THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

Kalled to Subscribers out of the City at Four Dollars

PER ANNUR, in advance. DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,

NO. 615 CHESTNUT STREET, (JAYNE'S MARBLE BUILDING.) Have now in stock, and are daily receiving, a handsom assortment of New Foreign FANCY DRY GOODS AND

SILKS, All purchased since the recent DECLINE IN GOLD AND EXCHANGE, and which will be sold at a SMALL ADVANCE FOR CASH.

SPRING 1863.

1863. DRY GOODS.

HOOD, BONBRIGHT, & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 435 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The attention of the TRADE is invited to their large

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, .Among which are choice brands of Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, Madder Prints, De Laines, Ginghams, Lawns, and NEWEST STYLES DRESS GOODS.

MEN'S WEAR *GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO CASH BUYERS.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO., IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, AND RETAILERS OF DRY GOODS. 727 CHESTNUT STREET.

Invite the attention of Cash Buyers to their FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK, Embracing the most desirable styles of

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS, IN ANY MARKET,

MODERATE PRICES. mb8-tap26

DAVID ROGERS, No. 45 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, Importer and Jobber of MEN AND BOYS' WEAR, LADIES' CLOAKINGS, &c.

SPRING STOCK SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. A. W. LITTLE & CO., mh4-2m No. 325 MARKET STREET.

SPRING. 1863.

The state of the s RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS;

No. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

Merchants visiting this city to purchase Day Goods will find our Stock large Low Figures. In certain classes of Goods we offer inducements to purchasers unequalled by any other house in Philadelphia.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS DRY GOODS, Mos. 339 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE BACE, PHILADELPHIA, -Have now open their usual LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Among which will be found a more than usually attrac-LADIES' DRESS GOODS; Also, a full assortment of MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS. PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

To which they invite the special attention of cash buyers. fel9-2m SPRING,

YARD, GILLMORE, & CO., Importers and Jobbers of SILKS FANCY DRY GOODS,

MOS. 617 CHESTNUT AND 614 JAYNE STS., Have now open, of THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, a LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK SPRING GOODS, COMPRISING : DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, &c. Also, a full assortment of WHITE GOODS, LINENS, FURNISHING GOODS, EM-BROIDERIES, AND LACES.

The attention of the trade is requested. SPRING. 1863.

JOHNES, BERRY, & CO.,

(Successors to Abbott, Johnes, & Co.) EKO SRT MARKET, and 524 COMMERCE Streets PHILADELPHIA, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILK AND

FANOY DRY GOODS, Have now open a LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK DRESS GOODS,

Adapted to the Season. Also, a Full Assortment in WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, SHAWLS, &c., Which they offer to the trade at the LOWEST PRICES.

CASH BUYERS Are particularly invited to examine our Stock. fel2-

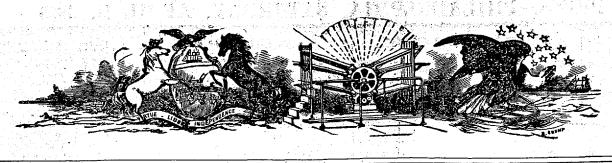
THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. NONE GENUINE UNLESS BRANDED

"J. H. M. & CO. PHILADA. EXCELSIOR." J. H. MICHENER & CO., GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED "EXCELSIOR" SUGAR-CURED HAMS, Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.

Between Arch and Race streets, Philadelphia.

The justly-celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & (10. (in a style peoplisr to themselves) expressly for PAMILY USE, are of delicious flavor, free from the unpleasant taste of sale, and are pronounced by epicures superfor to any now offered for sale. ap4-tf

COMBINATION CAMP KNIVES, FORKS, AND SPOONS, No. 130 PEG STREET. Philadelphia. mh2I-stuth2m



getting numerous treasonable lodges in Berks county, known as the "K. G. C.," has caused great

excitement in the townships where these members are very numerous, and threats were made of a

visit to Reading for a rescue of the prisoners. This morning there was a rumor in our streets that

a large body of men were on their way from the townships on the western side of the river for some

threatening purpose. About eleven o'clock two

hundred and eighty men, accompanied by some

stragglers, marched through the streets, four abreast,

and took up their position in front of the court

house. They did not appear to have any particular

leaders, or to know exactly what they wanted be

the arrest of Huber. A crowd from town soon as

sembled, rapidly augmented, stood around, and

mixed amongst the visitors. What shape the mat

ter might assume, what violence might be at

The mayor of the city, Hon. Joseph S. Hoyer, was

sent for. Standing on the court-house step

he addressed the crowd in German, that lan

guage being the vernacular of the insurgents. He informed them that whatever information

they might desire, and he did not doubt th

proper step in assuming an attitude calculated to

peace. He suggested to them that if they had any

nouiries to make they should appoint a committee

John S. Richards, Esq., followed the Mayor in a

few remarks. He stated that it was understood that

the object of this visit was to ascertain what had

ecome of Philip Huber. He would state, for their

house in Albemarle street, with parlor windows.

Next it was carried on by Johnson and Warner, whom our enterprising fellow-citizen, John Grigg,

Esq., succeeded to and remodelled the concern; in-deed, may be said to have remade it. In a few years

his spirit and tact gave the establishment acommand-

ing position. About 1850, Mr. J. B. Lippincott, who has been in "the trade" (as publishers call a highly

intellectual pursuit,) bought into the covern, on the retirement of Mr. Grigg with a large fortune, the

reward of his enterprise, industry, and billty. The firm now consists of the following menders: J. B.

Lippincott, Edmund Claxton, George Rensen, C. C.

Haffeltinger, John A. Remsen, and J B. Mitchell-

the last named gentleman's attention being exclu-

sively devoted to book-binding. The firm, besides

supplying the publications of other houses, does everything for a book except writer, make the pa-

per, and cast the types.

In the store itself from forty | fifty clerks are

daily employed. According to the ress of business, from four hundred to six hundred persons are em-

ployed by this firm. As many two hundred are engaged in the manufacture of phtographic albums

The publications of this hove include works

upon every branch of literature The more promi-

nent are Bibles and Prayer-bookin every variety;

Prescott's Histories; library edions of the novels

of Brocden Brown, Bulwer, Ennedy, and Scott; the Pronouncing Gazetteer othe World; library

editions of Hume, Gibbon, an Macaulay; a military series of great important including J. B. Mc-

in Edinburgh and Lond, those very valuable

works, each unsurpassed its line, Chambers's Encyclopædia, and Chambers Book of Days.

THE UNITED STATE SANITARY COMMIS-

sion.—The Saturday Everg Post makes this sum mary of the doings of the nited States Sanitary Commission, which will bread with interest:

school-books : editions of Weber's Dictionaries

for which this house is famous.

them to disnerse within ten minutes.

posed they would be satisfied.

faces westward and homeward.

s of their intentions, they had taken an in

rehension of a disturbance of the public

tempted, were matters of general apprehe

youd a general desire to investigate the question of

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1863. VOL. 6.-NO. 214.

Fine Clothing, WANAMAKER & BROWN "OAK HALL,"

DESIRABLE PROPERTY INVESTMENT. PRICES SURE TO ADVANCE.

S. E. cor. 6th & Market.

CLOTHING.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

CASSIMERES.

NEW DIAGONOLS. NEW MIXTURES. NEW COLORS. NEW 6-4 COATINGS.

NEW 6-4 MELTONS. LADIES' CLOAKINGS. BOYS' CLOTHING READY-MADE. BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER. COOPER & CONARD. ap3-tf ... S. E. corner NINTH AND MARKET Sts.

JOHN KELLY, JR., TAILOR, HAS REMOVED FROM 1022 CHESTNUT STREET,

EDWARD P. KELLY'S. 142 South THIRD Street,

Where he presents to former patrons and the public the advantages of a STOCK OF GOODS, equal if not su-perior, to any in the city—the skill and taste of himself and EDWARD P. KELLY, the two best Tailors of the nch lower than any other first-class esta city—at prices much lov blishment of the city.

PLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50,

YARNS, BATTING, & WADDING.

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

No. 433 MARKET,

No. 5 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

BATTING, WADDING, YARNS WADDING BATTING, YARNS WADDING, YARNS YARNS BATTING. BATTING, WADDING YARNS, BATTING, WADDING,

> Cotton Batting, Wadding, Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarn, Twines, Wicking, Ropes, &c.

Goods Sold at Lowest Cash Prices.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

433 MARKET, and 5 North FIFTH Street, Calls the attention of dealers to his

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BRUSHES, BASKETS, BROOMS, TABLE AND FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW-SHADES, CLOCKS,

FANCY BASKETS, &C. A LARGER STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.

CLOTHES WRINGERS. THE GREAT CLOTHES WRINGER. "PUTNAM SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER"

Is warranted to be superior to any other in use. EVERY FAMILY SHOULD POSSESS A CLOTHES WRINGER.

