THE PRESS. PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS, TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS-invariably in advance for the time ordered.

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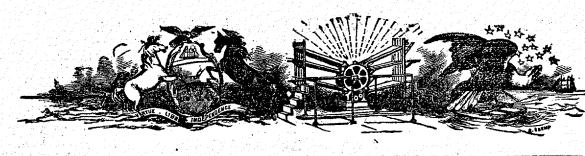
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PHILADELPHIA.



VOL. 5.—NO. 256.

The. Press Attention! Everybody! Every man of you, hearken and heed! Every one of you, listen and read: Fathers and brethers, and uncles and cousins, All your relations, by dozens and dozens.

Hearken and listen! We bravely declare Here are the garmonts for summer wear; Garments for persons of every condition, For men of all shapes and of every positi Elegant suits of appropriate colors, All to be had for a very few dollars; Novelties splendid in Masculine Raiment, At shocking low prices for ready cash payment. Clothing for gentlemen, long and tall; Clothing for stout men, clothing for small; Certain to fit you; come! hurry and buy Elegant clothing for June and July. Trumpet the tidings from city to town!
Tell the intelligence giadly around!
Bring your relations and neighbors all—
Come and buy clothes at the Great Oak HALL!

NOT Good Clothes Cheap.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL, S. E cor. SIX CH and MARKET Sts. Balance of the Eshleman Litany. [Concluded from "The Press" of May 24.] BY THE BARD OF . "THE" CRAVAT STORE. From cheap common hose, that led by the nose, You'd never suppose, whene'er the wind blows, Would burst at the toes; if, then, winter's snows should over them close, your foat will be froze; And then pain it grows, in most frightful throes; Your reason soon crows, and you swear in prose That you've got a dose of cheap common bose—Deliver us!

From a poor traviling shirt, that will show the dirt, And soon catch the eye of some "Traviling Firit;" Or vain coquette skirt, who, from our soor shirt, Thinks our brains inert, soon on the alert, Herself will exert, our feelings to hurt, By her remarks pert, entirely too cutt, All, all eyes revert to our common shirt—

Deliver us!

Deliver us In one word we pray, for an audicie ray
Of sense right away, to all under away
Of the old fogy way, who never will stray
Out of it a day—That they may, we pray,
Take one step our way, and be more "au fait;"
Or "a mode Français," then they'll londly say,
For Eshleman hooray, from fogles we pray—

Deliver us! In one word we pray, for an audible ray

Rendell's "Maryland."
ESHLEMAN'S, SEVENTH and CHESTNUT Sts.
Men's Furnishing Goods of every description. '1

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" Desert " 55 Knife and Fork. " Butter Knives " Butter Dish.
" Molasses Pitcher. 66 Cream 66 " Castor. " Waiter. . " Brinking Cup. " Guard " " Bracelet, " Armlets.

" Finger Bings, " Pen with Pencil Case. ONE DOLLAR STORM, 602 CHESTNUT Street.

tt Ear Rings,

44 Stude and Buttons, 44

DRY-GOODS JOSBERS. NEW IMPORTATIONS.

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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Linens, shirt fronts, WHITE GOODS, AND

EMBROIDERIES. THOS. MELLOR & Co.

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DRESS GOODS.

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

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POULT DE SOIR, BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS, In SILKS and OTHER FABRICS. CLOAKING CLOTHS, PLAIDS, STRIPES,

And desirable PLAIN COLORS. CPRING STOCK SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.

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DUNNELL MEG. CO. ... GREENE MEG. CO. LAWNS. DUNNELL MEG. '00. BLEACHED COTTONS. Lonsdale, Forestdale, Auburn, Slatersville, Centredale, Jamestown, Blackstone, Hope, Red Bank, Dorchester, Newburyport, Naumeag, Zonave, Burton, Greene

BROWN COTTONS. Burnside, Trent, Groton, Ashland, Chestnut, Glenville Mechanics' and Farmers'.

CORSET JEANS.—Glasgow, Manch DENIMS AND STRIPES.—Grafton, Jewett City, Madison, Slateraville, Agawam, Keystone, Choctaw CANTON FLANNELS.—Slateraville, Agawam. BILESIAS. Smith's, Social Co., Lonsdale Co.

Mig. Co.'s A. A., B. A., C. A., and other styles.

WOOLENS. ARMY BLUE CLOTHS, KERSEYS, and FLAN-BROAD CLOTHS .- Plunketts', Glenham Co., &c. CASSIMERES.—Gay & Son, Saxton's River, &c. SATINETS.—Bass River, Conversylle, Lower Valey, Hope, Staffordville, Converse and Hyde, Converse KENTUCKY JEANS ... Rodman, Wystic, Gold Medal DOMET FLANNELS. WILLIAMS'S Angola, Saxmy, Merino, and other styles:

LONSDALE Nankeens and Colored Cambrics PLAID LINSEYS, COTTONADES, &c. [fe29-8m SHIPLEY, HAZARD. & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

mh28-6m

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862.

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE. FROM GEN. MCCLELLAN'S ARMY.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862. Illiterate Literature\*. One of the mirthmakers in Vanity Fair, a publication now superior to Punch, writes under the name of Artemus Ward, a showman from Indiana. Mr. Carleton, of New York, has just published, with many comic illustrations, "Artemus Ward, His Book." This is a collection of the papers here referred to, with a few added to make up a volume. No doubt, it will have many readers, for it exhibits practical common sense, as well as a strong ow-comedy manner of expression, but we apprehend that Artemus Ward, with all his shrewdness, will soon learn, even as Doesticks did, that eccentricities of authorship, however pickets are doubtless in halling distance of the enemy, amusing singly, make somewhat heavy reading and everything in camp is being prepared for the hottes when put together in a book—in plain words, kind of work. that, in such cases, the public feel that the sack is not equal to the sample. There is no heavier reading in the world than a jest-book,after one has got through a half a dozen

pages. Artemus Ward, however, has made some mirth. In this volume, the best things are his criticism on Edwin Forrest in "Othello," and his free-and-easy rendition of the plot of that tragic drama; his comparison of popular lecturers with the show business; his account of a rural celebration of the laving of the Atlantic cable; his account of a double increase in the family of Ward, and his several interviews with the Prince of Wales, Prince Napoleon, and President Lincolp. The temperament of any man who can read these articles without being amused must oe saturnine, indeed.

