

From the Millennial Star. WORK WHILE IT YET IS DAY.

Work while the sun is shining,
Work while it yet is day,
We know that life uncertain,
May quickly pass away;
Work when no storm is o'er us,
When all around is still,
Our labor lies before us,
'Tis "Do thy Father's will."

Work, work; tis nature's order,
To move in ceaseless round,
No drone can win salvation
Nor can in heaven be found.
We must be bold and fearless
In cause of Gospel love—
Our pathway is not cheerless,
There's light and hope above.
The night of life is coming,
Unto all human kind,
Man's boastful pride is sinful,
Soon stern reproof will find—
But from that night of darkness,
A star of joy shall rise,
When conquered death, in gladness
Shall lift us to the skies.

We pine full oft at trial,
At adverse circumstance,
Dreaming in our gloomy hour
'Twill not our joys enhance;
Yet, ONE there is above us,
Who notes each action done,
Who still, if true, will love us,—
In Him is life alone.

'Tis from the depths of darkness
The glittering gem is drawn—
'Tis from our deep distresses
Our happiness will dawn;
And onward, onward ever,
Is still the speeding cry—
He is the noblest liver,
Who pure, in truth, shall die.

JOSEPH G. ROMNEY.

AFFECTATION.

Of old, a spade was called a "spade,"
By simples and by sages;
A "workman" did his honest "work,"
And "servants" earned their "wages."
A "man" was title of respect,
Whenever virtue named it;
There was but one of higher work,
And lovely "woman" claimed it.
But now we masquerade with words—
The truth a great offense is—
And desecrate our mother tongue
By pride and false pretenses.

We shame the language of our sires,
We talk so mild and meekly;
We've "operatives" for working-men;
And draw our "salaries" weekly;
Our "lady" takes the place of "wife,"
That word so true and hearty;
And every "man" a "gentleman,"
Unless we call him "party."
The "shopman" hates the man of "shop,"
And by perversion later,
The man who digs a railway trench
Is called a navigator.

O give us back our honest speech!
It had a soul of beauty;
And let us do our daily "work,"
And think it pleasant "duty;"
Let's earn our "wages" as of yore—
The word can never harm us;
Let's love our "sweethearts" and our wives,
And own that "women" charm us.
So shall our actions, like our words,
Be void of affectation,
And "spade" be spade, and "man" be man,
Throughout the Yankee nation.

By Telegraph.

New York, 9.

The *Herald's* Mobile Bay correspondent of the 31st says, it appears that Granger's and Smith's corps marched from Danby's Mills on the 25th, for Blakely, meeting with but slight opposition only on the first day. On the 26th the 13th corps moved toward Spanish Fort, a strong earthwork, encountering and driving in the rebel cavalry. In the evening, Granger encamped on the left of that fort. The 66th corps continued on towards Blakely, encamping at Sibley's mills, five miles from that town, on the 26th. In the morning of the 27th our forces advanced on Spanish Fort, driving in the rebels, capturing their rifle pits and establishing our batteries within 400 yards of the fort. On the 29th our forces were entrenched within 70 yards of the fort. Several lives have been lost by the torpedoes strewn around. Our loss averages 150 per day. Three hundred of the enemy had been cut off by a portion of our force, but not yet captured, owing to their taking refuge in the swamps. Early in the morning of the 30th the rebels made an attack and were handsomely repulsed, with heavy loss. The rebel fleet and gunboats are on the right within musket range of our troops. Earthworks are being completed to

mount siege guns. Our losses up to the 1st are about 800. Five of our monitors and the gunboat Octorara have crossed Blakely Bar, and others are arriving. On the 31st, siege guns and mortars were being placed in position. Heavy cannonading was opened on Spanish Fort and continued all day. The result is not known.

Steele's column left Pensacola on the 19th. He captured a train of cars at Greenwood. At Pollard, Alabama, two rebel cavalry regiments were routed, and Brig.-Gen. Clausen, 22 officers, 400 men, and 450 horses were captured. On the 27th, Col. Sterling, with a detachment of the 2d Maine and the 1st Florida cavalry, cut the Mobile and Montgomery railroad, and captured two wagon trains and 100 prisoners. Gen. Steele and force had arrived at Blakely, six miles from Spanish Fort and would soon unite with Canby.

A naval letter to the *Herald* states that the monitor Milwaukee was blown up by a torpedo on the 28th, and the Osage on the 29th, both while operating against Spanish Fort. Four sailors were killed on the Osage, and six seriously injured. Only one was injured in the Milwaukee. One of the turrets of the Milwaukee is still out of the water and is in working order and is used. The Osage is submerged too deep to be used. They will probably be raised. The rebels are busy sending down torpedoes and fire rafts. The force in Spanish Fort is estimated at between 6000 and 7000, it having been reinforced from Mobile, by water, on the night of the 29th.

