VOL. 4.—NO. 264.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1861.

TWO CENTS.

VALUABLE MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.



the Potomac or Chesapeake Bay, but the proposition was refused. The proposit was made Sain on Monday, and the Secretary of the Nary accepted General James' proposition, and the General James' proposition and the General James' proposition and the General James' proposition and the

The Ire New York to carry out his pleages. The the enemies of the Government through to a suc-feld service. twelve-pound rified cannon is more properly for feld service.

APFAIRS ABOUT CAIRO.

The Camp Register of May 30 has the following litens:
The attempts to carry provisions and supplies by any route, North or South, on which Cairo is a point, to the enemies of the Government, have ceased. Steamboat arrivals, outside of the Cairo is point, to the enemies of the Government, have ceased. Steamboat arrivals, outside of the Cairo is point, to the enemies of the Government, have reased. Steamboat arrivals, outside of the Cairo is point, to the enemies of the Government, have ceased. Steamboat arrivals, outside of the Cairo is point, to the enemies of the Government through for form St. The South is now beginning to feel the effects of their own game. The firing upon boats on the lower Mississippi, known to be freighted with provisions and supplies for the Southern people, is producing its legitimate fraits. Those fruits, bitter as they are, it seems, they must taste. There is no alternative.

By the large steamer Louisiana arrived from St. Louis yesterday ovening with one thousand five handred Federal troops, under the command of Colonel Shutner. They immediately took possession of Bird's Point, and will hereefter occupy it. These troops are hardy, stout men, and will fill the important duty they are assigned to well and faithed and evidently determined to push this conflict with

There are now established in the Mississippi inverfers or six hatteries of havry gan, including which paints an page and the page of the p

last news from the Balize was that Poore had backed down, and the ships are all going out.

| Darked down, and the ships are all going out. | Caped him. Several Arkansas and Indian companies were, however, in pursuit of them.

THE WEEKLY PRESS. WHE WHEREY PRESS Will be sent to substribers by 1.98 For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an extracopy to the getter-up of the Ulab.

**Programmators are requested to act an Agents for The Wheel Press.

CALIFORNIA PRESS, Issued three times a Month, in time for the California

land in an early kind of corn. This would add hundreds of thousands of bushels to the crop. Let each also plant a large crop of peas and turnips, and look diligently to the culture of everything that will sustain the life of man or heast, that we may be entirely independent of all supplies from abroad. Finally, I appeal to all ladies and gentlemen, to practice strict economy, dispense with every unnecessary luxury, and devote all to our country, till the battle is won and our in ependence acknowledged by the civilized nations of the earth."

The Late Col. Kell. y, of Virginia.

wing notice of the late Colonel Kelley:

The Evening Bulletin, of this city, has the fol-

lowing notice of the late Colonel Kelley:

The telegraphic despatel samo ancung the victory over the rebels at Philippi, Virginia, published this morning, was tempered with sorrow in this community, for it also announced the death of the galiant Colonel Benjamin F Kelley, of the First Regiment of Union Volunteers of Virginia. Col. Kelley was a native of Ohio county, Virginia, and was born in the vicinity of Wheeling. At the time of his decease his age was about fity-five years. He was well known and highly esteemed in Virginia, in Ohie, and in this city, where, for the past of, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. For a number of years he had been colonel of a Virginia militia regiment, and, on the breaking out of the rebellion, he was called to the command of a loyal regiment. He received the first intimation by talegraph, and left this city and his position as allowing to the algarity is the more, natable from the fact that his alacrity is the more natable from the fact that relatives in Virginia are nearly all Scoessionists.

On his arrival at Wheeling, Col. Kelley's regiment went into sarvice at once, proceeding first to Grafton and dispersing the rebels, and from theme marching all night to Philippi, in company with Col. Crittenden's Indiana volunteers. At Philippi, the rebels 2,000 strong, were surprised and routed, with a loss of fifteen killed. It was here that Col. K. was mortally wounded, and his death took place soon after—probably yesterday morning.

The deceased was a brother of the Hon. Judge Kelley, of Eric, Pa. He married fliss Goshorn, of Wheeling, and his wife died some time since. He leaves six or seven children, one of whom is a volunteer in the ranks of the National Guards, another was with him in Virginia, and the rest are with his brother, at Eric. His reputation in this city, where he has bosts of friends, ould not be lairer, and we feet that in his death the loyal cauce'in Virginia has lost one of its strongest, most disinterested, and most parriotic supporters.

From Western Virginia.

IFrom the Wheeling Intelligencer of Monday.]

