowed up in one absorbing chiect—the crushing out of an infamous rebellion. LETTER FROM FRANK PATTER-SON'S BRIGADE.

The Pursuit of the Enemy from Yorktown— The Battle of Williamsburg—A Clear Description of the Ground—A Desperate Fight— Out of Ammunition—Falling Back—Retun-forcement—Flight of the Rebels—Our Loss. CAMP SEVENTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTAERS. WILLIAMSBURG, Va., May 8th, 1862. EDITOR OF THE PRESS! I write you this from a fought battle field, after a bloody struggle between our forces and the rebels. In order that you may fully com-prehend how bravely the New Jersey Brigado (comnosed of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Righth Regi-

synonsis of everything they did. The rehels commenced

last : on Saturday, or rather early on Sunday morning, guard, and immediately General Smith's Division ationed on our extreme left, followed them in pursuit. At ten o'clock on Sunday morning, our division, under command of Brigadier General Hooker, broke camp and followed in the retreating steps of the rebels. The First Brigade of the Division, under General Grover, pushed ahead and got about two hours start of the other two brigades. Our brigade (the third) merched until midnight without resting, without eating a mouthful, save a few hard crackers the men had in their haversacks. Wa then bivousched in the woods, without any shelts but the trees, in the midst of a terrific rain storm. The next morning at daybreak, we again started shead, the men carried in their knapsacks, besides their usual baggage and shelter tents, sixty rounds of cartridges. With this heavy load they staggered, without eating any breakfast, india-rubber blankets. After marching two hours, wa heard the distant booming of artillery, and an aid riding rapidly up to us, ordered us to close up and move on lively, as the enemy had made a stand about two miles ahead of us. At about 8 o'clock we arrived at the battl field, and without unslinging knapsacks or stopping for a moment's rest, our Brigadier, Frank Patterson, formed ns in line of battle. In order to fully understand our position, let me digress, and give you a description of the ground on which we fought. The main road to Willismsburg, along which we came, is cut through a dense forest of pine of enormous growth, and just where the spires of the town rise to view spreads out an open plain of some miles in extent. On this plain, directly in front

of the road, is situated the atrongest of the rebel en-trenchments. In order to strengthen their defence at this point, the rebels had felled the trees on both sides of the road for about two hundred yards in the forest, and the same distance along the road; the branches inter-lacing and pointed towards us, made almost an impassable barrier. However, into the felled timber we pushed, the Fifth Regiment in advance, the Sixth following, then the Seventh, and last the Righth. To the left of this impedetrable, I was about to say, cheveaux de frize, is a little wood that is skirted on its left by a deep ravine. Into this wood wo worked our way to relieve the First Brigade that had een fighting the enemy since four in the morning, (it was then 8 o'clock.) I was ordered to deploy two comdid, and soon drew a velley from the onemy, who were cost me four men wounded and two killed; but I assure you my boys took ample revenge. Sheltering themselves behind the trees, they poured volley after volley into the rebels, and, from their proximity to them, their buck and ball did terrible execution. As I had no bugler, and dered them to fall back, and immediately our whole bris and retreating, until four o'clock in the afterno caked with powder, and rusted by the rain that was still brave Jersey boys would have fallen back, had it not been for their loss of officers. Col. Starr, of the Fifth, was wounded; Lieut. Col. Vanleer, commander of the Sixth; and the adjutant of that regiment, besides a number of the line officers, were killed. Lieut, Col. Carman, manding the Seventh, was wounded; and Col. John son and Major Ryerson, of the Eighth, were, the first ounded, the second killed. We then left the woods, and met Sickels', or the Second brigade of our division, just coming up to our relief. The offi-cers endeavored to rally the men behind the relief, but without avail; they were thoroughly ex-