No. 433 MARKET St. and No. 5 North FIFTH St., mhl6-2m Wholesale Agent for Pennsylvania.

WORMAN & ELY, Manufacturers of PATENT CAST-STEEL

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

TABLE CUTLERY AND-

The Arrest of Mr. Huber. ndence of The Press. I READING, Pa., April 9, 1863. The arrest of a certain Philip Huber, together with three other prominent men, on the charge of

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1863.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH. The Torpedoes in Charleston Harbor-Ar Invention to Remove Them Submitted-to Admiral Dupont—A History of the Charleston Campaign being Prepared— The Special Correspondents Importunate -Army News. pondence of The Press.]

PORT ROYAL, S. C., March 28, 1863. One of the chief obstacles to be enc ountered, and o be overcome or avoided, when Admiral Dupont's fleet shall attack Charleston, are the torpedoes which the rebels have undoubtedly scattered along the channel. As our soldiers on land had in the of Beauregard's "masked batteries," so now our oldiers of the navy, however daring against any visible enemy with whom they may match their strength, nevertheless entertain a dread-or, I should say, uneasiness-at the idea of encountering these fought, but only felt, in their terrible effects. One of the Keokuk's crew assured me that he felt perfectly protected, aboard his craft, against all the weak inventions of the enemy," with the exception of their torpedoes. Of course the danger from se infernal contrivances has been greatly magnifled by ignorance of their real character. From the nent of the war the rebels have re-

orted to their use without hesitation; and yet we have sustained very little damage from them. At New Orleans, it will be remembered, they were perctly harmless. On the Mississippi and its tributaries they have been sunk time and again by the enemy, and removed without casualty by our gunboats. At Yorktown, devices similar in character, and designed to be similar in effect, were industriously planted at various points within the rebel earthworks, and particularly at the base of their flag-staff. It might have been supposed that hundreds of lives would thus have been inevitably sacrificed in the twinkling of an eye. And yet, according to General McClellan's report, the number of ca-sualties, if we remember rightly, did not exceed twenty, and the number killed was not more than

four or five. Nevertheless, torpedoes are dangerous, and their langer is not wholly to be argued away. It must be removed by more tangible means. Yesterday I risited the United States steam-frigate Wabash, which lies at anchor in the stream about three miles from here. Lying on the table in Admiral Dupont's state-room, was the model of an invention, which it claimed by its author (who is an officer in the Inited States service), will remove torpedoes from the pathway of our war-vessels. The claim may be in part, and for aught I know, wholly just. The principle seems to be correct enough, but whether the machine will be found effective in practice, remains to be tested. There is little about it to be described. Imagine a triangular frame of wood, the vertex of the triangle being attached to the bow of the vessel. From this vertex imagine a number of radii projecting, forming, as it were, the teeth of a rake. Now, imagine this rake resting on a wooden platform, and having a vertical motion imparted to it by cords which are attached somewhere near its upper extremity, and pass backward into the ves-

sel Two men, it is thought, would be sufficient to operate the rake, and any torpedoes encountered by it would be pulled up, "root and branch." The general appearance of the model is that of an inverted "cow-catcher, of a locomotive. Whether the inimpression that it is too late to be of any service in the attack on Charleston. There will hardly be any opportunity there for the testing of new naval devices. As it is, enough of them remain untried in the case of the iron-clads to occasion some little anxihere, is preparing a complete history of the operalished by a New York house as soon as the final act epilogue. Such a work would be interesting to the present, and valuable to future, generations; and it

will doubtless meet as great success as did the narative of the "Siege of Richmond," penned by one of the special correspondents of The Press, and brought pondents, I should say that they have almost taken possession of General Hunter's flag-ship Ben Deford, and Admiral Dupont, referring to them, speaks of "the brigade." If the gentlemen of the press could all be furnished with the accommodations they want, the Admiral would have to vacate his stateom, and take to one of the cutters. We have had a new paymaster appointed to this

post, Major Bannister having been assigned to this epartment. Major Paulding, his predecessor, has, paying off the troops at Newport News. Colones ushee and Major Baker, of the 9th Maine, have een mustered out of service, Colonel Rich, who fornerly commanded this regiment, having been reinstated. The Adjutant General at Washington, in a pecial order on the subject, said : "Officers displaced by the said restoration may return to their former positions in the regiment, or, at their option, be mustered out of service in the new grade—from date of muster in." I presume that this will become an stablished rule hercafter in all similar cases. With the exception of the customary sword-presentations there is very little else worth transmitting in th

way of army news. NEW YORK CITY.

Correspondence of The Press.] New York, April 9, 1863. PUBLIC EXPECTATION
is tremendously wrought up by the few and tanta lizing grains of news thus far received from Charleston. Vicksburg and Port Hudson are all but forgotten in the new anxiety to hear from the be-leaguered cradle of secession, and if some sensaional rumor is not cooked up in an "extra" before of the newspaper establishments are not quite as inscrupulous as they were during the first April of the war. No one has any doubt that the attack a majority of our people are afraid to expect too nuch of Dupont and Hunter in this first close match between iron-clads and heavy forts. So much has

been written and published about the tremendous strength of the Charleston fortifications, the fabulous number of big guns in them, the vast size of Beauregard's army, the plenitude oftorpedoes in the harbor, and the number of iron plates on Fort Sumpour immense resources, seems something to be a little doubtful about. Military and naval officers at the hotels and clubs are beset to give their opinions as to the final result, and it is worthy of note that they all seem to think Charleston must fall, though differing in calculation as to the style in which tha fall is most likely to be brought about. One party believe that Dupont will run the gauntlet of forts, earthworks, and torpedoes with his iron clads, and then shell the way clear for Hunter and his land force to enter or destroy the city. The other party hold that the fleet will never be able to get over the obstructions in the harbor until the city shall first have been captured by a force on land, and maintain that the army, not the navy, must do the hard work. A day or two will tell the whole story; and whether army or navy is destined to take the lead, let us hope that the approaching anniversary of the surrender of Fort Sumpter to the rebels may witness its redemption by the arms of the Union.

DR. CHEEVER'S LECTURE ast evening at the Church of the Puritans, on the mestion. "Can a State make Slaves of its own Citizens?" drew a goodly audience, and was frenuently applauded. The drift of the speaker's argu-South have been made free by the President's Prorebel States which may be either whipped or conciliated back into the Union in future. This idea is

DECATISE.

BECAISE.

BECAISE.

BECAISE.

Let it is a relief to the hardest part of washing day.

R. It enables the washing to be done in one-third less time.

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THE "NEW" PLAYS,

at Wallack's and Laura Keene's theatres, are both temporary successes of a profitable description, though neither is an original. "My Noble Son-in-Law," at Wallack's, is a dialogue translated from the French of "Le Gendre de M. Poirier," by that French Thackersy, Emile Angier. I call it a dialogue, because it is little more than a parlor play, with scarcely enough plot to justify more than a single scene. A nobleman has married the daughter of a valgar tradesman, and the usual domestic incompatibilities of such a mésalliance are aggravated by the fussy intermedding of the stupid old father, who is smubbed by his "noble son-in-law," and seeks to avenge himself by breeding jealousy between the married pair. Finally, however, everything is made smooth and comfortable by the mediation of two of my lord's noble guests, who see where the domestic machine is out of order and benignantly set it right. The two-act comedy of "Bantry Bay; or, Ireland in 1756," at Miss Keene's house, is an adaptation of "St. Mary's Eve," and is chiefly endurable because it contains the funny character of a drunken postman for Mr. W. R. Blake. The pith of the serious part of the plot is, that "Nellie O'Donnonue" has a brother who has been captured and imprisoned as a rebel, for whom she, by exertions like those of the heroic Effe Deans, procures a pardon. The socond representation of Petrella's "Last Days of Pompeli," at the Academy of Music, last evening, was more successful than the first, and fairly established the composition in popular favor. The opera improves upon acquaintance, and possesses so much dramatic excellence that it will probably be frequently repeated in coming seasons.

SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

STEGE OF CHARLESTON. PRELIMINARY BOMBARDMENT.