The rebel ram Nashville and the gunboats Tuscaloosa, Morgan and Natchez, are in Blakely river, evidently intending giving battle to our monitors. On the west of the bay, our gunboats have had several skirmishes with the water batteries, driving the rebels from their guns. The rebel troops in Spanish Fort are commanded by Maury.

New York, 10.

The *Herald's* correspondent's account of the pursuit of Lee's army says the 24th corps reached near Black's and White's station, on the south side of the railroad, on the morning of the 5th, with Generals Grant and Ord. The 5th corps and cavalry pushed on to Jetersville, on the Danville railroad, and arrived without any fighting until the night of the 4th. The 2d, 6th and 9th were following closely in their rear, and by the night of the 5th they were all up on the Danville road, and on the 24th up to Burkesville junction. It appears that Lee ordered that portion of his army, cut off by our piercing his line on Sunday, to join him at Amelia Court House, fearing to have them attempt to reach Burkesville junction, and so on to Danville. When Gen. Grant reached Nottaway Court House, the staff officers arrived, stating that Sheridan had encountered the enemy in small force at Jetersville, driving him, and had made important captures. Our column had intended to go to camp, but Grant thought that Lee's only hope was in forced marches, and he therefore ordered the advance continued. The men, who had already tramped 20 miles, on being informed of the stirring news from Sheridan, clamored to march all night, and started off with cheers.

On the night of the 5th the army lay in line of battle, stretching across three or four miles of country, and facing Jetersville. Custar's division of cavalry lay on the right flank and McKenzie's on the left. The infantry was formed with the 6th corps on the right, the 5th in the centre, and the 2d on the left.

St. Louis, 10.

The final vote of the State convention on the new constitution, taken on Saturday, resulted in 38 for, and 15 against. It is to be submitted to the people on the 6th of June, and if ratified to go into effect on the 4th of July. The convention adjourned *sine die* today, after a session of seventy-eight days.

Toronto, 10.

The raiders were brought before the court this morning and all discharged, except Young, who was committed for trial.

Washington, 10.

Admiral Porter reports to the Navy Department his recent operations on the James River. On being satisfied that the rebels were about to evacuate Richmond he proceeded to remove the obstructions in the river, and succeeded in getting a channel through. He then accompanied the President to the city, where he found the rebel rams and gunboats, all blown up, except an unfinished ram, the Texas, and a small tug gunboat, the Beaufort.

The following vessels were destroyed: The Virginia, flag ship, with 4 guns; the iron clad Richmond, 4 guns; Nan-

semond, 2 guns; wooden ship Hampton, 2 guns; wooden ship Roanoke, 1 gun; a wooden Torpedo tender, and a shoal ship. Some of these may be raised. The Texas and Beaufort he has taken for our use. The Tredegar works and naval ordnance depot were unchanged.

Pensacola, Fla., 30.

To Wells:—Gen. Asboth, commanding the military District of west Florida, has just informed me that Gen. Steele had met with decided success, having captured on the 25th inst. the rebel General Clifton, who is mortally wounded, taken 250 prisoners and seized two railroad trains at Evergreen, 10 miles above Pollard, on the Montgomery railroad and had torn up and destroyed the railroad track both at Evergreen and Pollard. Gen. Steele at latest advices, the 26th, was marching on Blakely.

(Signed)

ARMSTRONG, Commodore.

New York, 11.

The world's army of the Potomac correspondent gives the following details of the pursuit of Lee's army, dated near Races station, 7th. The enemy were driven from strong fortifications guarding the approaches to the magnificent bridge crossing the Appomattox. The enemy had strong and well stocked forts and we anticipated a determined resistance, but captured them with little trouble, together with all that was in them, securing eighteen pieces. The enemy then fell back and took a position near Farmville, here they held us for the remainder of the day, notwithstanding strong efforts on the part of the 2d corps to dislodge them. The enemy tried several times to cut his way through our lines, but always with such fatal effects to himself that finally he abandoned the attempt. The 2d division was sent down the road to seize the village of Farmville, which it did without trouble. Previously they had a skirmish in which Smythe, was, it is mortally wounded. Gen. Ewell, after his capture, said that Gen. Lee, long since, wanted to take all his troops westward and there disband them, but Davis would not consent.

Another *World's* correspondent, at Burkesville, April 7th, says: Yesterday Sheridan discovered a force of the enemy and a large wagon train pushing towards their main army. He immediately pushed ahead with his troops and found the enemy in a strong position, from which they were driven, and after hard fighting, they fell back to another position, from which Sheridan could not with his cavalry budge them. The 2d and 6th corps came up and were put in position, which they held through the night. The next morning, Custar was sent forward to blockade the road that the rebels would take in retreating. The formation of the infantry being complete, a charge was sounded, and the rebels held our troops at bay for some time, but our men finally rushed upon them, when they fled down the pike, where they were met by Custar and held in check. The enemy finding they could not get past Custar, turned again upon our infantry. They charged impetuously and then our troops counter-charged, when the enemy hoisted the white flag and surrendered. It was in this fight that Ewell and other officers were captured. They were not only out-fought, but handsomely out-generated.