hausted, without ammunition, and their muskets clogged om constant firing. A battery of regular artillery, just as we were coming out of the woods, came very near causing a panic, by shamefully abandoning their guns and dashing away en will get about, and every face will be lighted up with intheir horses. The enemy immediately took the battery and used it, with terrible effect, on us. It was at this telligence and interest. But it must be remembered that moment that our fates trembled in the balance. Should Sickel's men waver (and death and destruction raged rampant in their ranks), our defeat and annihilation seemed inevitable. General Heintzelman, our corps commander, rode everywhere, cheering on the men, and begging those that fell back to close up to the front. Gen. Hooker sat, cool and collected, watching the progress of the fight; when, at half past four, all seemed lost, he ordered un Smith's battery to the centre of the road, t ou friend or foe should any retreat be made. At 5 P. M. the distant sound of bugles apprised us of reinforce coming to our aid, and soon after General Kearney (formerly of the First New Jersey Brigade,) now in con nand of Hamilton's division, with that division, rode up, and we saw we were saved. Tears of joy sprang to the eyes of every one, and, with one wild shout, those brave boys rushed into the field. The enemy fell back gradually, the firing ceased slowly, and, with their arms be side them, our tired soldiers, sank down on the dam: ground to rest. Other reinforcements came up during the night, and early in the morning the enemy retreated beyond Williamsburg, pursued very closely by our force The loss in our regiment was very great, considering of the straggling, we went into the fight with about 350 men, and our loss was as follows: 30 killed, 90 wounded and two or three prisoners. The loss in my company was ten wounded, four killed, and one taken prisoner, besides my first lieutenant, Thomas C. Thompson, who was wounded and taken prisoner, but we recovered him today, and sent him to Philadelphia. The names of those who suffered in my company are as follows; Killed—Privates Job Albert Tyson, John Mecray, James Masonigle, Townsond Irelan. Wounded—Lieutenant Thompson, Sergeant Andrew Shuff, Corporals Smith and Shuff, privates Trenby, Brooks, Charles Silver, Stephen Bennett, John Notson, Charles Cleno Hess (George).

(George).

TWO CENTS.

CAMP AT FALMOUTH, VA., May 10, 1862.

LETTER FROM THE TWELFTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES. Three Days on the March-Guarding the Railroad-A Rebel Ambush-Philadelphians Captured.

dence of The Press.]

We arrived here last evening. We were three days on the march from Catlett's station to this point, (30 miles,) where we have been guarding the railroad for a distance of ten miles. The weather was awfully hot in day time country. On the second day of our march, Daniel Mc Carthy and Joseph Ellingsworth, both of Philadelphia of Company A, Captain Daniels, and Corporal Richardson, and privates Burk and Mussellman, of Company C, from Brudford county, were captured by the rebels. A rebel gang of ten or twelve men, headed by a desperate fellow, named Camback, were secreted in the woods, and waited until the regiment had passed. A few stragglers oitered behind, and they were fired on by Camback and his gang. One of our men named William Fox, of Com pany B, was shot in the head, but not seriously wounded. Henry Duddey, of Company A, was fired on, but escaped. losing all his arms and accoutrements. We had passed on, and were three miles from this ambush, and in fact knew nothing of the affair until Fox come running up, bleeding, saying he had been shot. Two companies of our regiment went back and scoured the country all over, the same evening and next day, but found no enemy We arrested every man within two miles, burnt one large house, opposite where Fox was shot, and afterwards released our prisoners, when we discovered by whom the deed was done. The prisoners taken by Camgang stole from a farmer,) and were driven off into rank Secesh, but they are cowed.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Situation on the Peninsula The following description of the situation of the Union and rebel armies upon the Virginia peniusula up to the 12th inst., will be found interesting. In conerquence of the wretched condition of the roads and the difficulty of transporting rations and stores to our soldiers, General McClellan's army has not moved on ac quickly as their commander would wish, or the country The arm v have only been able to march abou sleven miles a day, whereas, if the weather and roads permitted, they would march double that dista

Johnston and Magnuser, with about 25,000 men, con neuced leaving Fort Magnuder on Monday evening, if menced teaving Fort Magruder on Monday evening, the 5th, in less than one hour after the supports had reached General Hancock, and with our which he made his galant charge—supports which Generals Summer and Keyes debild him all day, and which General McClellan, at the historica of General Sunts. instance of General Smith, ordered up immediately a arriving and perceiving the advantage of General Har cock's positon. The swarming on the left of Gener Fmith's whole division, where he had vainly attempts to place it and other supports, taught the Febel general to place it and other supports, taught the rabble gamerals that they must either leave or be bagged, for there is nothing truer than, had the policy of Gameral Smith early in the day, and all day, prevailed, Johnston, Magruder, and the rest of them, would have been taken, or they would have saved themselves by a more precipitate and disastrous retreat than that which they made that night. That the army rested two days, instead of unrening the demoralized functions, with the exception of a force of cavalry and some artillery, nud But the men could not go ahead without rations, nor t animals without forage. These had to be waited for. General McCledan is not completely successful, he c charge very much to the quartermaster and co departments. Having rested at and around Whitam burg two days, the army marched two days, eleven miles a day, and then rested two days more. The quartermaster and commissary departments were again at fault. Yesterday (Mondas) the order was out to move this morning, and it is probable that there will not be another halt bifore cinling in with the enemy.