Temporary Cossation of Hostilities. REBEL SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS. leet Retires, after an Engagement ive Hours' Duration—The "New

Five Hours' Duration—The "Ne Irousides" Disabled, and the

Whitney Battery "Keo-kuk" Sunk. THE REBEL LOSS TRIFLING. DESCRIPTION OF THE REBEL DEFENCES. Freparations for their Reduction. &c.,

THE NEWS. The important despatches which we publish this porning are all taken from the rebel journals, and are founded upon official reports and rumors received in Richmond. They cannot be accepted in any part s strictly truthful. We must make allowances for the coloring the enemy would naturally give the in telligence, for his own people—his army, and for transmission through the lines to be published in the Northern newspapers. Again, we must remember that there is a dogged reticence maintained by the rebel officials at Richmond, in regard to the im parting of intelligence to the public press, especially before some attempts are made to counteract its

arrested by the United States authorities, on the charge of being concerned in treasonable societies organized to oppose the execution of the laws, and The worst feature of the news is the sinking of the that they were now in prison in Philadelphia; that, at their request, counsel had already gone from Reading to attend to their interest, and that they famous. Whitney Battery "Keokuk," of which so much was expected, which may or may not be true. It is hardly possible that the rebels could make a would have a fair hearing and a fair trial; that all mistake in recognizing this vessel, as she was the this they had a right to know, and with it he suponly one of our fleet having two turrets. Our iron-clad fleet is still ample, however, and the The crowd listened with great attention, began fall of Charleston is by no means uncertain, at an heering, and then moved off. Groups collected afterwards on various corners, and there was considerable excitement for some hours. One of their early day. The loss of sundry submarine batteries at sea will be seriously felt, perhaps, by Admiral Dupont, but leading men, named George Lash, at whose house as the rebels make no mention of the successful meetings had been held, was arrested, taken before operation of their submarine infernal machines Commissioner Young, and held to bail in the sum of \$10,000. About this time the visitors began to orpedoes, &c., it is reasonable to suppose and assume that these contrivances, always unreliable, see symptoms indicating that it would be healthy have thus far proved ineffective in the harbor of Charleston. One or more are reported to have exfor them to leave, and in squads they turned their

loded, and it may be that all have proved un-J. B. Lippincott and Co.'s New Bookstore. Such of our readers as have lately passed through It is worthy of note that the rebels state that Market street, our finest business thoroughfare they have not heard from the lower batteries since may have remarked a new and splendid edifice, between Seventh and Eighth streets, midway on he conclusion of the preliminary bombardment They have sustained a serious disaster in one or all the north side. It occupies 715 and 717 Market street of these batteries, no doubt, as they were all conand has no superior there for simple grandeur and nected with Charleston by magnetic telegraph, and beauty-none, any where, for its special adaptation ov several signal systems. to a great and peculiar purpose. Like the grea We have no doubt that when the next steamer building erected by Harper and Brothers. Franklin' from Port Royal arrives, which will be very shortly Square, New York, it is a Palace of Literature: now, we shall have news more flattering to the the difference being that, in the New York building, cause of our country than that presented below. which is massive and grand, the stores on the first Our strongest and most destructive war vessels are at Charleston, commanded by our trustiest, ablest, floor are rented off, while, in the Philadelphia house, which we desire to describe, erected by J. B. Lippin-cott and Co., the whole of the building is occupied and most experienced captains, and under the leadership of Admiral Dupont, we look for the by the proprietors who, as publishers and book-dismost magnificent victory, and its results, even under tributors, do about the largest business in the United

circumstances which may be called unfortuitous by Lippincott House, as we might properly call it. THE APPROACHES TO CHARLESTON was commenced in February, 1862, and was taken Farther on we present minute details of the means possession of by the proprietors for business occuwhich the rebels possess for defending Charleston pation last month, having been somewhat over a year in course of erection. The firm of J. B. Lipfrom capture, and our means devised for the reduction of the same. We have been informed that the Government, some three weeks ago, came rato pincott & Co. had previously occupied Nos. 22 and 4 North Fourth street, and also had a printing possession of an accurate chart of the water anoffice and bindery (which they still retain) at the corner of Fifth and Cresson streets. The new house, torpedoes minutely designated, and the channels by faced throughout with dove-colored marble, consists of five lofty stories over a fine basement. The appropriation of the building is as follows: In basechart was on its way to England for the use of supply vessels intended to run the blockade. ment are kept a great stock of school-books and BAD NEWS AMONG THE REBELS. heavy stationery; the first floor, besides extensive counting houses, contains a vast assemblage of books upon a variety of subjects,—legal, medical, Letters from the Army of the Potomac received yesterday report that, unless all signs fail, the rebels on the other side of the Rappahannock are in re ducational, military, theological, belles lettres, and ceipt of unpleasant news. They gather in knots to miscellaneous; the second floor is devoted to stationery, and the other floors are warerooms for surplus talk it over, and are extremely quiet and subdued, and, apparently, in very bad spirits. The pickets take unusual pains to prevent the exchange of newspapers or the communication of intelligence

The ground occupied stretches 356 feet, or all through from Market to Filbert street; 41 feet wide on through any channel. It has, however, been ascer-Market, 74 on the Filbert-street end. The edifice is tained, from conversation with stray rebels, military built in the shape of a reversed L, and the backbuilding is six stories and a basement. There is yet to be completed, facing Filbert street, an immense and civil, that a decided advantage has been gained by our forces at Charleston; that a fort had been fire-proof building, which will make this the largest "self-contained" book establishment in the world. taken-what fort is not stated. Richmond papers of a later date than those received yesterday, con The first floor, entrance on Market street, is over 16 feet high, with fine adaptation or agreement of the whole cost of ground and construction is \$350,000. None but a merchant prince could have tain no despatches whatever from South Carolina. The United States Davai transport rainneye der command of Acting Master C. L. Moses, arrived at-New York on Thursday afternoon, bringing advices from Charleston to the 4th instant. We have is \$350,000. "None but a merchant prince could have disbursed such a vast sum in times like the present. Foreign publishers would be startled no doubt, at such an outlay. In Paternoster how and Ave-Maria Lane, where London publishers most do connothing at the present writing later than this from Union hands, and the news by this vessel is rather made up of rumors and reports than reliable data or gregate, there is scarcely a decent-looking bookstore; and Murray, who used to be called "Emperor of the West," from his aristocratic connection

. Captain Moses, of the Fairhaven, brings intelliand his locality, has his business in a plain dwelling gence from Captain Steedman that Admiral Dupont had, on the 3d of April, proceeded to Charlesto To our city readers we need not mention the high standing of the great house of J. B. Lippincott & Co. For the information of others we may say that it is one of the oldest, as it confessedly is the most with the following iron clads: this country. In the last century, old Benjamin Warner may be said to have commenced this house. THE ARMY READY TO CO-OPERATE. Off Stono Inlet Captain Moses saw our arm transport fleet and the iron-clads anchored inside

He also saw the Ericsson lying off the inlet, with a float riding astern. THE BOMBARDMENT COMMENCED. We have now received from various sources positive information of the actual commencement of the altack upon Charleston. The bombardment of Fort Sumpler by the iron-clads began on Monday. PREVIOUS REPORTS—OUR TROOPS LAND-ED AND ADVANCING. PORT ROYAL, Saturday, March 28.—The Keokuk arrived yesterday in good condition. Four Monitors are in North Edisto Inlet, with three mortar schooners, distant about sixteen miles by land from Charleston. The troops landed at Stono are said to have accompanied a gunboat expedition. Firing has been

heard there, but there is nothing definite from that The rebel pickets are visible all along the shore, and exhibit the greatest vigilance, regular discipline and anxiety for the consummation of our plans. THE BOMBARDMENT OF MONDAY. BALTIMORE, April 10.—The Richmond Sentinel of the Sth inst. says: "It is understood that official information was received at a late hour on Monday evening that the enemy had attempted to cross the bar off Charleston, but had not succeeded. It was confidently believed yesterday that eight iron-clads, with many transports had crossed.

Clellan's four books; the stars'd poets and dramatists; and works of pure lite ture, biography, history, law, medicine, science, t, criticism, and edu-cation. Messrs. Lippincovand Co., as already transports, had crossed. - It was also believed that a despatch was received stated, are very largely in ie Photograph Album by the Secretary of War, yesterday evening, that the long-expected attack had commenced, and that manufacture, in which flexility and strength are united by the use of linen lards. They also have the enemy were bombarding Fort Sumpter." purchased the stereotypest numerous valuable THE GRAND ATTACK. standard works formerly blished by Derby and Jackson, and Phillips, Sambn, and Co. They are now issuing simultaneous with their publication. FORTRESS MONROE, April 10.—[By telegraph.]—Yesterday's Richmond Whig says: CHARLESTON, April 7.—The attack has commenced. Four iron-clads, out of seven in the Yankee fleet, are engaged. Heavy firing took place from the fleet and from Forts Sumpter, Moultrie, and Morris Island. The Ironsides was hit and run

shore, but got off, and was carried out of range. MOMENTARY HISTORY. At 2.09 the monitors and Ironsides opened fire at a listance of 3,000 vards. At 2.30 the firing was incessant on both sides till 5 o'clock; when it gradually diminished. The fire was oncentrated on Fort Sumpter The Ironsides and Keokuk withdrew at 4 o'clock, apparently disabled. Monitors have gone out to take part.