It does appear to us, let us add, that Artemus Ward gives himself a vast amount of unnecessary labor, in carefully taking pains to misspell as many words as possible. He takes care to let his readers see, in his last thirty pages, that he can spell as well as any of them, when he pleases. There may be wit in bad orthography, but we have never been able to detect it, after the closest search. No, not even in Professor Lowell's "Biglow Papers," which are abundantly popular. Dr. Smollett, who commenced the bad-spelling system, in his "Humphrey Clinker," has a great deal to answer for. He made Winifred Jenkins, an illiterate waiting-maid, write letters in bad spelling, but did not labor to spoil every word, as his successors have done. Thus Mr. Thackeray makes one of his heroes, James Yellowplush, actually spell Jeemes for James-forgetful that a man would know how to write his own name, at least. Thus Lowell makes the Biglows put ez for as, waz for was, to say nothing of evrige for average, cherrity for charity, ollus for always, and so on. All the time, be it remembered, the Biglows are writing with such wonderful shrewdness and such undoubted fullness of general knowledge, that their ignorance of spelling shows itself as a [Special Correspondence of The Press.] thing impossible. In like manner, Artemus many words as possible. For instance, he has to write such a plain sentence as follows, "it is a pity he could not go off somewhere quietly by himself, where he could wear red waistcoats and speckled neckties, and gratify his ambition in various interesting ways without having an eternal fuss kicked up about him." This is familiar talk,

such as a person not well educated might from the North, which was almost as much longed for as use. Artemus Ward, however, endeavors to raise it above common place by bad spelling, and writes it thus, p. (79): "it's a pity he cooden't go orf sumwhare quietly by hisself, where he cood wear red weskits and speckled neckties, and gratterfy his ambishun in varis interestin wase, without havin a eternal fuss kickt up about him." For the life of us, we cannot bring ourselves to fancy that the sentence which has neither wit nor humer in it, in proper spelling, becomes witty or comic by having a moiety of its words changed into bad spelling. So, the simple exclamation, "Fancy his feelings," put by Thackeray into the mouth of an illiterate person, has nothing in it. It is merely a common exclamation. Does any one imagine that it becomes delicately witty or breadly humorous by being distorted into the words "Phancey his pheelinx!" Surely, of all ways of making mirth this elaborate bad spelling is the feeblest, meanest, and most yulgar. Charles Dickens, it may be observed, has generally avoided it. He ran into it, a little, in his earlier writing, as in Sam Weller's

conversation, but he speedily learned to eschew it, well knowing that there were other and better, and more legitimate ways of amusing the public. Of all who have used this bad system, Smollett and Hood have had most discretion. Smollett uses it in one of his works only, where it is not very prominent, and Hood has only occasionally introduced it, as in the letters of Martha Penny, in "Up the Rhine;" in the "Market Gardener's Letter to the Horticultural Society," and a very few other instances. But the idea of carrying the

system through a whole volume, as in Thackeray's Yellow-plush Papers, in Artemus Ward's articles, and in Professor Lowell's Biglow Papers, is quite too much of a bad thing. We cannot help thinking, that resorting to this bad-spelling system gives prima facie evidence of poverty of invention or distrust of one's power of producing effects in a legitimate manner—as a low comedian who has little fun in him will redden his nose with

CAMP ON THE CHICKAHOMINY, SEVEN MILES FROM BICHMOND, May 26, 1862. morning the army advanced some three miles towards Richmond, and is now, as I foreshadowed, neamped in force on the Chickshominy. Our pickets are in the swamp, through which the river runs, and our treops concealed in and behind the fields which border the low ground. From our position rebel pickets can be distinctly seen prowling about the woods which slope up from the opposite bank. Standing in the edge of a wood, I counted, with the aid of a glass near hundred horsemen and foot soldiers, all within a mile of me. Videttes, sitting on their horses, or walking about leading them, could be seen dotting the brown sides of the recently-ploughed fields. Foot soldiers standing eside fences, were evidently talking over the prospeof the war, as Southern gesticulation, in all its floridness, was evident to the naked eye. Guards could be seen relieving each other, advancing and retiring in quads, being finally lost to view among the trees planted so thickly in every part of this beautiful country. Our

Special correspondence of The Press.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS. Pennsylvania has over one hundred thousand men in the army, fighting for the preservation of the Union, and it cannot fail to excite remark that we so seldom hear of heir performing valiant deeds upon the field. A Penntrines upon the ramparts of Newbern, and Pennsylva-Both facts were mentioned by the newspaper press of the country, but beyond that nothing was said. Had it not been for the personal statement of a Norristown gentle man, the first capturers of Newbern would never have been known; and to this day, the energy, bravery and wisdom which secured a victory to General McCall and his troops, has been almost entirely overlooked. Two reasons conspire to deprive Pennsylvania of the laurels her troops should win. In the erganization of bripades and divisions her troops are devetailed into others. being generally placed under commanders whose senti ments are against the State, and, in addition to this. whenever an opportunity is offered for distinction, no matter what claims Pennsylvania troops may have, they are seldom, if ever, brought into action; unless it be as a reserve, denied all chance of achieving a victory. Num. berless instances could be given of this lujustice, were they necessary. Skirmish after skirmish has been fought, where other troops have been preferred over Pennsylva nians, when the latter should have been brought out

Nay, more: when a Pennsylvania regiment has done nobly in action, though its own friends may award it aurels, no one else will give it a just meed of praise. We trust this injustice will cease. A hundred thou and Pennsylvanians are panting for an opportunity to be led against the foe; they have been months in the field, drilling day after day, and are unsurpassed in intelligence and courage by any troops in the Union ranks. Be not angry; justly angry at those who are preferred over them. When a soldier in the advance of the army hears the enemy's guns in front of him, and about the time he anticinates an order to move forward, sees the rear guard brought up to gain a victory, if one is to be gained, he cannot help lamenting his ill fortune. If a victory is won. New York or New England or the West wins it; if a deteat is suffered, New York, New England, and the West unite in pouring out anathemas on the Pennsylvanians, who should have been in reserve to save the day Test evening, shells from the enemy were fired but did o perceivable damage, generally falling short. Away off, on our left, a heavy cannonading, at intervals of

although the advances are within short range of each FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S DIVISION.

about five minutes between the reports, was kept up for

nearly an hour. Picket-shooting is strictly forbidden.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, ) BURNSIDE'S COAST DIVISION, May 23, 1862. ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE PEABODY. This steamer, Captain Frans, arrived at the port Newbern, a few days ago, with beef cattle for the division. The animals are fine specimens for epicures, and sengers are Majors Sherman, Vedder, and Ritter. They pay off the troops for the months of March and April. Several officers and assistant paymasters also came as passengers. The Peabody brought a very heavy mail

A CAVALRY DASH. A few days ago, a squadron of the 3d New York Cavalry made a successful foray in the neighborhood of Washington, N. C., and succeeded in capturing a num-ber of noted rebels, among whom were Fred. Stanley and Capt. Hutton. These two individuals have the honor of being the plunderers who removed the Hatterns lamps and apparatus from Washington into the interior some time ago. They were brought to Newbern, and given tree board, for the time being, in the city boarding house. The only light which will now trouble them will be the light of other days.