GENERAL STONEMAN'S POSITION—WHAT GENERAL General Stoneman is about fifteen miles aheal of General Stoneman is about fifteen miles aheal of the neral Snith's Division, which is the head of the army proper, harassing the rear guard of the enemy under Floyd, the thief, whose force consists of ten regiments of infantry, and considerable artillery and cavalry. General Stoneman rode back to General McClellan's headquarters yesterday. He is of opinion that had the rebels been vigorously pursued, their army would have been broken up, the leaders taken prisoners, and that Richmond would have been eurs with scarcely a struggle. The servant of General Johnston has been reputural by General Horses. JOHNSTON'S SERVANT SAYS. inh, the leaders taken prisoners, and that Richmond would have been eurs with scarcely a struggle. The servant of General Johnston has been captured by General Stoneman's Scoults. He had come down from Richmond for the general's baggage, and tell into the hands of our scouts, who have pushed very near Richmond. He states that the city is full of people it the greatest slarm. The Union struy is hourry looked for, though the sterness determination to oppose its progress is pretended. Railroad communication with the Scuth had been suspended by the seizure of all the cars as they arrived, so as to retain as many as possible in Richmond. The fear was, that should cars be allowed to go South, they would not return. The great bedy of Johnston's army had kept on the Bichmond, the roads in the neighborhood of the city being choked by the exhausted, demoralized, discouraged mass. It was the intention of Johnston to make a stiff fight at Chickshoumity, and at the breastworks, ten miles this side of Richmond. Our delay was being improved to fortify both places. The appearance of our gunboats on the head-waters of the James river had increased the panic, and shells thrown five miles and kursting within a few miles of Richmond bad increased the previous consternation.

GENERAL SMITH'S DIVISION.

General Smith's division, the head of the army, when he started to day, was within about thirty-five miles of Richmond. To-day's march will diminish the distance ten or twelve miles. To morrow, it was expected, the rear of the enemy will be come up with, when, it is expected, fighting will take place.

Several of our gunboats have gone up the Panunkey river, and gained a position to afford valuable co-operation with the army. They are still the dread of the rebels, who are thus thwarted is their endeavors to get out of their way. It is right to state here that the country is included to President Lincoln for this, who, on his anivel at Fortress Montoe, gave the order that shoured us the James river. GENERAL SMITH'S DIVISION.

THE PRISONERS AT WILLIAMSBURG. At Williamsburg we have about 2,000 prisoners, taken at the battle on the 6th, and since. The number is being increased bonrly. Our loss in killed and wounded at the battle of Williamsburg is believed to have been lighter to stated too low. It is probably not less than 1,500, mostly in Hooker's division. This moraing Gen. Sumner's division moved up from Tork river, and all slong the perinsula to-day there is a general crowding up toward Richmond. The spirits and health of the anny are good. There is unmistakable confidence in Gen. McClellan. It is safe to say that it has increased since this campaign opened, while that in some others has decreased. The true status of our generals has yet to be fixed and recognized.

The Passage up the James River. LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE GALENA. We are indebted, says the Baltimore American, to

friend, for the following extracts from a letter from a relative on board the iron-clad gunboat Galena, engaged in the movement up James river : in the movement up James river:

General Galena, Sunday, May II.