Our casualties are, one boy killed and five men badly wounded in Sumpter. The other batteries have not been beard from have not been heard from. April 8, 1.30 P. M .- Seven turreted iron-clads and the Ironsides are within the bar, and twenty-two blockading vessels off the bar. THE LATEST.

6 P. M.—The Federal fleet has withdrawn to its moorings for the night. The Keokuk is sunk on the beach off Morris There is no disposition apparent to renew the con-THE BATTERY KEOKUK. The despatches from the Richmond papers, published above, announce that the "Keokuk" was sunk near Morris Island. This was one of our most remarkable iron-clads, being built on the Ericsson model with numerous additions, and innovations, suggested by Mr. Stephen Whitney, from which fact she was known as the Whitney Battery. She was built by Mr. J. S. Underhill, of New York. Her length is 156 feet 6 inches, the breadth of her beam inside of her armor being 36 feet (37 feet including the armor), and the depth of her hold being 13 feet 6 inches. She was provided with two ne rell the wounded after a batts, Mr. William W in rell service last Sabbath between the rows of ints free most could see and heat. It was very welfore most could see and heat. It was very welfore most seen that side across the batter of the seen a long row of faves of those who and here. A little board, while the name, registed State, of the occupant of acting row, is at the erkearly every day one is carigo there, adding orally to the number of those flo have given to found in the name of the set ho have given to found the number of those flo have given to found the number of the set ho have given to found the number of the set house given to found the number of the set house set of the number of the set house set of the number of the set house set of the number of the number of the set of the set of the set of the set of the number of the set non-revolving turrets, each having three ports pierced in its side. These ports are covered with heavy iron shutters; each shutter being divided into two sections. The turrets, which are most compactly built, are over forty tons each in weight, and are plated with iron six and five eighths inches in thickness. They are constructed of half-inch iron plates closely rolled, which are covered with iron bars four inches thick, standing perpendicularly. These bars stand one and a quarter inches from each other, the spaces between them being filled with the best pine. These are covered with iron plates firmly bolted together with sunken heads. The I now, if the women of Pensylvania respond as y to the call made upon them to the Sanitary Comion as the women of Philadelnia have done, their so will be speedily and amply riplenished. It is recommended to the rooms at 1307 (Chestnut stret are well worth a from all interested. The roft of the Women's ach has been paid by ten genemen of this city, see public spirit and patriotism entitle them to be deered as especial patrons of the undertaking. By liberality, success is insured somethee commencet. They have the gratitude of he ladies whom they cassisted. supports of the turrets (inside) are bars of five-inchiron fifteen inches apart. The armament of the vessel is two 11-inoh and two 13-inch Dahlgren guns. Within the turrets there is ample room for the Within the turrets there is ample room for the performance of the gunners' duties. The slides, which revolve, upon which the guns move, rest upon the floor, which is one foot eight inches below the first line of land defines was planned and executed. This line has grown and expanded at the inspiration feet eight inches, the width at the top being fourteen the north to the Ashley river on the south.

had one bulkhead forward and one at the stern These were so constructed that they could be filled with water while the vessel is in action, fifteen minutes only being required to fill them, and forty minutes to empty them by pumps. The vessel was provided with four engines of 500-horse power, and driven by two propellers, giving her a speed of nine or ten miles an hour. A heavy guard of iron protects the propellers and the rudder. Over the hull of the vessel half-inch iron plates are

feet, and at the bottom twenty feet. The Keokuk

laced, extending four feet beneath the water line, and to within about two feet of her keel. Although her armor weighs over eight hundred tons, still she draws but little water—seven feet aft and six feet six inches forward. When in action, she will probably settle about one foot deeper in the water. The officers' and men's quarters are made with a view to ecommodation and convenience, and are well ventilated. The turrets communicate with each other by means of a passage on each side of the vessel. The design of the vessel was altered somewhat during its construction, from that which was origi nally made. It was thought that she would be able to stand the heaviest sea and the hardest shock that could be given her, either by shot or hostile ram-Her sides are sloping, so that on being struck the

by an unintended indulgence in a salt-water bath. The pilot-house, which is on the summit of the forward turret, is heavily plated and admirably ar ranged for the purpose for which it is made. CAPTAIN RHIND. The Keokuk was commanded in the late engage. ent by Lieutenant Commander Alexander C. Rhind, a native of New York, but appointed a cadet or midshipman from the State of Alabama. He has seen a very faithful and vigilant officer during the present rebellion, and until recently commanded the steam screw gunboat Seneca in the South Atlantic equadron. There is no doubt that Captain Rhind

halls will glide off, and end their mission of mischief

luring the terrific bombardment and consequent Charleston-Its Defences, History, and Approaches—The Federal Preparations

for its Capture, &c. June, 1776, the British fleet under Sir Peter Parker anchored off Charleston Bay. The city had adopted defence, and works on Sullivan's Island were monated with thirty guns in a fine position for execution. The militia assembled en masse, aided by Continental regiments, all commanded by General Lee. On the 20th, the Bristol and Experiment, each fifty guns, crossed the bar, and attacked the palmetto fort on Sullivan's Island. The furious fire from the vessels was returned by the fert with greater effect; the ships were torn, and the slaughter was frightful. In the evening they withdrew. The Action twenty-one guns, ran aground, and was slanginer was ingitud. In the evening day windrew, The Acticeon twenty-one guns, ran aground, and was fired. Captain Morris, of the Bristol, was mortally wounded. Captain Scett, of the Experiment, and Lord William Campbell, late Colonial Governor, were dangerously hurt. Admiral Parker at once galled for New gerously hurt. Admiral tarker at once seated to for York.

On the first of April, 1730, the British General Sir Henry Clinton advanced by three parallels towards the American lines, commanded by General Lincoln. April 20th, the second parallel completed, capitulation was proposed on condition that the defenders might withdraw. This was declined, the third parallel was carried, and Clinton prepared to assault. General Lincoln's lines were no longer defensible, and he surrendered the city on the fourth of May, 6,000 soldiers becoming prisoners SITUATION OF CHARLESTON.

Charleston is upon a low, level point of land, at the junction of Gooper and Ashley rivers. The Gooper river joins the Ashley at a right angle from the north, and the continuation of the latter river, running nearly due east, forms the lower harbor and bay of Charleston, which widens gradually from two to five miles to its mouth, distant about ten miles from the city.

The location and form of the city of Charleston is very much like that of New York, the Cooper river representing the East river, and the Ashley river the North river. Its width, from river to river, is not half so great as New York, consequently, when once taken, it can be easily held by gunboats, stationed upon these two rivers, against any land force that might be brought against it. It can thus be cut off from all communication with the mainland, like an island, for all military purposes.

INS FORTIFICATIONS. ITS FORTIFICATIONS. On the opposite side of the Cooper river, where it debouches in the harbor, a short mile from the city is Castle Pickney, a small work, but mounting some heavy
guns. Nearly opposite, on the southern side of the harbor, on James' island, about two miles distant, is Fort
Johnson. About four miles from the city_midway between Sullivan's and James' Island, is Fort Sumpter,
and directly northward of it, on Sullivan's Island, at a
distance of two thousand yards is Fort Moultrie. Between these forts is the only channel for vessels to approach the city. Fort Sumpter has three tiers of guns,
and Fort Moultrie is a work of inferior rank, but its admirably situated. Most danger, perhaps, is to be apprehended from this fort.

ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOR.

The principal entrance to the harbor is through Ship channel, the outer bar of which is distant southeast from Fort Sumpter about six miles. Shortly after crossing the bar our vessels come under the fire of the batteries on John's Island, near and parallel to which the channel runs in a westerly direction for nearly two miles. It then nakes an angle northward, running for more than a mile directly towards Forts Sumpter and Moultrie. After passing the former it turns to the west, and passes beneath these for inleations, directly under their guns, and then bends to the southwest, in which direction it approaches Fort Johnson for upwards of two miles, while on the right it is under the fire of Castle Pinckney. We must pass all these, and more, according to a rebel writer, before we can occupy Cooper and Ashley rivers, and put Charleston at the mercy of our iron-clads and "turreted monsters," whose invaluerability will be thoroughly tested in running the terrible ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOR iron-clads and "thrreted monacers," whose invulners bility will be thoroughly tested in running the terrible gauntlet.

CHARLESTON BAR-CHANNEL OBSTRUCTIONS, CHARLESTON BAR—CHANNEL OBSTRUCTIONS.
Charleston Bar is a gentle elevation of the bottom, extending across the whole point of the harbor, a long and broad ridge of sand, rendering the water too shallow for the passage of large vessels, except through three channels, which were carefully buoyed and marked out by the Government before the rebellion, all of which have the standard of the channels, which wove used by ridges aranges for the channels, and have thrown all obstacles in their power in the way of our entrance. With the aid of the Coast Survey charts, and the still more valuable personal services of Capt. Boutelle and Lieut, Platt, and he other officers of the steamer Bibb, but little difficulty is apprehended in finding these channels. MORRIS ISLAND. MORKIE ISLAND.