"HO! FOR BEAUFORT." The sick and feeble men in the different cames have been forwarded to Beaufort. Most of them were able to be about, though unfit for duty. They will have the beunpleasant this warm weather. The thermometer is now about 98 degrees in the shade. FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

. I send you enclosed a sample of North Carolina straw-berries. The flowers were culled from a garden whose owner, having more fear of the "mudsills" than love for the beautiful, took his departure, and has forsaken his flower garden for the pine swamps of this delectable State. The strawberries have the peculiarity of being tasteless. They are similar in every particular to the Northern fruit in appearance; but, like the apples of the "Dead Sea," fair to look upon, and asies to the taste. They grow in great profusion, and look very tempting, but it's labor lost to gather them.

ONLY A RUMOR. The report in the Northern papers, that Gezeral Burnside was moving upon Welden in force, was jet correct. Things are still in statu quo, and may continue so for some time. Part of the division were under marching orders last week, but they were subsequenty counte manded. We may march within a few hours, and then, again, we may remain here for some time. When we do

advance, and where we bring up, you shall be duly informed. engaged the last few days in preparing thepay rolls, and have now commenced to disburse the "geen backs" to the men. But a small amount of specie a being circulated. The payments are in treasury potes and small bills of Northern currency. The men wil be flush for a while, until they can forward the bulk of their pay to their friends. The amount sent home from the division will be a considerable "pile."

"SPILING THE FIXINS."

person appearing in the streets of the lity wearing the United States uniform or button, unless an officer or enlisted man, would be at once arreste and looked up.

TRAIN ON RUSSELL. THE AMERICAN CHAMPION AND THE ENGLISH LIBELLER.

Mr. George Francis Train recently delivered a scathing lecture on Special Correspondent Russell, at the hoe-lane Debating Hall, London. The question under discussion was, " Was President Lincoln justified in refusing permission to the Times' correspondent to embark with the Federal army?" After a severe attack upon the President and the Administration, the audience seemed to look upon Mr. Train for a reply in defence of the Federal policy, and most effectually he did his duty in acting as the European mouthpiece of the American people. Two or three other speakers being on their feet, Mr. Train begged that they might be heard first, but the audience insisted upon his occupying the floor. From the London American we take the following report of Mr. Train's address :

Mr. Train. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: No debate can show vigor unless there are two sides. [Hear.] Topight, thus far, there has been but one. Russell is the pet of the English people, and the rebuke he has received at Washingtou has offended you; hence comments have been made to-night, too sweeping in their censure, too severe in their application, for me to lot them pass unnoticed. [Hear, hear.] It is a delicate thing for a toreigner to attack the household gods of any nation; but those who know me are sware that I generally express my thoughts regardless of the consequences to myself. I shall took at this question entirely through my own eyes, here it through my own ears, scent it with my own mass forgan—[laughter]—taste it with my own todage, and feel it with my own hunds. [Applause.] A corporation, it is said 'mas no soul to save, or no bottom to kick." [Loud laughter.] I do not expect to find the former in the Times correspondent, but I will leave it to you to say, when I have concluded, whether I have not discovered some secession spot as a resting place for the foot of Union man. [Oh! laughter, and spplause] The Times, for bulf a century, as the paid organ of the governing classes—[Oh!]—has consistently abused and misreprepresented everything American. [Hear, hear] Its policy has been to search the criminal calendar for the most obseene and revolting cases of crime, in order to portray them in its columns as the leading characteristics of the American people. [That's so.] Out of a hundred leaders in the American papers, on commerce, education, or politics, there might have been one a ticle on crime; that article was at once seized upon by the Times to prove to Europe from our own mouths how demoralized we had become. Vice was alway sinserted in leaded type; Virtue was not a characteristic of Republics. By constant repetitions of these landers, everything that was vile in the history of man was stamped upon the American. [Oh! and hear, hear.] Americanisar generous as well as just, and of the content of t and hear, hear. Americans are generous as well as just, and you can imagine how mortified they must have been, after the warm hearted thake of the hand they gave your future King, to see the Times preach day after day against the Union and the law. [Hear, hear.] At the commencement of the war Mr Russell was sent out to describe the vicishtdee of the strife. We knew him, as we know all your writers, and are first to discover their alents. Thackeray was known in every village, and re-urned to England with money in his pocket to be told when he was defeated at Cambridge that there were only talents. Theckeray-was known in every village, and returned to England with money in his pocket to be told when he was coleated at Cambridge that there were only three men on the electoral list who had ever heard of him. [Laughter.] Russell refigued supreme as the king of the correspondents, and his graphic descriptions of Orimera and Indian warfare were familiar to us all. So many errors have been committed to night by the speakers who have preceded me, you had better let me give a hasty glance at his career; first stating three distinct meatives. Russell is an Irishman, not an Englishman. [Hear, hear.] Russell was not the Times' correspondent in Italy, and you ought to know as well as 1, that it was poor Bowlby and not Bussell who succeeded Cook in China. [Hear, hear.] In Nobody seems to know whether Russell was born in 1816, or 1821; but, graduating at Trinity, he commenced writing for the Times in 1843. Living at a Sansation time, when O'Connell was the Sensation leader, Russell became the Sensation letter-writer, and, with the exception of the short period from 1845 to 1847, when he was on the Chronicle, he has been chief of the Times' staff. In 1850 he became a barrister, the literary dodge often practised to open the door to good society. [Oh!] The gentleman says oh; but it is notorious that he nevar hear? He oid what Carter Hall and Make-Peace? In the proposed of the samp at the Crimes, and, so unfairly did he use the means at his command, there are many officors now in the British army who treat him with the searn which he deserves. [Cries of no.] His attack upon the Commissary Department, did more to prolong the contest than is generally known. I was told, whon at St. Petersburg after the war, that the Emparor received telegraphic despatches from London as to the wretched conditions of the allied forces, as described by "our own correspondent," which made the Bussians more vindictive and more determined, more obstinate, and stimulated them to make greader exertions to pour down troops to the Crimes. H

oneers. I France, he lorgest to mention, was the dear ally of England in the Russian war, yet he was refused permission to enter the French camps, although the allied generals were actibe in concert. [Appleaus.] The Emperor sent a special order prohibiting his entrance, inside the ranks. It was enough to see the Times play into the hands of Russia, by slandering the English army, without libelling the French as well. President Lincoln has only followed the action, of some other distinguished names. Did not Sir Charles Napier refuse to take a correspondent with hims to the Baltic? [Yes.] Did not the Duke of Weifington prohibit correspondents following the army in the Peninsula? [Hear, and Yes.] Did he hot say that correspondents on general's military plans? Do you think that the British Government would allow any newspaper correspondent, in the employ of any other Government, to crificies any of the movements of the army on the field of Sattle? [No.] How strange that this same Bussell should ask a favor of the President whom, a short time ago, he secused of manslaughter in hanging the sixet trader Gerton. But to continue in 1858 he