Dear Brother: I suppose by this time you have heard of the Galena leaving Humpton Roads. I was glad of it, for such a fine slip as this ought not to be kept idle in such times us these, and the boys were all anxious for a light. We got under way and left the Roads fifteen minutes must seven o'clock on the morning of the Sth, and it was not long till we passed Sewell's Point, without one shot being fired at us. As we passed Newport News we were halled by lond and long cheers from the men of the fort, who were glad to see us make a move to help their brother soldiers. But we had only passed them about twenty-five minutes when, to our great joy, a battery hove in sight. It was first seen by the well-experienced eye of our gallant captain. He gave orders to Lieutenant Newman to call all hands to quarters, which be did in his usual cool way, for he is always cool and brave. This order was promptly obejed by the crew, who thought every minute an hour to try their skill on the rebels. They soon had a chance, for fifteen minutes to ten o'clock the ball was opened by our plvot gun forward. The shot fell short. The second sand thirf were area, but there was no roply. We rau in under their gun range, and then they opened on us from six or eight guns, but all of the shot fell barmless against our fron sizes. I hardly think they knew what was coming at them. We let fy from our whole battery, and made it pretty warm for them. We salled back and forward by the fort three or four times, and soon levelled their flag and made it drag in the dust. After an action of forty minutes, they ran like "red sharks," as they always do, from the well-directed fire of our brave sailors. Not one shot struck us up to the end of the engagement.

Fort No. 2.—The action commenced about one clock, GENERAT GALENA, Sunday, May 11 engagement.
Fort No. 2.—The action commenced about one o'clock, battery. In this fort we found a more formidable oppo-ment than the first. It mountail twelve guins, and after an hour and fifteen minutes' bombardment, eleven of them were silenced. The remaining one fought us for an hour afterward, making this bombardment of two hours and fifteen minutes' duration. The gunboats Aroustook and Port Royal were with us, but did not take an active part in the engagement, though they did some execution with their long guns.

FLIGHT OF REBEL GUNBOATS. The rebel gunboats Jamestown and Patrick Henry wer lying under the guns of the second fort, but, instead o assisting its diefence, they got up stoam and ran away with all speed towards Richmond. Our damage in the engagement was small. One shot struck the Aroostool and went through her bulwarks under the hammock net tings. No one was injured. One or two shots struck us but they only left their mark on our from mail and After passing the second fort, we started up the river. After passing the second fort, we started up the river, but the bucys have been removed, and there we stuck hard and fast, waiting for high tide. The batteries silenced were called the Upper and Lower Shoal hatferies. Great praisa is given to Captain Redgers, First Lieutenant Newman, and Engineer-in Chief Thompson.

Later. We are just getting off shore, and a boat has come on board from General McClellan by which I send this. We will be off for City Point in the morning.

Yours, &c.,

J. A. S.

ANTI-AMERICAN INTERVENTION .- This report must, o rourse, be received very suspiciously. All we need say of it is that it is manifestly *impossible* for the two Govern-ments to interfere in the present position of affairs. The Northern and Southern armies are in presence, and must reme into collision. When the important issue at York-lown is decided there may be some ground for interference. If the Federals be beaten, then it may fairly enou when the conduction is one established humanity mind the form and when that conclusion is once established humanity will call for a suppression of the war. If, on the other hand, the Federals should be successful, it is not clear on what pretext the intervention could be offered, as no impartiality could be affected in an interference so evidently one-sided.—Liverpool Post.

PLENTY OF WOYNDS,—The Springfield (Ohio) News says that Major Ben. Piatt Runkle, of the Thirteenth Ohio, reported killed at Shiloh, is alive and getting along well. He was hit seven times, and is minus seven teeth, a portion of his jaw and tongue, his great toe, a shaving from his heel, a hole through each cheek, and a brush on the shoulder. Thoors for New Obleans.-It is stated in variou quarters, and in one on authority of a regimental chap-lain at Fort Pickens, that three regiments, including Billy Wilson's, have left that place to reinforce General Buller at New Orleans. Butler at New Orleans.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED.—The Dutch Government has decreed the abolition of slavery in its American coloules, to take effect from and after July 1, 1883, on the following conditions: An indemnity of 300 guilders (E185) to be paid to owners for each slave—man, yoman, or child. The slaves will be subject to three years' apprenticeship on the plantations, receiving for their labor a cortain amount of wages, one-half of which will go the Government. General Burnside has very quietly put an extinguisher on C. H. Forsyth, the gentleman who has so long been trying to get recognized as a member of Congress from North Carolina. He advertised himself to address the citizens of Newbern a few ovenings since, a thing which, as Gen. Burnside put it, he thought would be very foolish to do, or the General to permit. The military Governor appointed by the President was to shape the policy of the Government in the State, and he could not permit anything to be done which might hereafter prove to be a spunce of cabbarrassment.

to be a source of embarrassment.