Morris Island is on the south side of the par, and is three miles long from Lighthouse Inlet to Cummings' Point, which is in the rear of Fort Sumpter. Addifferent points along its three miles of fronti the sorn heavy sand latteries, completely commanding the Whole length of the ship channel.

CUMMINGS' POINT.

GUMMINGS POINT.

Here is the iron-clad or railroad fron battery so effectually used at the attack on Sumpter.

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.

This forms the ceast on the north side of the bar, and is three miles long from Beach Inlet to Fort Moultrie. There is a very heavy battery on this island at Beach Inlet, and several others along the shore, commanding the whole of Sullivan's or Maffit's Channel.

FORT MOULTRIE. TORT MOULTRIE

thus commands the entrance to the harbor of the city, at the end of Sullivar's Island, on the north side, whilst Cummings Point Battery, at the end of Mortis' Island, on the south side, and directly opposite, holds a similar position, the two points being in a direct line, just one mile and a laif apart. All three of the channels converge into one in Iront of Fort Sumpler, which stands prec'sely midway between Moultrie and the Cummings' Point Battery. Fort Sumpter is not, however, in a direct line between the two, but is located about a half mile nearer to the city than either of them, consequently its position is at an angle three quarters of a mile from the shore on either side.

FORT SUMPTER.

In Fort Sumpter there are one hundred and four guns ready for action, about fifty-two (one half) of which are ten-inch columbiads, the remainder being eight and sixteen-inch columbiads, the remainder being eight and sixteen-inch collapters and howitzers. There are four heavy mortars in the fort, one being stationed at each corner. There are about twelve r.fied guns in the works; but, in consequence of the explosion of one of these guns, by which an officer of high rank arrwly accuped losing his life, it had been determined not to place any more reliance upon such piecess. They had therefore given up the idea of rifting old guns, and had thrown into disuse those already raited. The fort was in about the same condition as when taken by the robels and, being then much injured by the engagement of april 12th and 13th, would not stand one half the firing it did on that occasion. It had not been tron-plated. In fact, they had not engal tron to complete the plating of their rams and numbouts; therefore, could not spare any to put on the outside of their fort. The fort cannot make good fight against monitors. This news comes from one of the garrison, who left there a few weeks ago.

CASTLE PINKNEY FORT SUMPTER.

the garrison, who left there a few weeks ago.

CASTLE PINKNEY

is on Shuter's Folly Island, immediately opposite the city, and at the mouth of Cooper river. It is a small stone structure of no account, and could be shattered to pieces by a fifteen-inch shell. There are, however, numerous sand batteries, said to be located along the shore within the harbor, commanding the approaches to the city. There is also said to be a powerful fort located on the middle ground, which is in the centre of the harbor a mile and a half from Sumpter and from the city. The City Battery, a public promenade similar to the New York Battery, but much larger, is also said to be mounted with heavy ordnance. mounted with heavy ordname.

FORT RIPLEY.

The very best of engineering talent has produced an iron-clad cassmated work, with sloping sides, which will shed shot as well as perhaps our own iron-clads. Its guns sweep down the Swash channel, giving an approaching yessel the Iuli benefit of a terrible raking fire, it crosses the fire of Sumpter and Moultrie, making it, perhaps, the hottest place ever tried by any class of vessels, for where the vessel meets the obstructions she also encounters the fire of Sumpter a half mile distant, Moultrie half a mile distant, and the middle ground work, distant about two miles, with Fort Johnson and Cummings' Point batteries playing away in full vigor.

FORT JOHNSON

FORT JOHNSON is simply a buge sand battery, situated one mile and a quarter from Fort Sumpler, and mounting four heavy guns. The position of this work is highly necessary to the defence of the harbor, giving a connecting line of fre, and has always been considered by high military officers as the key to the defensive works of the harbor. OTHER BATTERIES.

The Iron-clad Battery, which took part in the bombardment of Sumpter, will be used to cross-fire with Fort Ripley. The battery at Charleston mounted 8 guns. These are a kind of last resort. On James' Island, the old batteries about Secessionville have been renewed. At the junction of Wappoo creek and Ashley river another has been erected. THE CITY AND WORKS CONNECTED BY TELE-

To enable the forces in the city and works to co-operate, and also to be able to warn the city of the approach of a hostile fleet, the city and works are connected by a telegraph wire.

THE ARMAMENT. THE ARMAMENT.

The cannon foundries at Richmond have cast over two hundred guns for Charleston aloue, in addition to those that were already there; and among these were eighteen of those monster guns, of which we have heard from time to time such wonderful reports.

There are five large forts defending Charleston on the land side, which we should judge, from the description, to be similar in size and construction to the fort on Federal Hill. Baltimore. They cannot have, however, the advantage in position which the latter possesses, as they are not built on so elevated a position. The armament of these five forts consists altogether of a hundred guns, including mortars and eleven-inch shell gens. Besides the one hundred and four guns of Fort Sumpter, the fifty guns of Fort Moultrie, and the twenty-five guns of Castle Pinckney, there are twenty-seven large and strong batteries commanding the channels and approaches from the sea. proaches from the sea.

RAMS AND GUNBOATS. Charleston barbor has two iron-clad rams, the Palmetto State and Chicors, mounting five and three heavy guns. It is said they are simply huge floating barns, thinly armored, and will sardly match our kriesson batteries. There are also a for lasgificant gunboats. This little naval force is commanded by Play Officer lagraliam, Palmetto, Lieut. Com. Ratiedge: Chicora, Capt. J. R. Tucker.

TOTAL NUMBER OF GUNS.

There are, altogether—batteries, gunboats, &c.—376
guns in Charleston harbor. guns in Charleston harbor.

BRAUREGARD.

The commanding general has been industrious. Raw troops have been drawn together and instructed in the use of great guns, and the infantry drilled in all the evolutions of warfare. Everything which his ingenuity could invent has been done to render an attack a sure failure to the foe. How his calculations will come out remains to be seen.

NUMBER OF REBEL TROOPS.

The troops for the defence of Charleston and Samuel. NUMBER OF REBEL TROOPS.

The troops for the defence of Charleston and Savannah (about fifty housand strong) are divided between the two cities. Eight thousand six hundred troops are quartered and encemped in and around Charleston. Thore are ten thousand encamped on James' Island, thore thousand on Sullivan's Island, two thousand on Morris Island, nine hundred in Fort Sumpter, threshundred in Fort Moultrie, and two hundred in Castle Finckney. This gives to each city twenty-five thousand man; but, in the event of an attack on Charleston, as many more can be massed in a few hours by rail from Savannah; so that virtually there are fifty thousand troops ready to defend the city and its approaches. The robels expected attack, and are straining every nerve to strengthen their force. Beauregard culis upon the planters for negroes. Not being answered promptly, Gov. Bonham exhorts his people not to allow private considerations to hinder the public good.

LEE AND BRAUREGARD.

Both these able officers have been at work of Charles-ton—Lee before he been as been me converted.

THREE CENTS NOT IMPREGNABLE. BUT VERY STRONG. Lawley, of the London Times, says: "To assert that harleston, in its present attitude, is impreguable, would by include the a ludicrous fallacy; but it is none the less use that it could not be taken influent on mormous rece attacking simultaneously by see and tand, and THE CROSS-FIRE OF REBEL BATTERIES. THE CROSS-FIRE OF REBEL BATTERIES.

It will be seen by a careful reading of localities and distances that, passing up either Maffit's Channel or the ship channel, our iron-clads will be under the first of the sand batteries for three miles before they reach fort Sumpter. The fleet, after running the gauntlet of Rott Sumpter. The fleet, after running the gauntlet of Rott Sumpter. On approaching Fort Sumpter there will be a concentration of five upon them, such as has never before occurred in naval history. The gans of Sumpter, Moultrie, and Cummings' Point will be able to concentrate their fire on them at one and the same moment, throwing a weight of metal that would probably sink all the wooden vessels in the navy if they should approach within striking distance.

Within the harbor, beyond Fort Sumpter, there will doubtless also be a concentrated fire of great power, but then the city will be under the guns of our Monitors. Whether it will stand fire or surrender, time will disclose.

THE UNION NAVAL FORCE AGAINST CHARLESTON —STRENGTH OF ARMAMENT. THE UNION NAVAL TO ARMAMENT.

—STRENGTH OF ARMAMENT.