a short time ago, he accused of manslaughter in hauging the slave-trader Gerdon. But, to continue—in 1856 he

a short time sgo, he accused of manisangher in hanging the stave-trader Gerdon. But, to continue—in 1856 he was sent to Moscow to paint the picture of Alexander's coronation, and I wil do him the justice to say that he painted it well. [Cheers.] That year his college dubbed him LL.D. The next year he was in India, and, in 1858, established that lamentable failure, the Army and Navy Gazette. And now we come more directly to the question in debate, was the President justified in his expulsion? [Hear, hear.] To answer it, let me ask, are the Annelican people justified in "passing any laws that they may think proper, without consulting the London Times? [Hear, hear, and laughter.] Having passed an order 'outting off all our own correspondents, I cannot understand 'upon what ground Mr. Russell should be an exception—[hear, hear, and a voice, "You allow the American correspondents to bettere."] I tell you it is not true, tuless you mean that every officer is a correspondent, and every soldier a letter-writer, proving that education in America is on the field-tide of civilization. (Cheera,! In order to show you the contemptible part this wolf in sheep's clothing has played [diesent] let me trace his vulpocular course since he landed. Received at New York with open arms, introduced at our clubs, and in our families, he writes his first letter, and prints his first libel, declaring that there was not Union feeling, no Union sentiment, no Union army, in the North; predicting the entire collapse of our Republic. He went to Washington, where doors opened wide again to give him welcome, and again he replied with another sneer against the Federal recourses. He passed on to Charleston, and there it was that he found the gentleman, the chivalrous officer, the another doors opened wide again to give him welcome, and again he replied with another sneer against the Federal recourse. He have a substitute of the fall of these British give the he words he would be a fall of the sate of the fall of the secret of the fall of the fall

percussion caps, not flist locks; and I told you on the start that I should bring revolvers to bear against Mr. Bussell and the speakers who def-ni him, if they put any more fine-crackers in my breeches, [Lond laughter, and hear, hear] To continue: as Mr. Bussell's letters returned to America, our independent press soon discovered, instead of an able hedied, healthy argument, nothing but false hair, false teath, dyed whiskers, a glass eye, and a wooden leg; in other words, a stereotyped sham in dead of a fine specimen of English honesty. It will be remembered that, some time ago, correspondents were prohibited from following the army; this was followed up by the Government seizure of the telegraph offices. Here was discovered a fine nest of traitors, and who do you suppose was the chief re ther in the band? offices. Here was discovered a five nest of trators, and who do you suppose was the chief raber in the band? Why, William Howard-Russell, the reliable correspondent of the London Times! [Hear, hear, and Oh!] The mystery was at last ealved, the secret came out, and the hostility of the Times—the Secosion spirit of the Government—was explained; and the gigantic plot discovered, which siready has filled many a Western graveyard, and has ruined, is ruining, and will continue to ruin, thousands in England! The time has arrived for the world to inderstand that the whole action of the Times, through its leaders and its correspondents, has begut to weigh golden severeigns in the scale against

of the Times, through its leaders and its correspondents, has been to weigh golden sovereigns in the scale against human life and human misery. Somebody has made millions—runor points to Rothschild and some distinguished names in political life, as the accomplices of the Times, in this mefarious plot to involve the English and Americans in an inhuman war, that they might make a few more hundred thousands in the Stock Exchange, [Shame, and a voice, "You have no right to make such a statement without proof." Ories of order.] Unfortunately, I have too much proof. Among the despatches seized by the Government, this one was discovered:

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 27th, half past two, P. M.—Frem W. H. Russell to Samuel Ward, New York Hotel. Act on this tetegram as though you heard good news for you and me." [Hear, hear.] This, you remember was the crisis of the Treet affair. Russell had just obtained the important scent from Lord Lyons, that he rebel cominisisoners would be given up, and sent his orders to pur-

crisis of the Trent affair. Russell had just obtained the important scent from Lord Lyons, that he rebel commissioners would be given up, and sent his orders to purchase, right and left, all kind of stocks in the New York market—feabene];—and to make the speculation sure, he wrote a leiter to the Times that night, to go by the next day's steemer, saying that he knew Mason and Stidell not only would not be given up—fahane]—but that there was every prospect of immediate war. [Shame.] Now, I maintain that such acts are sufficient to condemn him at the tribunal of English public opinion, and to fasten upon the Times the entire responsibility of the terrible distress that new exists in the manufacturing districts—[hear, bear]—and now agitates the mind of the London laborer and the London poor. It is well known that important despatches were suppressed by your Government for three weeks: and that important operations took place upon the Stock Exchange through Rothchidds' broker. Read the weak reply of the Morning Post to the Morning Star. It is also rumored that hir. Peabody made, during these memorable three weeks, by purchasing American securities, twice as much as he has recently paid for a leader in the Times. Mr. Peabody has, however, done one act, I understand, for which I forgive him in part, for being so bad a Union min, and so good a Secessionist. Some yeers ago, he was black-balled at the Reform Ulub; as it I understand, for which I forgive him in part, for being so beid a Union man, and so good a Secessionist. Some yeers ago, he was black-balled at the Reform Ulub; as it is notortous, in this country, that you can get anything by paying for it, no one was surprised to hear, since his musificent Jonation, that the Reform Club had made him an honerary member. It is also stated that, in this case, Mr. Pesbody has proved bimself too much of an American to accept it [Hear.] In conclusion, I may mention the meanest and the last act of Mr. Russell's contemptible course in America.

can to accept it [Hesr.] In conclusion, I may mention the meanest and the lest act of Mr. Russell's continuiting the course in America.

Well knowing the order of the Department prohibiting all correspondents from following the army, he snesked on board the Government transport under the quasi protecti in of his American friend, General McClellan; and then it was that the Secretary was obliged to re-issue the order, never for a moment supposing that any English gentleman would have done so mean a thing. The impudence of the man out Russells Russell. Think of him writing to the Secretary of War to know if he (the Secretary) really meant to act on the order that he (the Secretary) really meant to act on the order that he (the Secretary) issued! following it up with an adacity almost beyond belief, by writing to the President to know if he permitted his Secretary of War to take any such action! To show you the impertinence of the thing, let me suppose a care. Ireland has seceded; I arrive in London as the correspondent of the New York Hratald; having met Lord Clyde in the Crimea, I obtained permission to accompany him to Ireland, having first written my letters to the Herald, viducling the English army, Mplish sonerals, and English ministers—[hear, hear]—proving beyond a doubt how, impossible it was for England to recover Ireland. At this moment, these latters having returned to England, the Secretary of War calls Lord Clyde's attention to an order prohibiting correspondent from joining the army. Imagine my indignantly walting upon Lord Palmerston to know if he meant to act on the army order; and then, if you can, imagine my having the audacity to have ponetrated the gloom of Ochorne, to see if some bigher power couldn't make the Premier rescrind his instructions, [Hear, hear.] I think, gentlemen, I have succeeded in defending the Administration and Mr. Standon. [Hear, hear.]