The *Herald* publishes a list of the general officers surrendered by Lee. It comprises the General-in-Chief, 3 Lieut. Generals, 17 Major Generals and 61 Brigadier Generals. Among them are Anderson and Echols (Ewell is already a prisoner) Finegan, Heath, Bushrod Johnson, Kershaw, Longstreet, Mahone, McCausland, Ould, the Exchange Commissioner, Pemberton, Pickett, Rosser, Sorrel and Henry A. Wise. The number of men actually surrendered by Lee is from 20,000 to 22,000. Within the past two weeks over 20,000 prisoners have been sent away from City Point, and a large number are still there.

Huntsville, 11.

To Gen. Thomas. The following is just received from Col. Hoover, at Somerville. Men directly through from Selma report that place captured by Gen. Wilson's forces on the 22d inst. Forrest and Roddy with their entire commands, were captured. Our men dismounted, charged the entrenchments, and carried all before them. They also reported Montgomery captured.

(Signed)

GRANGER.

City Point, 12.

To Stanton. Lynchburg surrendered yesterday to a Lieut. of Griffen's forces at the head of a scouting party. Grant has ordered McKenzie's brigade of cavalry to occupy the town and take care of the public property.

(Signed)

DANA.

New Orleans, 6.

Advices from the army about Mobile to the 4th, state that water communication between the Spanish fort and Mobile has been cut by a battery established above the fort. Rebel communication with Mobile is entirely suspended. The siege progresses favorably.

New York, 12.

The Moro Castle from Havana, under date of the 8th, brings advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st, Mexico to the 25th. About 12,000 French and Austrians are on the way to Sonora. Emigrants from the United States to Mexico suffer terribly on their arrival in that country, and their is no hope of their doing well.

The *Herald's* correspondent at Dentonville, 7th, says up to that time the captures from Lee's army were immense in men and material. For miles the roads were strewn with wagons, artillery and ammunition, showing with what tenacity the pursuit was pressed. Sheridan made the largest part of the captures, but the infantry are entitled to an equal share of the credit. Our loss in the pursuit was not large. The rebels were greatly surprised at the rapidity of our movements.

Sandy Hook, 12.

The Mahomedan rebellion is progressing rapidly. The steam ram Agincourt has been successfully launched.

New York, 13.

The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says at least 5,000 white people in Richmond are now entirely dependent on the Government and Northern parties for a daily supply of food, and but for these would starve. The Government officers are issuing 12,000 rations per day to these destitute dupes of secession. The work of clearing up the city, taking possession of the mills, and manufactures of the rebel government, and abandoned property of all kinds and putting them in proper order, is being vigorously prosecuted, under the direction of Gen. Shipley, and for the necessary labor which this involves, a large number of negroes are employed. The amount of property thus secured to the Government is enormous. Much secreted property is being discovered in the dwellings of the citizens, including, it is said, vast quantities of articles which were sent from friends in the North, to administer to the wants of imprisoned Union soldiers.

The *Tribune's* special at City Point says: Gen. Grant's army is reported to have turned its face eastward, for the purpose of receiving supplies and recruiting.

Sheridan's prisoners, captured previous to Lee's surrender, are on their way to City Point.

The *Tribune's* City of Mexico letter of the 29th says a bitter feeling exists between the French and Austrian troops in Mexico, and numerous quarrels have taken place between them on account of the recollections of the French and Austrian war. The government editors have been arrested for commenting on the conduct of Marshal Bazaine. Discords in the Imperial family are said to be increasing.

Washington, 13.

Gen. Grant arrived this afternoon, accompanied by his Chief of Staff.

Philadelphia, 13.

A special from Washington to the Press says, Grant is here in consultation with the President. His headquarters hereafter will be in Washington. Lee visits Johnston's army to stay bloodshed. Ewell is on his parole at the Metropolitan.

Fort Monroe, 12.

The steamer Swanee and Commander arrived to-day from Wilmington. The Capt. reported having passed, off Hatteras, the scene of the burning of the steamer General Lyon, 13 bodies, and with the aid of his glass he was enabled to discern large numbers of others.

Washington, 13.

To Dix. The Department, after mature consideration and consultation with the Lt.-Gen. upon the results of the recent campaigns has come to the following determination, which will be carried into effect by the appropriate orders, to be immediately issued—first, to stop all drafting and recruiting in the loyal States; second, to curtail purchases for arms, ammunition and quartermasters' and commissary supplies, and reduce the expenses of the military establishment in its several branches; third, to reduce the number of general and staff officers to the actual necessities of the service; fourth, to remove all military restrictions on trade and commerce, as far as may be consistent with the public safety. As soon as these measures can be put in operation, it will be made known by public orders.

STANTON.

New York, 13.

A rebel dispatch, dated Augusta 5th,