The flag-ship of Admiral Dupont (says the correspondent of the Boston Journal), the Wabash, in the action at Hilton Head, eighteen months ago, at every broadside from twenty-four guns, threw 1,769 pounds of solid shot into the rebel fortifications. Her guns, many of them, are 11-inch, the same calibre as most of those in the iron-lad fleet, yet this noble, vessel would be powerless against a single Mouitor. The tonnage of the Wabash is 3,274, while that of the Monitor is but 384. The iron-lads of the Monitor class are concentrated powers.

The fleet is composed of the following vessels:

Tonnage, Guns.

New Ironsides, Captain Thomas Turner. 3,488 18 New Ironsides, Captain Thomas Turner. Montank, Captain John S. Worden.....

Montauk, Captain John S. Worden.
Passzic, Captain Percival Drayton...
Waehawken, Captain John Rodgers...
Nahant, Captain John Downes...
Katskill, Captain G. W. Rodgers...
Patapseo, Captain Daniel Ammen.
Nantucket, Captain D. McN. Fairlax...
Keokuk, Captain A. C. Rhind...... ..10.412 The armament of the New Ironsides is sixteen 11-inch gnus and two 200-pound rifled Parrott guns. All of the Monitor class except the Keokuk have each an 11-inch and a 15 inch. The Keokuk has two turrets, and an 11inch gun in each turret.

The 11-inch guns throw a solid shot weighing 18° pounds; the 15-inch guns a solid shot weighing 47° pounds. The total weight of metal which can be thrown as a single discharge sums up.

3. a single discharge sums up.

4. 500 pounds. lought his ship skilfully, and with an earnest enhas been sunk, although she may have got aground

POWER OF GUNS AND PROJECTILES—GREAT BE QUIREMENTS AND GREAT EXECUTION—AN EXTRAORDINARY CALCULATION.

THAORDINARY CALCULATION.

Guns of so large a calibre cannot be fired rapidly, not oftener than six or eight times an hour. Time must be given them to cool. Sixty times a day is probably the maximum. At that rate the expenditure of ammunition will be enormous. A single Il-inch gun fired sixty times, or once every ten minutes for ten hours, will throw ten thousand eight hundred pounds of metal. A lis-inch gun, fired at the same rapidity, will require twenty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty pounds, large the state of the Monitor will also use about two tons of powder per day. The entire field, working at the same trapidity in the soft of the Monitor will also use about two tons of powder per day. The entire field, working at the same rapidity thousand notweed of the same and fifty thousand notweed of the same and the same powers of first thousand promote of powders, and the same content of the fortifications four hundred and twenty-free tons of state and the geles on the geles on the geles on the

But these are elements which have been easen into an calculation.

But will this tremendous weight of metal be hurled with sufficient power to destroy the fortifications of the enemy? It is an established rule that the penetration of projectiles is proportionate directly to their weight and diameter to the square of their velocity. The theory of our artillerists is that a very heavy shot thrown as it necessarily must be at a comparatively low velocity, of about 500 feet per second of initial velocity, is more destructive in the end than lighter-projectiles thrown at high velocities. English artillerists take a different view, and believe that a lighter shot thrown with almost lightning velocity will be more effective. This point is not yet settled. not yet settled.

The approaching engagement will, perhaps, in a measure, determine it. Admiral Dropont has large gaus, and his fire must be slow, deliberate, and sustained. The rebeis have some English Whitworth gans, orobably seven or eight-inch calibre, throwing 125 and 130-pounds shot. They will use high charges of powder—twenty-five pounds—and obtain an initial velocity of 1,600 reet per second; but even those charges will not probably pierce the turrets of the Monitors.

When we speak of a ball moving at an initial velocity of 1600 feet per second, it is not meant that the ball actually passes through 1,600 feet in the second, but at a given instant moves with a rate which, if continued, would produce that result. The moment a ball leaves the muzzle of a cannon it begins to meet atmospheric vesistance, and its momentum is retarded. The initial velocity of the ball is the rate per second at which it moves at the beginning of its flight. Atmospheric resistance is less in the conical, elongated projectile than in the sphere. The Armstrong gun and the Whitworth gun throw elongated projectiles. It is not known that the rebels have any of the Armstrong suns in position; probably they have none, inasmuch as they are very cosily, and also inasmuch as the English Government tyke all that are manufactured.

The iron-clads have been pretty well tested the original Monitor in the engagement with the Merrimac, the Montank, Passaic, and Nahant, at Fort McAllister.

LANDING ON COLE'S ISLAND.

This island, at the confluence of Stone and Folly rivers is two miles long and one eighth the light as the confluence of Stone and Folly rivers is two miles long and one eighth the light and confluence. SPECULATIONS.

LANDING ON COLE'S ISLAND.

This island, at the confluence of Stono and Folly rivers is two miles long and one-eighth mile wide, separated from James' Island by a marsh, and near to Kiahyah, John's and Folly Islands, and Stono, Folly, and Kiahyah, John's and Folly Islands, and Stono, Folly, and Kiahyah rivers. The 100th New York Volunteer's, Col. G. B. Dandy, landed there on the 25th, and is the ploneer of the grand expedition. This regiment, in the battle of Fair Oaks, exhibited signs of the most unwarrantable confusion at several periods of the conflict, and fually broke and run. Since that time, Col. Dandy, a regular army officer, has labored assiduously to improve its discipline, and has asked, in military justice, the special privilege of leading his command in the advance of the coming battle.

SEABROOK ISLAND

SEABROOK ISLAND

Seabout IS miles southwest of Charleston, justing into the Atlantic. The North Edisto river forms its southern boundary, and a brithutary of the river and a little inlet from the ocean enalose its other sides. Its shape is quite irregular, and is, doubtless, subject to frequent changes by the action of the water. From southwest to northeast its extreme length is about four miles; its breadth varies from three-quarters of a mile to two miles and a half.

JOHN'S ISLAND.

JOHN'S ISLAND. North of Seabrook, separated from it by a small stream, is John's, twelve or ifteen miles long, and nine to byee in breadth. The Stone river washes its eastgin and northern sides, in which fact lies the secret of its value for military purposes. The extreme northeastern limit of the island is but about three miles distant from Charleston, and separated from it by the Stone and Ashley rivers, on the latter of which stands the great rehel city. Near this limit, Wappoo creek connects the Stone and Ashley rivers, emptying into the latter directly opposite Charleston, and course far above Forts Sumpter, Johnston, and Ripley, and Castle Pickney. The Stone or iver britles with batteries, the real strength of which can only be ascertained by an engagement with them. As, of course, no vessels could be transported across the island, it seems probable that, in case Charleston was to be attacked, a land force would move on the city by this route, and he in readiness to co operate with the iron-clads and gunboats as soon as they sheuld have got by the forts and batteries in the harbor. PERSONAL. Lieutenant Ruffin, commandir g the rebel signal corps, t Charleston is a son of Judge Ruffin, formerly U. S. Representative from North Carolina.

Orders in Relation to Target Practice. GENERAL ÖRDERS, No. 14. HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON.

1. The Artillery troops in garrison in the field works constituting the Defences of Washington will be exercised at artillery target practice, as prescribed in Article XI, Army Regulations, (Edition of 1861). scribed in Article XI, Army Regulations, (Edition of 1861).

2. The practice will take place on each Tuesday and Saturday mornings, (weather permitting.) between the hours of 8 and 12, during the month of April, until the authorized number of shots have been fired.

3. The consumption of ammunition at each fort will be limited to 25 solid shot, shell, or case shot, for each of the companies of artillery composing its garrison. for each of the companies of artillery composing its garrison.

4. The direction of article XI of the Army Regulations will be carefully observed, and detailed reports of the artillery practice will be forwarded, through brigade or district commanders, direct to Brigadier General Barry, inspector of artillery U. S. A., to whom applications will at once be made for the printed blanks for this purpose.

5. The quartermaster department will furnish material for suitable targets, on requisition in the usual manner; but all material, such as condemned targaullins, or split logs of felled timber, will be made available by the commanding officers of forts.

6. As far as practicable, the authorized number of shots to be expended will be divided among the different guns, howitzers, or mortars, at each post, and will not be confined to the same guns or calibres.

7. Commanding officers of artillery are reminded that the target practice herein ordered is of the first importance to their instruction and efficiency; and that, to be valuable, it must be conducted with the greatest care and deliberation, and with the strictest observance and accurate record of results. All officers and men "for duty" must be present on each occasion of target practice.

By command of Maj. Gen. Heintzleman.

CARROLL H. POTTER, A. A. G.

CARROLL H. POTTER, A. A. G.