Russell went to America as a Scottenan ; he returned, after outraging all the rules of good society, to chuckle with his employers over the

not robbery to deprive widows and orphans, by frightening them into selling their stocks at ruinous
prices? Is it not villany to paint a lie, so that it shall
resemble truth? Is it not murder so to disseminate
there lies, as to prolong a contest at the cost of
thousands of lives? Is it not damnable to speculate
in buman flesh, placing pounds in the scale against,
human life? Is it not criminal, by the repetition
of continued falseboods, to create an animosity between two people, that it may be difficult to allay?
He said our mob would not give up Mason and
Slidelt; but when you know he said it in order to
speculate upon the Stock Exchange, you can see
what reliance could have been placed upon the report
of the battles that are now taking place. He went
to America bloated with the conceit of his own importance. The American journalists have tapped him,
and his sudden collapse is a well-merited reluke to his
employers. Under the impulse of champagne and good
brandy, he can paint a battle scene; but how shallow,
saide from this, how feeble his correspondence generally
appears. De Tocqueille visited America, and wrote a
cearching analysis of our institutions. Russell has had
ample time to do the same; but, has he deene so? No.
What has he told the English people of our encorrects appears. De l'ocquevine visited America, and wrôte a reau ching analysis of our institutions. Russell has had ample time to do the same; but, has he dene so? No. What has he told the English people of our enormons resources?—our gigantic energy?—our terrible resolution? What has he said about our progressive agriculture? Our increasing manufacturing strength? Where has he described our progress in ship-building and in railways, and in telegraphs? What has he told the English people of our educational systems, our common schools; and our colleges? What has he written, analysing our rectal and political life? Pray, in what respect hea he followed the noble example of De Toque-ville, in giving Europe a philosophical treatise ou republican institutions? [Hear, hear.] Gentlemen, I have finished. In eitting down, let me say that, had I been in Washington, I would have allowed him to have followed the army [cheers], in order to show how little we cared for his couninued elanders. [Oh, hear, hear.] But I think I have said enough to make you admit that President Lincoln was quite justified in not entirely consulting William Boward Eussell as to the policy of the more or less United States of America. [Loud cheers.]

General Beauregard's Report of the Battle of Shiloh. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,

The following is Beauregard's report:

Headquarters of the army of the Mississippi, Cominying Missa, April II, 1862.

Greek and to the 2d ult., having asce. tained conclusively, from the movements of the enemy on the Tennessee iver, and from reliable sources of information, that his aim would be to out off my communications in West Tennessee with the Kastern and Southern Shates, by operating from the Tennessee river, between Crump's Landing and Eastport, as a base, I determined to foil his designs by concentrating all my available forces at and as ound Corinth.

Breunwhile, having called on the Governors of the States of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana to furnish additional troops, some of them, chiefly resiments from Louisiana, soon reached this vicinity, and, with two divisions of General Folk's command from Columbus, and a fine orps of troops from Mobile and Perisacola, under Major General Brigg, constituted the army of the Mississippi. At the same time, General Johnston being at Murfreesboro, on the march to form a junction of his forces with mine, was called on to send at least a brigade by railroad, so that we might fall on and crush the enemy should he attempt an advance from under his gunboais. The call on General Johnston was promptly complied with. His entire force was also hastened in this direction, and by the lat of April our united forces were concentrated along the Mobile and Ohio railroad from Bethel to Corinth, and on the Momphis and Charleston Railroad from Gorinth to Luka.

It was then determined to assume the offensive, and strike a sudden blow at the enemy under the Mobile and Ohio railroad from Bethel to Corinth, and on the Momphis and Charleston Railroad from Gorinth to Luka.

It was then determined to assume the offensive, and strike a sudden blow at the enemy under General Grant, on the west bank of the Tennessee, at Pittsburg, and in the direction of Savanuah, before he was reinforced by the army under, Gen. Buell, then known to be advancing for that purpose by rapid mar

And the state of t

TWO CENTS.

sustance onset of sit the new we consider the form the accompanying return, marked "B." Our commander in-chief, Gen. A. S. Johnston, fell mortally wounded, and died on the field at 2.30 F. M., after having shown the highest qualities of the commander, and a personal intrepidity that inspired all around him, and gave resistless impulsion to his columns at critical moments.

The chief command then devolved upon me, though at the time I was greatly prestrated and suffering from the prelonged sickness with which I had been afflicted since early in February. The responsibility was one which, arly in February. The responsibility was one which n my physical condition, I would have gladly avoided hough cast upon me when our forces were such pushing the energy back upon the Tennessee river, and though supported on the immediate field by such corporations and Major Gonerals Polk, Bragg, and Haree, and Brigadier General Breckinridge dee, and Brigadier General Breckinridge commanding the reserve.

It was after six o'clock P. M., as before said, when the enemy's last position was carried, and his forces finally broke and sought refinge behind a commanding eminence, covering the Pittaburg Lauding, not more than half a mile distant and under the guns of the gamboats, which opened on our eager columns a flerce and annoying fire with shot and shell of the heaviest description. Darkness was close at hand. Officers and men were exhausted by a combat of over twelve hours without food, and jaded by the march of the preceding day, through mud and water, it was therefore impossible to collect the rich and opportune spoils of war scattered broadcast on the field left in cur possession, and impracticable to make, any effective dispositions for their removal to the rear.

I accordingly established my headquarters at the

ticable to make any effective dispositions for their removal to the rear.

I accordingly established my headquarters at the church of Shiloh, is the enemy's encampment, with Major General Brag, and directed our troops to sleep en their arms, in such positions in advance and rear as corps commanders should determine, hoping from news received by a special despatch that delays had been encountered by Gen Buell in his march from Golumbia, and that his man forces, therefore, could not reach the field of bettle in time to save General Grant's shattered fugitive forces from capture or destruction on the following day.