The United States troops having occupied Gratton, the people that left there when the Secessionists made their foray upon the town, are now returning to their homes, with entire confidence. Out of the 400 votes polled in Grafton precinct, it will be remembered that there was only one vote for secession, so that the Febels were in an enemy's country. Jim Nesson, the Secessionist, when he fied from Fairmont, went to Pruntytown, in Marion country. He was there arrested by a lot of Union men, headed by John B. Burditt, a member of the late Richmond and also of the late Wheeling Convention, who is as true a friend of the Union and as brave a man as lives.

When the Secessionists left Grafton, a company of cavalry stationed there fied to Pruntytown, where they found Nesson under guard, and immediately ordered him released. They would, no doubt, have made some hostile demonstration towards Burditt, who is most cordially hated by the whole mob, but that gentleman, not caring to risk his safety against such odds, very wisely went back to Grafton. From Western Virginia.

back to Grafton back to Grafton

At was generally understood at Grafton that the
United States troops which had started for that
place over the Northwestern Virginia Railroad
weuld, in consequence of the damage to the
bridges, return to Parkersburg, come to this city
by steamer, and go out from here.

The Pay and Pension of Our Volunteers. The following recapitulation affords useful inforation to volunteers and their families . 1. After being mustered into the service of the United States, volunteers are entitled to pay the United States, volunteers are uniting to pay the same as regular troops.

2 If disabled by wounds received in service, or disease contracted in service, they are entitled to an invalid pension during life, or as long as the disability continues. disease contracted in service, they are entitled to an invalid pension during life, or as long as the disability continues.

3 If any are killed or die in the service of the United States, leaving a widow, she is entitled to what pay was due her husband, and a pension. If there is no widow, the child or children of such volunteer are entitled to the pay, and a pension until they are sixteen years of age.

4th It there is no widow or child under sixteen years of age, the other heirs of decedent are entitled to the pay due the volunteer at the time of his death—no pension. At this time neither the volunteers nor any heirs is entitled to land-warrants, but there is no doubt an act of Congress will be passed early in July, granting one hundred and sixty acres to every volunteer who shall serve fourteen days, or engage in battle, and be honorably discharged—first to the widow, second to the children; third to the mother, fourth to the father; and if all of the foregoing heirs be dead, fifth the brothers—and afters of those who may so serve and die without receiving a warrant; in like manner as the volunteers who served in Mexico are now re warded. Seamen and others who take prizes, and those performing meritorious feats, will undoubtedly be rewarded with the fruits of their valor. Those patriotte men and women who suffer from robbery in the slave States, under the name of confiscation, will almost certainly be rewarded, according to the Scripture rule, fourfold from the property of the revels—all State configurations beconfiscation, will almost certainly be rewarded, according to the Scripture rule, fourfold from the property of the rebels—all State confiscations being wholly litegal—and mers organized piracy will be purished, and Congress will undoubtedly pass a proper and effectual act whereby the united States courts will take from the unfaithful and unjust stewards what 'property they may have, and give it to the faithful and true servants.

5th. In addition to what the volunteers and heirs are entitled to, and may become entitled to from the United States, the several States have passed and will pass nots granting pay from the State Treasury.

The Shipment of Cotton. The Mobile (Ala) Register publishes the act assed by the Confederate Congress, on the 21st of May, prohibiting the exportation of cotton, except through the Southern ports It reads as fellows:

Am Acr to prohibit the exportation of cotton from
the Confederate States, except through the seaports of said States, and to punish persons of

the Confederate States, except through the seaports of said States, and to punish persons of lending therein.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact that, from and after the first day of June next, and during the existence of the b'ockade of any of the ports of the Confederate States of America by the Government of the United States, it shall not be lawful for any person to export any raw cotton or cotton yarn from the Confederate States of America, except through the scaports of the said Confederate States; and it shall be the duty of all the marshals and revenue officers of the said Confederate States; and it shall be the duty of all the marshals and revenue officers of the said Confederate States to prevent all violations of this act.

SEC. 2. If any person shall violate, or attempt to violate or evade the provisions of the foregoing section, he shall forfeit the cotton or cotton yarn thus attempted to be illegally experted, for the use of the Confederate States; and in addition thereto has shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or else imprisoned in some public jail or penitentuary for a period not exceeding six months, at the disorstion of the court, after a conviction upon trial by a court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC 3 any person informing as to a violation, or attempt to violate the second of his information.