KENTUCKY TROOPS.—The report of the Adjutant General of Kentucky shows that State to have sent forty-four regiments of infantry, numbering twenty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy men, into the field; fifteen regiments of cavalry; numbering fourteen thousand four hundred and seventy-two men; two batteries of artillery, one hundred and ninely-eight men; a total of 43,008 men which the State has given to the military service of the country. In closing this report General Finnell says that it illustrates far better, than mere words of eulogy can do the courage and fidelity of the loyal people of Kentucky. The State has given to the arm of the Union fully one-half of all the loyal men of the Commonwealth capable of bearing arms.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.—By a recent general order issued by the War Department, it has been ordered that in order to facilitate payment in individual cases, and to discharged soldiers, of the advanced bounty authorized to volunteers by act of Congress approved July 5, 1862, and the premium authorized by general orders No. 74, War Department, Adjutant General's office, July 7, 1862, the following regulations will be observed:

First. The advance bounty and premium should be paid by the United States mustering and disbursing officer at the time of muster into service. If not paid then, the amounts will be entered upon the muster in rolls, and will be so continued upon every subsequent muster and pay roll until the soldier is paid by the paymaster.

Second. When not paid before discharge, the amounts due for premium and bounty will be entered upon duplicate certificates for pay, and the discharged soldier will be paid by a paymaster. (Xompany commanders will be gareful to enter these amounts upon soldiers' certificates.

Third. Musteling and disbursing officers have nothing to do with payments to discharge soldiers. PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.—By a recent THE SINKING FUNDS OF THE CITY.—In

thousand...
Culvert loan
Chestnut street bridge..... " Chestnut street bridge "Road damages." "Boamages and bridges." "Public-school loan." "Certain obligations.

For salary of secretary commissioners.

For stationery.

5,400 3,936

209,015

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by Larger Clubs than Twenty will be charged at the same

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instances can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of the paper. Posimasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. To the getler-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

Weekly Review of the Philad'a. Markets. PHILADELPHIA, ADRIL 1 Business generally continues neglected and dull, owing to the unrettled state of Gold, and tho markets have been very inactive this week. Bark is firm. There is very little doing in Breadstuffs, and prices of Flour, Meal, and Wheat are rather lower. Com and Oats are firm.
Coal is better. Cotton is very dall, and prices have again declined. Coffee is quiet, and there is very little doing. Iron—There is very little doing in the way of sales. Fish are without change. Fruit-There is mor sates. Itsh are wholes are very quiet, and prices are lower. Naval Stores are scarce. Spirits of Turpentine is higher. Gils are unclassinged. Seeds are dult, and there is very little doing in the way of sales. Tailow is, unsettled. There is very little doing in Wook. In Dry Hoods there is no new feature, and very little doing, ex-

The Breadstuffs market is unsettled and dull, the about 7,000 harrels Flour sold at \$606.25 for superfine, \$6.5.07 for extras, \$707.75 for extra family, and \$80.8.75; \$\bar{g}\$ barrel for faucy brands, seconding to quality. including 2,000 barrels city mills private; the sales to the retailers and bakers are within the same range of prices for superfine, extras, and fancy lots, as to brand and quality. Rye Flour is selling in lets at \$4.75 B bar-rel. Corn Meat is dull; we quote Pennsylvania nomirel. Corn Mears dull; we quote Pennsylvania nominally, at \$4, and Brandywine at \$4.50 \$\overline{P}\$ barrel. Grain—There is less wheat offering, and prices are lower. Sales comprise about \$0,000 bushels at \$1.65@1.70c for good and prime Pennsylvania red, and white at from \$1.74 to 1.85c \$\overline{P}\$ bushel, as to quality. Rye is scarce, and about 4.000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at \$1.10c \$\overline{P}\$ bushel. Corn—there is less offering, but the demand is good and with sales of 40,000 bushels at 50c for prrime yel low, and 92c for white. Oats are in good request, with sales of 50,000 bushels at 80@82c, weight. Barley—8,000 bushels Western sold at 115@150c P bushel, and 3,500 bushels Western son at Talgarde to Justice, and 5,000 business Canada Mali at \$1.75c \$ bushel. PROVISIONS.—The market is inactive: small sales Mess Pork are making at \$14.50 for old, and \$15.50@16 % barrel for new. City-packed Mess Beef is selling at \$13 @15, and country at \$11.50@12, cash. Beef Hams are in sales of 600 casks at 9@10c for plain, and 10%@12c for fancy curch: Sides at 61/2608c, and Shoulders at 61/c 21 fb. Green bleats—There is a fair demand, with sales of Hams in pickle at 81/260c, in salt at 71/263c, and Shoulders at 53/261/c. Lard—The demand has fallen off, and prices are lower, with sales of 400 tierces and bbls at 11@11%c, closing at the former rate, and kegs at 12%@ 12%c 予防: country Lard sells at 10@10%c 予防. Butter— Roll is selling in a small way at 25@27c, and solid-packed

F@18c 净 lb. Cheese is quiet at 14@15c 予 lb, and Eggs | House & B. Cheese is quite at 1930 to 1, and 255 |
| METALS — The market for Pig Iron continues quiet, and small sales of No. 1 Anthracite are reported at 336 |
| No. 2 at 83635, and No. 3 at 833 |
| ton, cash and 4 months. Scotch Pig is held at 83640 |
| ton. Manufactured Iron is firm and in demand. LEAD. — We hearfof no sales. Galena is offered at 91/20, COPPER is dull, and there is very little doing in the

and small lots of Lagnarra at 32@33c 7 fb, cash and four months.

COTTON.—The market continues unsettled and very dull, and prices have again declined materially. There is very little coming for ward, and the stock here is very lights ester comprise about 200 bales middling Uplands at 52@65c 7 fb, cash.

BRUGS AND DYES.—There is very little doing in any description. Soda Ash is selling at 33@33c; Suiphuric Acid, in lots, at 23c; and Sugar of Lead at 233@24c, cash. Indigo is worth \$2.20@2.07 fb fb for Bengal. An import of Brimstone sold on private terms.

FEATHERS are but little inquired after, and sell only in a small way at 43@4fc for good Western.

FISH.—The receipts of Mackerel are light, and the demand limited at the late decline: sales of shore 1 at 815; bay do at \$12.50@15; No. 2; \$5@10.50, and 3s at \$3.50@5.76 for medium, and \$5.50@7 for large. Prices of Herring, Shad, and Salmon remain as last quoted. Codfish moves off slowly at \$5.25 7 100 fbs.

FRUIT.—There is more doing in foreign, and two-more cargoes Sicily Orarges and Lemons have arrived since our last report, and mostly all disposed of, part at about \$2.70@3.25 7 box, and part on private terms. Raisns are scarce and firm. Domestic Fruit is but little in sins are scarce and firm. Domestic Fruit is but little inquired after. Green Apples are rather scarce, and worth \$85.26.4.75 bbl., which is an advance. Dried Apples sell at 44.96.6 for inferior and prime lots, and unnared Peaches at 66.06 of 10. for grs. and halves. FREIGHTS to Liverpool are steady but dull, at 3s for Flour; 69.54 for Grain, and 30s for heavy goods. To London the rates are about the same. Several barks are loading with Petroleum for Europe at 7s 66.98.3 bbl. the latter for neutral vessels. Two brigs were taken to Eagua at 55c on Sugar, and \$8.62.6. 75 for Molasses, all foreign port charges paid. A brig to Cientuegos at 50c, and one to Remedio at 48c. To New Orleans we quote at \$1.20 bbl and 20c \$7 fort. Several vessels for seal were taken to Key West at \$6.50. New Orleans we quote taken to Key West at \$6.50. New Orleans at \$5.50. Boston at \$2.50. and New York \$1.25. rules remain as last quoted. GINSENG is but little inquired after; small sales of crude at 90@92c B lb, cash. GPLANO is in better request; sales of Peruvian at 390@ 95, cash, and Super Phosphate of Lime at 845@47.50.

HIDES.—Foreign are dull, and domestic sell slowly at previous rates. An import of Porto Cabello was shipped constwise.

HOYS are dull, and prices hardly maintained; sales at 26@25c for first-sort Eastern and Western.

HAY is scarce and high, good Timothy selling at 100@ 110c the 160 lbs.

LUMBER is steady; sales of yellow pine at \$19@21. and white pine at \$20@23, cash. A lot of white-oak barrel staves sold at \$32, and red-oak do at \$25 M.

MOLASSES.—The demand is limited, and prices unsettled. A cargo of Matanzas and Muscovado sold at 43@46c, and some New Orleans at 124@36c, cash and 4 months; part by auction.

NAVAL STORES.—The market continues dull and prices drooping, in suitcipation of increased supplies from the South; sales of common Rosin at \$22@25, and No. 2 at \$26. Prices of Tar and Pitch are nominal. Spirits Turpentine meets a limited inquiry, but has advanced, with small sales at \$2.90@3 B gallon.