During the night the rain fell in torrents, adding to the discomiont and harassed condition of the men; the enemy, moreover, had broken their rest by a discharge, at measured intervals, of heavy shells, thrown from the gunboats; therefore, on the following morning, the troops under my command were not in condition to cope with an equal force of fresh troops, armed an equipped like our adversary, in immediate possession of his depots, and sheltered by such an auxiliary as the enemy's gunboats; A bout six o'clock on the morning of the 7th of April, however, a hot fire of artillery and musketry opened from the enemy's quarter on our advanced line, assured me of the junction of his forces, and acon the battle raged with a fury which satisfied me that I was attacked by a largely superior force. But from the onset our troops, not-withstanding their fatigue and losses from the hattle of the junction of his forces, and soon the battle raged with a fury which satisfied me that I was attacked by a largely superior force. But from the onset our troops, notwithstanding their fatigue and losses from the battle of the day before, exhibited the most cheering, veteran-like steadiness. On the right and cootre the enemy was repulsed in every attempt he made with his heavy column in that quarter of the field; on the left, however, and nearest to the point of arrival of his reinforcements, he drove forward line after line of his fresh troops, which were net with a resolution and courage of which our country may be proudly hopeful. Again and again our troops were harpush to the charge, invariably to win the position at gaue, invariably to drive back their foe. But hour by hour thus opposed to an enemy constantly reinforced, our ranks were perceptibly thinned under the unceasing, withering fire of the enemy, and by twelve meridian eighten hours of hard fighting had sensibly exhausted a large number, my last reserves had necessarily been disposed of, and the enemy was evidently receiving fresh reinforcements after each repulse; accordingly, about one P. M., I determined to withdraw from so unequal a conflict, securing such of the results of the victory of the day before as was then practicable.

Officers of my staff were immediately despatched with

was then practicable.

Officers of my staff were immediately despatched with
the necessary orders to make the best disposition for a
deliberate, criderly withdrawal from the field, and to
collect and post a reserve to meet the enemy, should be
attempt to puth after us. In this connection I will
mention particularly my adjutant general, clouded. Jordan, who was of much assistance to me on this occasion, s he had already been on the field of battle on that and as he had already been on the Manager of the preceding day.

About 2 o'cock P. M. the lines in advance, which had repulsed the enemy in their last flores assault on our left and centre, received the orders to retire; this was done with uncommon steadiness, and the enemy made no at-

with uncommon steadiness, and the enemy made no attempt to follow.

The line of troops established to cover this movement had been disposed on a favorable ridge comm unding the ground of Shiloh Church; from this position our artillery played upon the woods beyond for a while, but upon no visible enemy, and without reply. Soon satisfied that no serious pursuit would be attempted, this last line was no scrious pursuit would be attempted, this last line was withdrawn, and never did frobje leave 8 battle-field in better order; even the stragglers fell into the ranks and marched off with those who had stood more steadily by their colors. A second position was taken up about a mile in rear, where the approach of the enemy was waited for nearly an hour; but no effort to follow was made, and only a small detachment of horsemen could be seen at a distance from this last negition weather.

be seen at a distance from this last position, warily observing our movements.

Arranging, through my staff officers, for the completion of the movements thus begun, Brigadier General Breckinridge was left with his command as a rear guard to hold the ground we had eccupied the night preceding the first battle, just in front of the night preceding the first battle, just in front of the intersection of the Pitisburg and Hamburg roads, about four miles from the former place, while the rest of the army passed to the rrar in excellent order.

On the following day General Breckinridge fell back about three miles to Mickey's, which position we continued to held, with our cavalry throwa considerably for ward in immediate proximity to the battle-field.

Unfortunately, towards ight of the 7th instant it began to rain heavily; this continued throughout the night; the reads became almost impassable in many places, and much hardship and suffering now ensued before all the regiments reached their encampments. But despite the heavy casualties of the two eventful days of the 6th and 7th of April, this army is more confident of all themse a notices.

ultimate success than before, its encounter, with the enemy.

To give more in detail the operations of the two battles, resulting from the movement on Pittsburg, than now attempted, must have delayed this report for weeks, and interfered materially with the important duties of my position; but I may be permitted to say that not only did the obstinate conflict for twelve hours on Sunday, leave the Confederate army masters of the battle field, and our adversary beaten, but we left that field on the next day only after eight hours' incessant battle, with a superior army of fresh troops, whom we had repulsed in every attack on our lines—so repulsed and crippled, indeed, as to leave it unable to take the field for the campaign for which it was collected and equipped at such enormous expense, and with such profusion of all the appliances of war. These encossful events were not achieved, however, as before said, without severe loss—a loss not to be measured by the number of the slain or wounded, but by the high social and personal worth of so large a number of these who were killed or disabled, including the commander of the forces, whose high qualities will be greatly missed in the momentous campaign immending.

intreding.

I deeply regret to record, also, the death of the Hon.
George M. Johnson, Provisional Governor of Kentneky,
who went into action with the Kentucky, troops, and continually inspired them by his words and example. Having
his horse shot under bim on Sunday, he entered the
ranks of a Kentucky regiment on Mouday, and fell mortally wounded towards the close of the day. Not his
State alone, but the whole Confederacy, has sustained as
great loss in the death of this have puriety and also

great loss in the death of this brave, upright, and able man.

Another gallant and able soldier and captain was lost to the service of the country when Brigadier General Gladden, comman ding First Brigade, Withers' Division, Third Army Corps, died from a severe wound received on the 5th instant, sfer having been consicuous to his whole corps and the army for courage and capacity.

Major General Chentham, commanding First Division, First Corps, was slightly wounded, and had three horses shot under him.

Brigadier General Clark, commanding First division of the First corps, received a severe wound also, on the first day, which will deprive the army of his valuable services for some time. services for some time.

Brigadier General Hindman, engaged in the outset of
the battle, was conspicuous for a cool courage, efficiently
employed in leading his men ever into the thickest of the
fray, until his horse was shot under him, and he was unfortunately so severely injured by the fall that the army
was deprived, on the following day, of his chivalrous ex-

was deprived, on the following day, of his chivalrous example.

Brigadier Generals B. B. Johnson and Bowen, most meritorious officers, were also severely wounded in the first cembat; but its hoped will soon be able to return to duty with their brigades.

To mention the many field officers who died or were wounded while gallantly leading their commands into action, and the many brilliant instances of individual courage displayed by officers and men in the tweoty hours of battle, is impossible at this time; but their names will be duly made known to their countrymen.

The immediate staff of the lamented Commander-inchief, who accompanied him to the field, readered officient service, and either by his side or in carrying his orders, shared his exposure to the casualties of a well-contested battle-field. I beg to commend their names to the notice of the War Department, namely: Capts H. P. Brewster and N. Wickliffe, of the Adulant and Inspector General's Department.

Captsin Thomas O'Hars, acting inspector general.

Lieutenants George Ba) lor and Thomas M. Jack,

Lieut. Colonel Ferguson, A. D. C., early on Monday was assigned to command and direct the movements of a bigade of the second corps.

Lieutenant Colonel Gilmer, chief engineer, after having performed the important and various duties of his place with distinction to himself and material benefit to his country, was wounded late on Monday. I trust, however, I shall not be long deprived of his essential services.