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus: 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 100 .001\$ #8iq55 For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six ines constitute a square.

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

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Extracts from Memohis Papers. Memphis papers to the 8th inst. have been received by ur correspondents in the West.

Address from Gen Bragg to his Troops. Gen. Bragg has iroued the following address to his oldiers. It is written in the usual style of rebel generais, and is put forth for the same base purpose of goad-ing on the soldiers, by telling them the Federal soldiers would despoil their homes and Bresides and make slaves

BEADQUARTERS FECOND CORPS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, CORNTH. MAN ARMY OF THE MISSISSIET, CORISTH, MAY 5. SOLDIERS: YOU BEE SHAD ABOUT O CHRISTING MAY 5. SOLDIERS: YOU BEE SHAD ABOUT O CHRISTING MAY 5. SOLDIERS: YOU BEE SHAD ABOUT O CHRISTING MAY 6. SOLDIED AND CONTROL OF THE upon their own soil.

You will encounter him in your chosen position, strong by nature and improved by art—away from his main support and reliance—gunbouts and heavy batterles, and, for the first time in this war, with neurly equal numbers. tor the first time in this war, with nearly equal numbers. The slight reverses we have mot on the snaboard have worked us good as well as evil; the brave troops, so long retained there, have hastened to swell your numbers, while the gallant Van Born and invincible Price, with the ever-successful "Army of the West," are now in your mist, with numbers almost equalling the "Army of Shiloh." We have, then but to strike and destroy, and as the enemy's whole resources are concentrated here, we shall not only redeem Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri at one blow, but open the portals of the whole Northwest. [Officials] BRANTON BRAGG,
General Commanding Second Corps.
G. C. Garner, Ass't, Adjutant General.

The Rebel Gunboats. The Memphis argus, or the 6th met, him the following remarks on the rebel gunboats. The statement of ing remarks on the rebel gunboats. The statement of the Argus, that the rebel gunboats have not been, and are not now of much use, is, we wager, the prevailing opinion of the mass of the Southern people;

What were gunboats made for ? Before this war commenced, when the old idea that war means fighting prevailed, it was generally understood that a navy was designed for some use, and that when a Government, dgrings a way, expended time and money in the countruction and armament of gunboate, floating batteries, and like aquatic concerns, something was to be done in the way of fighting. It was not generally understood, then. like aquatic concerns, something was to be done in the way of fighting. It was not generally understood, then, that one of the main objects of a fleet of numbers was to ket pa large number of shoulder-strapped gentry out of mirchief, and provide employment for crows, without ever being brought within eight of an enemy. But the old fogues, who fondly believed that gunboats were designed, like everything size, to be of some use, have had their eyes opened not a little by the events of the past few months.

their eyes opened not a little by the events of the past few months.

We hade a great splurge with gunboats on the Mississippi Immense sums of money were expended upon them, and some as flue ordinance as the Confederancy possessed was placed at the disposal of the commanders, who, having "seen service," were of course expected to do semething—else why did they accept their positions? Will some one inform us of a single benefit resulting to the Confederacy from the fleet which passed Memonis with pomp and parade before the disgraceful hullabaloo at New Budrid! Was a single Federal thereby disconcrete? Were any of the Yankee batteries, constructed on the banks almost within view of the "flotilia," disturbed? More Talk About the Invasion of the