OILS.—For Linseed the market is unsettled and prices irregular and lower, ranging from 155 to 150c B gal, cash, The demand for Lard Oil is limited at the late decline; small sales at 18@10.5, cash. The receipts of Petroleum from the West continue fair and the demand is moderate; sales of Crude at 18@10; Redued at 26@30c, in bond, and 37@30c, free; about 4,000 bbls sold at these rates. The following are the receipts of Coal Oil at this port during its past week; Crude, 9,370 bbls; Redued; Plassier.—The following are the receipts of Coal Oil at this port during its past week; Crude, 9,570 bbls; Redued; Plassier.—The stock is small and it is held firmly; 200 bags Rangoon at 74@5%c.

SALT.—An arrival of Liverpool consisting of 900 sacks fine; vasold,

**SAIT. — An arrival of Liverpool consisting of 900 sacks fine: "mostld.

**SEEDS. — The demand for Cloverseed has keller off, and prices are dull and lower, with sales of 15,000 businels that to prime at 85, 2265.76, and from second hands at 85 (2.25 p) bushel. The thing is selling in a small way at 222.56, and Flaxesed at 83 5024.25 p) bushel—the latter for recleaned.

**SUGAR. — There is no change to notice in the market; about 950 hids Cuba sold, part by anction, at 9/2016 p) h, on time, and 300 hids New Orleans at from 8212 p), cash and 4 months.

**SPIRI'S. — Brandy at Gin are very quiet, and prices unchanged. M. E. Rum is also quiet, at 8520 c p gal. Whisky is dull; burrels selling at 4624 c hope sheads 46, and Drudge 45246 p gallon.

**TALLOW's unsented and lower; prices ranging at from 113/2014 c for city rendered, and 104/2016 p b for compity. country. TEAS are firm, with limited sales of both Blacks and Greens.

TOBACCO is dull, and we hear of no sales of any description worthy of notice.

WOOL.—There is some demand for the medium and lower grades, while, the finer grades are not inquired after; sales are reported at 80000 m for common and medium, and 900000 for fine fleece, cash.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port during the past week!

New York Markets of Yesterday.

Ashes are quiet, with small sales at \$6@3.25 for Pots, and \$9 for Pearls.

Beradsfuffs.—The market for State and Western Flour is dull, and without decided change in prices. The sales are 6,500 bbls at \$6 10@6.50 for superfine State; 36 .70@6.00 for extra \$4.00 for superfine Bichigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, &c.; \$6 70@7.15 for extra do, including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at \$7.10@7.20, and trade brands at \$7.35@8.50.

Southern flour is dull and unchanged, with sales of 450 bbls at \$7.00.75 for extra do.

Canadian flour is dull, with sales of 300 bbls at \$6.75@0.75 for extra do.

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Common, and \$6.95@8.50 for good to choice extra. Rye flour is unchanged, with small sales at \$4.05.25 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn meal is inactive. We quote Jersey at \$4.15, Brandywine \$4.75, puncheons \$22.50.

Wheat is dull, and quotations are merely nominal. We quote Chicago Syring at \$1.38@1.80, \$16001.63 for Milwankie Club, \$1.600.17 for winter red Western, \$1.72@1.74 for amber Michigan; sales 5.000 bus white Michigan at \$1.90, and a small load of Winter red on private terms.

Rye is quiet at \$1.05@1.07.

Barley is dull at \$1.3601.60.

Oatsare quiet at \$2.6506 for Jersey and \$5087 for Canada. Western, and \$1400.

da Western, and State.

Corn is heavy, and the business is very moderate; sales \$5,000 bus at \$8.690 for sound Western mixed, and \$6.0657 for unsound do.

Provisions—The pork market is quiet and without decided change; sales \$50 bbls at \$13 50.013.75 for old mess; \$13.76016.575 for one mess; \$13.576015.75 for or new prime; and \$15.76016.74 for new mess; \$32.509.13.75 for new prime; and \$15.76 for uninspected city prime mess. Beef is dull with smalls sales. Bacon is inactive, with sales of \$00 hoxes at 7½ for long rib, and 7% for short rib. Cut meats are in moderate demand; sales \$35 hoxes at 5½ for shoulders, and 70% for hams. Lurd is heavy and lower; sales 1.000 bbis, and tes \$9.6010½. Butter is dull at 16.015 for Ohio, and 18.023 for State. Cheese is inactive at 12.014. BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET, April 9:—At market, 00 Beef Cattle, 80 Stores, 2,500 Sheep and Lambs, and 500 Beef Cattle, 90 Stores, 2,500 Sheep and Lambs, and 1,200 Swine.

Beef Cattle—Price, extra \$29—; first quality \$8,500—; second quality \$65,500—6.

Working Oxen \$-6—
Mitch Cows \$450-61; common do \$19020.
Sheep and Lambs \$3.0504; extra do \$4.6066.
Stores—Yearlings \$-0—; two years sold \$20022; three years old \$20022 three years old \$20022.

Hides \$3.096 The (none but slaughter at this market). Calf Stins—0—3h.
Tallow—Sales at—6.5½c Th.
Telts \$3.5004; each.
Spring Pigs—Wholesale 5066½c; retail 6¼07½c.
Yeat Calves \$7.5005.
Market Beef—Extra are the largest fat Oxen, highly

Spring Pigs.—Wholesale 560%c; retail 64/67%c. Veal Calves 87.6068.

Market Beef-Extra are the largest fat Oxen, highly stall fed. First quality are large Oxen, stall fed at least three months. Second quality are grass and hay-fed Oxen, well-fatted Cows, and the best three-year-old Steers. Third quality are odds and ends of droves. Barreling Cattle are large old Oxen not very fleshy. Sheep and Lambs-Extra consists of choice Bucks and fancy Ewes for stock.

REMARKS.—The supply of Beef was not large, and of poorer quality, but the same prices were obtained. There was, therefore, a slight advance on Beef. Mr. Munroe sold to Mr. Taylor 2 cattle, weight 38.100 fbs. 35 per cent. shrink; also to H. Baxter 15 cattle, weight 19.120 fbs. at 88 \$\overline{3}\$ 100 fbs. 35 per cent. shrink. Sheep and Lambs sold at 560 \$\overline{3}\$ per cent. shrink. Sheep and Lambs sold at 560 \$\overline{3}\$ per cent. CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET, April 9.—At market, 476 Cattle, 426 Beeves, and 51 Stores, consisting of working Oxen, Cows, and one, two, and three-year old.
Market Beef, extra, (including nothing but the best large fat stall-fed Oxen, \$8.5 @9: first quality, (including nothing but the best large fat stall-fed Oxen, \$8.5 @9: first quality, (including nothing but the best stall-fed Cows, and the best three-year-old Steers,) \$6.76@7: third quality, \$5@—7: ordinary,—Stores,—Working Oxen at \$85@119; Cows and Calves at \$3.6@45; yearlurs, \$—9-; two years old, \$188.20; three years old, \$22@24.
Sheep and Lambs, 2,500 at market. Prices in lots, \$6@650; extra, \$7.69, or from 7@5c %th. Spring Lambs,— OD; EXLA, "The supply of stock was not so great as that of last week; prices for Beef are nominally the same, but the quality inferior, and therefore equal to an advance.

Sheep and Lambs dull, with the prices full 50c 7 100 hs lower than last week, and not all sold.

The lower than last week, and not all sold.

BOSTON MARKETS—April 9.—Prove—The receipts since yesterday have been 2.157 bbls Flour. The market for Flour to-day is quiet. We quote Western superfine at \$6.20 \(\) bbl; common extra at \$7.20 \(\) common bbl; common extra at \$7.20 \(\) common at \$8.20 \(\) bbl; common extra at \$7.20 \(\) common at \$8.25 \(\) bbl; common extra at \$7.20 \(\) fbl; contains at \$8.25 \(\) common bbl. Southern Flour is scarce and nominal. Grain.—The receipts since yesterday have been 2.270. bushels Oats. The market for Corn to-day remains quiet; we quote ordinary to good Western mixed at 90 \(\) common bbl. Southern and Western willow at \$5.26 \(\) bbl. Southern and Western wind Canada at \$8.00 \(\) common at Southern and Western and Canada at \$8.00 \(\) common bbl. Shorts and Fine Feed scarce and dull at \$33 \(\) ton.

PROYISIONS.—Pork market quiet; sales of prime at \$1.20 \(\) common bbl. Shorts and Fine Feed scarce and call at \$35 \(\) ton.

PROYISIONS.—Pork market quiet; sales of prime at \$1.20 \(\) common to bbl. Shorts and tierres at \$1.20 \(\) bbl. cash. Beef is steady, with sales of Eastern and Western mess and extra mess at \$1.20 \(\) bbl. (ash. Bho ties and iterces at \$1.00 \(\) common to prime.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, April 10.—Flour very duil and heavy; superfine steady. Wheat and Corn scarce and un-changed. Whisky, dull and depressed, and prices nominal. Groceries are very quiet.