SEC 4. Any justice of the peace, on information under oath from any person of a violation, or attempt to violate this act, may issue his warrant, and same the cotton or cotton yarn specified in the affidavit, to be seized and retained until an investigation can be had before the Court of the Confederate States.

federate States

FEC. 5. Every steamboat or railroad car which
shall be used with the consent of the owner or person having the same in charge, for the purpose of
violating this soft, hall be arrested to the manner
of the Confederate States. But nothing in this not shall he are constructed. thing in this act shall be so construed as to pro-hibit the exportation to Mexico, through its coter-

minous frontier.

Congress, C. S. A., May 21, 1861.

T. J. J. Hooper, Secretary of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of an act. "To prohibit the exportation of cotton from the Confederate States, except through the scaports of said States, and to panish persons offending therein," which passed Congress, and was approved on the 21st day of May, 1861.

J. J. Hosper, Secretary. GENERAL WAR NEWS.

About 1 o'clock on Sunday night suspicious persons were observed prowiing about the depot of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, in Alexandria, by the sentinels stationed at that point. The latter fired upon them, and they fied. An investigation resulted in the discovery of a carload of gun stocks in the rough, and twe cases of superior instruments for the manufacture of gun-locks, valued at several thousand dollars. These were loaded upon a freight train, which had evidently been made up to move South before the capture of the city. The property was seized by order of the city. The property was seized by order of Col. Heuntzelman.

It is supposed the prowlers who were fired upon were Secession citizens, lurking about to ascertain the position of this property, and, if possible, secure it.

oure it.

Information has been received in Washington that Jeff Davis has issued a proclamation, at Richmond, ordering the Federal troops to leave the "sacred soil" of Virginia within ten days.

The New Orleans Delta says that two of its editors, two reporters, two clerks, and ten from the mechanical department of the paper have enlisted in the rebel army.

be Press WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1861

Flag Song.

BE REV. J. S. WILLIS. are is the heart that does not leap Where is the heart that does not leap
With wildest eastay,
When tempted vale and towered steep
Are draped in the hallowed three
Are draped in the hallowed three
Are draped in the land, in rapturous glee,
The cherished ensign finals;
And, magio-like, from gien to sea,
Wakes loud the warrior's notes.
Then, brothers, hall! no heart all
guall,

quail,
No patriot's arm shall yield,
In peace or war, while e'er a star,
Burns on the azure field.

Short hours ago the nation alept
Secure in mail of might;
Secure in mail of might;
Secure in mail of might;
By the purple wing of night;
But swift as light the sleepers wake,
And, wrapt in banners red,
the continent, from guif to lake,
Rocks with the soldiers' tread.
Then, brothers, hall! &c. Then, brothers, hail! &c.

our rivers, on whose bending banks
The patriot fathers sleep,
Swell with the music of the ranks
I hat round their ashes weep.
old Su-quebanna's classic fleod
Pours war from every ril;
And battle bugles afir the blood
Thet slept on Bunker Hill
Then, brothers, hall! &c.

thio and the Hudson vie

Te meet the impending shock;
And Musissippi thunders high
The songs of Plymouth Rock
Connectiout, on whose green moss
A hundred at mice stand,
Throws her wild onal cuges across,
To in the Rio Gr. Date To join the Kiv Grands fno, but it nail ! &s

As when her ecent's placid brows, the maddened whirlwinds dart.
The billowe, leaping from hear test, lick out their fiery hear;
So, when the states of the Stuth
Roll up to wreak the free,
Wo'll meet them at the cannon's mouth,
And fire shall quench the wes
Then, brothers, hair! &c

As whon some pilgrin Leadless goes
Up dire the Alphe crown,
And, a uncling in the silent stoke,
The avaianche sweepe down;
So, when on Freedom Treason reads.
Shall hidden thunders in two
And from ten thousand mountain heads
Pour down the wrath of Jove
Then, brothers, tail &o

The from that rues in every vein through the Old Keysione's breust; The hemilest on the hills of Maine. The wheat fields of the West; There are the git uts that shall treat Where Treesen lefts we are; Put bands upon the whitwind's head, And bells around the storm.

Then, brothers, hall! &c. Then, brothers, hail ! &c.

With "might and right," and God and wealth,
To aid us in the strife,
Despair not of the nation's health,
Nor mourn the nation's litel
Till palsy smites the patriot's hand,
O'r reason quits her throne,
O'er all the breadth of this broad land That flag shall float, alone. Then, brothers, hall ! &c. May 22, 1861.

NOTES ON THE REBELLION. NEWSPAPER FACTS AND OPINIONS.