We observe that some of the rebel newspapers still ding to the idea promulgated before the fall of Sumpter, that the rebel aimles should invade the Sorth, and here dictate terms to our Government. Here is the latest oditorial on that subject. It is from the Memphis Avalanche of the 6th instant : The enemy already hold Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, with large portions of Virginia, North Cargliea, Tennessee, and Florida. This would give them a decided advantage in the negotiation for a boundary. It is true that our Congress has already duclared that the war shall hast until every foot of Southern soil is redeemwar shad last until every loof of Southern soil is relean-ed from the occupancy of the Northern armies, but it is also true that, since that declaration, we have regained none of our lost territory, but, on the contrary, lost more. The prespect of our recovering the lost ground, then, is not as bright as we could wish. It is said that if the enemy give us battle at Corinth, that we shall first whip and then capture his army; and, these advantage attained, we shall adopt an aggressive policy, and carr heen well for us if we had adopted this course long since. Our troops, instead of leading inactive lives in camp, would have been greatly delighted at the opportunity of glory on such a field. Still, it may not be foo late to adopt this holley now. It is, in our opinion, the only way to put an end to the war. As long as the Federals can sit quietly at home and escape the evils of the war they inflict upon others, there is but little probability of their agreeing to any proposition for peace which does not involve our own humiliation. But war at their own doors—an invasion of their own lands and houses—could not fail to have a beneficial influence upon their units forwards a goods. beneficial influence upon their minds towards a speedy peace. Now that the idea that "cotton is king" has ex-pleded, after inflicting upon us all the ills under which we suffer, it seems to us to be the highest dictate of wisdo to change our tucties and adopt an aggressive warfag

to change our fucties and adopt an aggressive warfare. We have tried the defensive policy, and it has resulted in materially damaging us. Let us now try the aggressive Let us try it, too, at once. Whatever is done should be done speedily-fer there is now less than two months which to turn the tide in our favor, and strike a balance sheet with the North, before Europe intervenes. Rebei News per Memphis. The Charleston Courier contains the following letter from its Memphis correspondent:

The Charleston Courier contains the following letter from its Memphis correspondent:

Memphis April 27, 1862.

The occupation of New Orleans, of course, opens the mouth of the Mississippi, and Federal gunboats have alseady started up the river in chase of one of one of our correspondents. They are looked for in the vicinity of Memphis within four days—a contingency which your correspondent will sagacionely anticipate by "pegging out." A majority of the residents of the city will remain and lake their chances under Federal dominion. Their most closely identified with the Southern cause have already gone, and by the end of this week that sterling paper, the Memphis Appeal, with its hive of workers, will have followed in the wake. The Avalanche will continue its publication in Memphis. Confederate money is refused here in ductors of places, and for small articles it is impossible to use this class of funds. Tennesse money is at a premium of from fifteen to twenty per cent. At Nashville it is selling at the same rate. Same of the merchants have closed their stores rather than sell their goods for Confederate money, which they cannot use; and whenever it is accepted the surplus of each is being invested in real estate, jewelry, plate, and dismonds. Engar bas risen two ceuts and a half. Those who will remain in Memphis are generally the financial gray beards whose property and pecuniary interests are at stake, and they have been the first on the black list at the approach of danger to sound the alarm, produce panic, and discredit the succepts of the Confederacy.

A large pertion of the so-called "Home Guard" are smong these who will tender their respects to the Federal coldiery. The ledies, as ever, are true as steel, logether with hundreds of brave men who cannot leave; but, besides them, the fighting population being largely represented in the field, few can be singled out with whom the simighty dollar is not of vestly more consequence than the interests of the Confederacy.

All the specie of the Memphis banks is i

The Departure of Commodore Foote from

his Flotilla. AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE ON THE OCCASION. The correspondent of the Oincinnati Commercial gives the subjoined account of the parting of Commodore Foots FLAG OFFICER FOOTE'S FLOTILLA, MISSISSIPPI RIYER,
IN PLUM POINT BEND, (above Fort Pillow,)
FRIDAY, May 9th 6 30 P. M., 1562.

Friday, May 9th 6 30 P. M., 1562.

About 7 A. M., to-day, the naval deepatch steamer De Solo, Ceptain 11, Carrel, arrived from Cairo with the mail. Among her passengers we found Captain Charles 11. Davis, United States Navy, who, at the request of Flag Officer Foote, was sent here by Secretary Welles to assist, not relieve, the flag officer.

After a private consultation between the flag-officer and Captain Davis, we heard the shrill whiste call and the cry of "all hands to mustor" Almost instantaneously the officers in the foreground, backed by the seamen and marines, all in breathless silence, formed an interesting tableau on the Benton's lower or gun deck. leck.