Captain Lockett, engineer corps, chief assistant to Colonel Gilmer, siter having been employed in the duties of his locored of his corps on Sunday, was placed by me, on Monday, in command of a battellon without field officers. Captain Frimanx, provisional engineer, and Lientenants Steel and Helm, also rendered material and ever-dangerous services in the line of their duty.

Maior Ger eral (now General) Braxton Bragg, in addition to his duties as chief of staff, as has been before stafed, commanded his corps—much the largest in the field—on both days with signal capacity and soldiership. Surgeon Foard, medical director; Surgeons B. L. Brodie and B. Choppin, medical inspectors, and Surgeon D. W. Yandell, medical director of the Western Department, with General Johnston, were present in the discharge of their advous and high duties, which they profound with bonor to their profession.

Captain Ton Baunders, Messrs. Scales and Motoalf, and Mr. Tully, of New Orleans, were of material aid on both days and surgery of the radic; sales of John his cuba at Scales of about the surgery of the trade; sales of John his cuba at Scales of about the surgery of the trade; sales of John his Cuba at Scales of about the surgery of the trade; sales of John his cuba at Scales of about the surgery of the trade; sales of John his cuba at Scales of about the surgery of the trade; sales of John his cuba at Scales of about the surgery of the trade; sales of John his cuba at Scales of about the surgery of the trade; sales of John his cuba scales of the surgery of the trade; sales of John his cuba scales of the surgery of the trade; sa

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mirably-provided cantonments, after over twelve hours of obstinate conflict with his forces, who had been beates from them and the contiguous covert, but only by a sustained onset of all the men we could bring into action.

Our loss was heavy, as will appear from the accompanying return, marked "B." Our commander in chief, Gen. A. S. Johnston, fell mortally wounded, and died on the field on both days, while the thunder of cannon and the field at 2.30 P. M., after having shown the highest the commander, and a personal intrepidity qualities of the commander, and a personal intrepidity and the commander of laggards and cowards to be an account of the first problems were being slaughtered by the fresh legions of the commander, and a personal intrepidity described by the fresh legions of the commander, and a personal intrepidity described by the fresh legions of the commander, and a personal interpidity described by the fresh legions of the commander, and a personal interpidity described by the fresh legions of the commander, and a personal interpidity described by the fresh legions of the commander, and a personal interpidity described by the fresh legions of the commander, and a personal interpidity described by the fresh legions of the commander. published in orders.

It remains to state that our loss in the two days in the killed outright was 1,728. wounded 8.012, missing 959, making an aggregate of essualties of 10,699.

This sad list tells in simple language of the stout fight mede by our countrymen in front of the rude long chapel at Shilob, especially when it is known that on Monday, from exhaustion and other causes, not twenty thousand Of the losses of the enemy I have no exact knowledge. Their newspapers report it as very heavy. Unques n both days; for it was apparent to all that their dead left on the field outnumbered ours two to one.

Their casualties, therefore, cannot have fallen many hort of 20,000 in killed, wounded, priso og.
Through information derived from many sources—in-Through information derived from many sources—including the newspapers of the enemy—we engaged, on Sunday, the divisions of Generals Prentise, Sherman, Huribut, McClernand, and Smith, of 9,000 men each, or at least 45,000 men. This force was reinforced on Sunday night by the divisions of Generals Nelson, McCook, Crittenden, and Thomas, of Major General Buelt's army, some 25,000 strong, including all arms. Also, General L. Wallace's division of General Grant's army, making at least 33 000 fresh troops, which, added to the remnant of General Grant's forces on Monday morning, amounting to over 20,000, made an aggregate force of some 53,000 men at least arrayed against us on that day.

In connection with the results of the battle, I should state that the most of our men who had inferior arms exchanged them for the improved arms of the enemy. Also, that most of the property, public and personal, in the camp from which the enemy was driven on Sunday, was rendered useless or greatly damaged, except some of the tents.

I have the honor to be, General, Your obedient servant G. T. BEAURECARD, Ceneral Commanding.
'o General S Coopea, Adjusant and Inspector Gene al,
C. S. A., Bichmond, Va. "LIST OF THE KILLED." Mothers who sit in dumb terror and dread, Holding that terrible list, Fearing to look lest you see mid the dead
The name of the boy you have kissed— Kissed e'en as those who in anguish and pain, Kiss precious faces of clay, E'en as you would had you shudderingly lain

That dear one in grave robes away-I pity you, sitting with faces so white,
Striving to parry the blow;
I know how that name will terture your sight,
Can fathom the depth of your wee. By the pang that rent my desolate heart, By the erushing weight of despair, I know how you too will shudder and start, Reading that dear-loved name there. I know you'll hush that passionate ory,

Thinking of him as he lies, With beautiful face upturned to the sky, Death veiling the glerious eyes. "Fighting he fell!" Does a feeling of pride Lighten your grief as you think
How brave was the boy that went from your side,
How he would not falter or shrink? The mother's love triumphs. Men call women

weak—
Ah, well, perhaps it is so!
I know there are tears o'n now on my cheek For the boy that's laying so low. I know that I start at each step on the clair,
With wistful glance turn toward the door,
Thinking, perchance, that my darling is there—
Peace, heart; he can come nevermore. But still there's a thought that softens my woe—
Above there's a glorified list;
And one day I'll hear with rapturous glow
The name of the boy I have kissed.

Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets. PHILADELPHIA, May 30, 1862. The unfavorable news from the seat of war in Virginia bas had a tendency to limit operations in produce stocks of Quercitron Bark are light, and it is in demand at steady prices. Candles are dull. Coal is active, and prices advancing. Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses are in prices advancing. Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses are lafter request at full rates. Cotton is more active, and prices tending upward. Breadstuffs are dull. Flour and Wheat are lower, but Corn is active. Feathers are scarce. Fish meet a steady demand at previous rates. In Fruit there is less doing. No change in Hemp or Hides. The Iron market is firm, with a steady inquiry for pig and manufactured Iron. Lead is better. Lumber is in fair demand. Naval Stores of all kinds are scarca. Pr. visions are less firm. Rice is unchapsed. for pig and manufactured Iron. Lead is better. Lumber is in fair demand. Navai Stores of all kinds are scarce. Provisions are less firm. Rice is unchanged. Salt has advanced. Cloverseed is very quiet. Fiaxweed is scarce, and wented. Tallow, Teas, and Tobacco are unchanged. Freights: are firmer. Wool.—Prices are about the same as last quoted. In Dry Goods there is a better feeling, with rather more doing in Cottons, which are firm and advancing, and the stocks keep well sold up. The Breadstuffs market continues very duil; there is very little export demand for Flour, and the only sales reported are 800 bbis superfine at S4 7505; 4.500 bbis northwestern extra family at S525.12%; 1.600 bbis good Ohio do at S5 2565.50, and 1.000 bbis City Mills fancy on terms kept private. The sales to the trade ranges at from our lowest quotations up to S6 75 for common to good superfine, extras, and fancy brands, as to quality. Bye Flour is lower, and esliing in a small way at S3.25. Corn Meal is steady at S2.62% bb blor Pennsylvania, but withoutsale to any extent; 1,000 bbls Brandywine Meal sold on terms kept private.