FROM PENSACOLA. the Pensacola correspondent of the New Orleans Prayune writes to that paper under date of May

Ady or two since the immense dry drok was mice out of its position in the navy yard, and is now moored in the stream. Tois movement caused great excitement among the enemy, who doubtlers expected an army equal to that of Xerxes in number, over on it Rockets were sent up from Fort Pickens, and other points on the island, as well as from the ships, and a general exchange of signals, took place. The next day Major Brown himself came over, with two boat leads of efficers, under a flag of truce, and no doubt made a formal demand as to the object of moving so imposing a structure as the dry dook from the place where the United States, on abandoning the yard, chose to leave it. We doubt Gen. Bragg replied to him that the dry dock, as well as the waters in which it was moored, belonged, de jure et de facto, to the Confederate dock, as well as the waters in which it was moored, belonged de jure et de facto, to the Confederate States, and that he would do what he pleased with it: take a sail, if the weather was fair, up and down the bay in it with his friends, or even pay a visit to Santa Ross, which also belonged to the Confederate States; and if in doing so he should be in any way molested, he would he compelted to maintain his rights by force of arms. However this may be, Major Brown went back again the same morning, while the activity about the dry dock continues as before the visit.

In connection with this I may mention that the Brooklyn, and Sabine, the flag-ship, have moved up some two or three miles, to nearly apposite the

Brooklym, and Sabine, the flag-ship, have moved up some two or three miles, to hearly opposite the navy yard. Whether this movement was caused by that of the dry dock, remains to be seen it was certainly with the object of taking a more threatening attitude toward the navy yard.

The part these ships of war are to play in the grand drama remains to be seen. Except the two mentioned, the restrace tone remain still at their aid anchorage. One suidenly disappeared yester lay morning. Her desituation is not known Iney will probably attempt a diversion from Fort Prokens by firing upon the village of Warrington and the navy yard, which would both of them thus be shelled and set on fire

JEFF. DAYIS' FIRST LEVEE IN EIGHHOND.

"President" Davis' first levee at Richmond was given on Thursday. The Examiner says: "The citicens of Richmond, of all classes, congregated to the number of several thousands to pay their respects to the President, and to have the pleasure of shaking hands with him. There was no formal introduction or courtly display. Many of the citicens were acquanted with the distinguished man at the head of the Government, and they introduced those who were not acquainted with him. The bearing of the President and manner of reception were dignified and simple, so that the humblest as well as the highest felt at ease. There was, evidently, a heartfelt respect for President Davis, and a sense of gratification on witnessing this, the first public ceremony indicating Richmond as the seat of Government. It was interesting to see such a large assemblage of all classes, the rich, beautiful, and fashionable mingling with those in the humblest walks of life, and was illustrative of our institutions. Mrs. George Wythe Munford, in the absence of Mrs. Letcher, stood by the side of the President to introduce ladies JEFF. DAVIS' FIRST LEVEE IN RICHMOND. REBEL TROOPS ON THE MISSISSIPPI

The Cairo Obelesk, of May 31, says:
The rebel force at Randoith numbers, by the estimate of their own party on the ground, about 1,500. They have two thirty-two pounders and one large howitzer. The breastworks which they have erected are, we are assured, a mere ridge of mud and sand, insufficient to afford any rasistance to a cannon ball, or to afford the slightest protection to the forces behind them. The natural strength of this position renders it, however, a testion to the forces behind them. The natural strength of this position renders it, however, a difficult place to attack from the river.

Although the rebels represent that they have 1,500 men, several persons who have been ashore there aver that they cannot, from the appearance, believe there are more than three or four hundred, and there are well to he a divir, dranken set. and these are said to be a dirty, drunken set. The Arkansas troops lately stationed at the Missori and Arkansas State line, have removed to the Tennessee side of the river, and are at present about 600 strong, and stationed about a mile below Randolph. Andolph.

At Fort Harris there are said to be about 700 roops; they are lodged in a narrow shanty, about

There are some slight mud works there, and our informant, who was at the camp very recently, thicks that any descending force may expect a staggering blow at this point, for he saw numbers of staggering men in the camp.

At blomphis the street talk is that they have all they have a least where they all about 2 000, but no one can learn where they all are. The largest estimate that we hear from a scure in which we can place any reliance is 1,000, and this is deemed a large estimate. JAMES' RIFLED CARNON.

General James, the proprietor of the celebrated ided cannon, proposed two weeks since to take one or more of his one-hundred-pound shot and shell instruments, and go down the Potomac and silence all the batteries that could be discovered on the Potomac or Chesapeake Bay, but the pro-