A quiet, unassuming invalid, with the said of a pair of the faithful "orderly," A quest, unassuming invane, with the sait of a pair of crutches, and the support of the faithful "orderly," Commander Devis, Captain Phelps, and Lieutenant Bishop, nierge from "old flag's" room on the starboard. The invalid, after hobbling to the front, says:

"Officers and Men: It has now become my painful duty to it form; you I am to leave you, though I trust only for a short time. Comnodore Davis, whom the department has seen fit to appoint my successor for the companion. only for a since time. Commodore Davis, when the department has seen fit to appoint my successor for the time being, is a gentleman of talent, and scientific, as well as naval, ability—known as such not only in this, but in foreign lands. He very deservedly enjays a character which, as yet, and I know and feel will ever remain, unioreign isnos. He very deservedly enplys a character which, as yet, and I know and feel will ever remain, unsulfied, and is the man whom I mentioned to the department, above all others, as fit for my temporary relief. [Here, from exhaustion and a choked utterance, he was overcome. He soon realised, and, turning to Commodore Davis, continued.] Commodore Davis, I can only say these gallant officers—men of the East, West, North, South, and of foreign ellmas—who mow stand before your are men on whom you can depend in any emergency. I have tried one and all, and know it, and although they may never receive the reward due their gallant and manly bearing, we have the proud satisfaction of knowing, in our interior life, that our conscience is right—that we have done our duty. have done our duty.
"Providence has seen fit to afflict me in our triumphal have done our duty.

"Providence has seen fit to afflict me in our triumphal hour—just as the great work allotted us is being crowned; but I trust that I may regain my failing strought, in body and mind, and be enabled to rejoin you.

"The difficulties consequent in improvising a squadron like this, without means at all adequate to the work required, have been even greater than the signal victories in vindication of our glorious Union. But the work may be said to be finished, as we must, in a few days, occupy Fort Fillow, while a majority of Union people are awaiting to hail our arrival at Memphis with reajicing, and from thence opening the Mississiph south to New Orleans and the Balize.

"The painful duty is now over. I wish that I was able to introduce you singly to each officer; but I am so weak. (Touched to tears) I introduce you to Mr. Duffy, Mr. Bixby, and—(Here Cantain Phelps relieves him by introducing Com. Davis to each officer singly. Pointing to the seamen, the flag efficer says:) These men, too, you can always depend upon in any emergency. They are over-unxious to get into a fight; they will neak they will be in ahead of you before the enemy. If you don't hold them back they will be in ahead of you before the enemy of the property of the enemy of the seamen of all, farewell."

Through with the visitors, and having answered the correspondence referred to, Flag-officer Foote boarded the steamer De Stot at five P. M. As the steamer leaves.

Thronga with the visitors, and having answered the correspondence referred to, Flag-officer Foote boarded the steamer De Soto at five P. M. As the steamer leaves the Benton, he riess to his feet and says, addressing the officers and men of the flagships:

"Farewell! You've get good officers, and you're all gccd men. You know I cannot be with you. May Ged bless you. God is with you in your just cause. You will be victorious The Mississippi will be open to all men—all nations—before ten days. God bless you all. men—all nations—before ten days. God bless you all. God bye!"
Completely exhausted, he sank in his chair. It would have done your heart and soul good to have heard the derfening cheers—three times three—in response to his remarks. Passing the gunboat Pittsburg, he was likewise greeted with rousing cheers, and thus all along past the transports, mortars, and tugs, until out of sight.

This parting scene was indeed impressive and very affecting. Several thus he was meessarily compelled to step, in order to regain possession of his feelings; while, from the most gallant and worthy officer to the most humble scamen, there was scarcely a dry eye visible.

Commodore Pavis generally acknowledged the introduction by modfally shaking lands with the officens; ramarking, *11 am indeed very happy to see you all, genlemen.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Professor M. J. Flotcher recently lost his life in a railread collision at fullivan, Iud. He graduated at Brown University, Previdence, R. I.; in 1852 was appointed superintepatent of public instruction in Indiana by Governor Morton, and upon the breaking out of the war was sent East to purchase arms. He afterwards served as aid to General Roynolds in Western Virginia, and at the time of his death was laboring earnestly to secure the comfort of sick and wounded soldiers from Indiana in the Western Dopartment.

THE PRISONERS IN CHARLESTON.—A letter from a Federal prisoner in Charleston, S. C., juil says, that the writer and the other men imprisoned for "Union sentiments," are well fed and well treated, and that they have the liberty of the juil yard.