WHEAT—There is not much offering, with sales of 40,000 bus red to note at 1200124c # bus, and white at 130c140c—the latter for Keutucky. Bye—About 5,000 bus sold at 65066c # bus for Pennsylvania. Corn communes in request at the advance, and further sales of 45,600 bus yellow were made at 54c, affoot, and 52% of the store is a small to of with a breath of the sales of 45,600 bus yellow were made at 54c, affoot, and 52% of the sales of 45,600 bus yellow were made at 54c, affoot, and 52% of the sales of 45,600 bus yellow were made at 54c, affoot, and 52% of the sales of 45,600 bus yellow were made at 54c, affoot, and 52% of the sales of 45,600 bus yellow were made at 54c, affoot, and 52% of the sales of 45,600 bus yellow were made at 54c, affoot, and 52% of the sales of 45,600 bus yellow were made at 54c, affoot, and 52% of the sales of 45,600 bus yellow were made at 54c, affoot, and 52% of the sales of 45,600 bus ye

130m 140c—the latter for Kentucky. Bye—About 5,000 bus sold at 65 \$66c By bus for Pennsylvania. Corn continues in request at the advance, and further sales of 45,600 bus yellow were made at 54c, affoat, and 52 \$60 \$60c, in store; a small lot of white brought 60c, and some damaged yellow 40 \$50c. Oats are in good request; 20,000 bus Pennsylvania sold at 35c; Southern are worth 36c. No sales of Barley or Malt
PROVISIONS—There is very little doing and prices are less firm. Eales of 500 bbls Mess Pork at \$12.25 \$12.50 for Western and city packed mess heef is selling in lots at \$12.215. Bacon, there is a limited demand, partly for other maskets. Sales of common and fancy Hams at 508c; Sides at 7c, and Shoulders at 5c, cash and short time. Green Meste, there is less inquir; sales of Hams in salt and pickle at 5 \$60 \$60 c for the former, and 6 \$66 \$6 for the latter; Sides at 6c, and S) oulders at 4 \$60 \$6 for the latter; Sides at 6c, and S) oulders at 4 \$60 \$6 for the latter; Sides at foun 12.212c for 101, and \$20 \$6 for the latter; selling at from 12.212c for 101, and \$20 \$6 \$6 for packed. Eggs are selling at 251 le per dozen.

METATAS—There is a moderate inquiry for Pig Iron, and prices are well maintained, with sales of No 1 Anstracious of sales of sales of Blooms we quote Charcoal at \$50 and Northern at \$35 \$60 \$6 for packed. Eggs are selling at \$60 \$6 for No 1 Anstracious of sales of Blooms we quote Charcoal at \$60 and Northern at \$35 \$60 \$60 for packed. In the absence of sales of Blooms we quote Charcoal at \$60 and Northern at \$60 towernment having advertised proposals for 5,000 tone; sales of 500 Pigs. Galena, at 6%c, cash, and beld at 7c \$60 for packet. The relation of the packet was a selectly demand for Quercitron at \$20 \$60 for packet. There is a steady demand for Quercitron at \$60 for packet. of American Yellow Metal at 22c, and Nails at 25c, 6 months.
FBARK.—There is a steady demand for Quercitron at \$33.50 \$\pi\$ to for first No. 1; for Tamers' Bark prices continue steady, at \$12.015 for Obestnut and Spanish Osk.

CANDLES remain without change; sales of 800 boxes city Adamantine at 16 \$\cdot c\$, on time; Sperm and Tallow are but little inquires for.

COAL—There is more activity in Anthracite, and prices are rather higher; large shipments are making Southward, for the supply of the Government, and large quantities going to supply the furnaces in the interior.

COFFEE—There is a firm feeling in the market, with sales of 1,000 bags flao; at 18\$\cdot 22\$\text{ for common and good quality, and Laguayra at 20\$\text{ \$\cdot 22\$\text{ certen former rate for poor quality}—and some Jamaics at 21c, on time.

COTTON—There has been more activity in the market, and prices have advanced 102c, without much doing at the improvement, although there is rather more disposition on the part of the manufacturers to purchase; sales reach 500 bales, including middling and middling fair uplande at 29\$\tau \text{ cesh}\$.

DRUGS AND DYES—Soda Ash is held with more firmness, with large sales at 23\$\tau\$, and Logwood there is very little doing.

FEATHERS are scarce, with sales of good Western at ittle coing.
FEATHERS are scarce, with sales of good Western at

HEMP is quiet, there being very little foreign or do-

HIDES are steady. An import of 7,000 Laguayra and Porto Cabello sold on private terms. HOPS are held firmly at 16 2018c for first-sort Eastern and Wastern HOPS are held firmly at 10±18c for first-sort Eastern and Western.

LUAIBER.—There is a fair business doing. Sales of 5c0,000 laths at \$1.25 and 100,000 pickets at \$6±6.50. White and yellow pine boards are unchanged.

MOLASSES.—There is a good feeling in the market, but the demand is light. Sales of Cuba Muscovado at 27±33c, the latter for extra quality, and clayed at 22±25 per gallon, on time.

NAVAL STORES.—The stocks of all kinds continue very light, with sales of common Rosin at \$8.50. and low grade and good No. 1 at \$10±0. Tar and Pitch sell slowly at previous rates. Spirits of Turpentine is held firmly, with small sales at \$1.55±0.156 49 gallon.

OILS.—The demand for Sperm and Whale Oil is moderate and prices steady. Linesed Oil has improved, with sales at \$0±52. The receipts of Petroleum have decreased. The refired article is selling in lots at 18±26c, as in quality. Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into at headquerters.

Major Eugene E. MoLear, chief quartermaster; Capt.

Deslonde, Quartermaster's Department.

Lient, Colonel Ferguson, A D. C., early on Monday

This week.

This week.

11,288 25,231 361,800

TEAS.—Blacks and Greens are firmer, with a limited breiness doing at full rates.

I OBACCO.—The stock of manufactured is light, and it is held firmly. In Leaf there is very little doing.

WOOL.—The shearing season has commenced, and no activity is satisfasted until the supplies come forward, small lots are selling at from 35-45c for washed, and 25c or unwashed; 10,000 fbs fine old-clip sold at 48c \$7\$ fb. cash.

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