OFFICE No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. THE DAILY PRESS, Mailed to subscribers our of the thity at the Dollars ER ANNON, FOUR DOLLARS FOR WIGHT MOSTER, BE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS-invariably in ad for the time ordered.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

ARS PER ANSUM, in selvance.

Maded to Subscribers out of the into at THREE DOL-

The Press

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1862. EVACUATION AND OCCUPATION OF NORFOLK.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN EXECUTING MILITARY PLANS

He Suggests that Communiting Officers Should

Cometimes "Take the desponsibility." ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS UPON NORFOLK. Cenerals Wool, Weber, and Mansfield

In the Field.

SKIRMISH AT TANNER'S CREEK. OCCUPATION OF THE ENEMY'S WORKS. SURRENDER OF THE CITY. INCIDENTS TRANSPIRING DURING THE INVESTMENT.

Proclamations of Grus. Wool and Vicie. SUNDAY IN NORFOLK. DESTRUCTION OF THE GOSPORT NAVY YARD. OCCUPATION OF PURTSHOUTH.

Arrival of our Fleet in Norfork Harbor. BLOWING UP OF THE MERRIMAC. RUMORS FROM THE SOUTH.

&c., &c. Mapacial correspondence of The Prest.]

Five Miles Pros Norvolk, Saturday, May 10-10 A. M. THE ADVANCE UPON NUMFOLK

As you are probably aware, no expedition, consisting of about ave thou-and men left Hampton Roads at about twelve o'clock last night, and landed, with considerable difficulty, at Ocean View, a point of land juring out into Lynnhaven Bay. The first men landed composed the company of Captain Phiness A. Davis, and are known as the "L' Richardson Light Battery, of intwell, Mass. These mer proceeded inland as far as it was prudent to go. and awited the arrival of the relief. The Twentieth Reimout, of New York, landed next, and mrehed is far as the point from which this is dater. The place here is called Half-way Cross Roads. Thenemy were drawn up in this vicinity, yesterday, in the of basile, with arilliery, awaiting our arrive but their more our approximently this morning. As believed that they have re-tired beyond Timer's creek, those miles from here, and that they will burn the bridge to prevent our geiling into Naviot

Sewell's Point is encuated, and it is said that Norfolk is also. Two prisoners have just sen taken in the woods. They belong to the Twenty nrth Virginia regiment. They say that they do not know anything concerning the movements of the coals. ummand of the advancing troops to this point, but me then Mansfield, his senior officer, has arrived hee and assumed command. He is now making Accommoissance in force towards lanuar's Ureck, whi a view of surprising the enemy and saving the bridge, but the smoke is stready rising from that direction and the bridge is now being descroyed.

them with two howitzers, but did no damage. Our troops were deployed as skirmishers, and gave them lley from their German rilles. The creek is too deep to ford, and the troups cave returned to Halfway Cross Roads. Gan Wool and staff have arrived, secompanied by Mr Secretary Chase, who has now the attractive sobriquet of the "fighting financial gentleman."

Gen. Wool has assumed the command, and our army will move ugon Norfolk by the old road, which is a long and techous one THE MARCH TO NORPOLE.

The troops are in line, the Touth New York leading off. In a short time they are marching down the dusty road, and little can be seen save the clouds of sand tossed up by their heels, and the glare of the blinding sun, redected from their accontrements and arms. Inc day is excessively warm, and many are dropping by the road shie, fainting, pressing their parched lips to the very tussocks of the swamps that line the road, endeavoring to seek a little moisture. Water is very scarce, each spring as it is found being emptied almost instantly, and the soldiers in their thirst ven resort to staguant pools and pouls. But on the go, in the higness spirits, anticipating the per-fect as brilliant victory.

After the 1-1th, comes the well behaved sturdy First Delaware, Colonel Amerews. Now the cavalry is up. Major Wool's body guard of mounted rifles, known & Major Dodge's tirst battalion, the long-looked for, have come at last. If we had had these this morning we might have saved the Tanner's creek bridge, and would have been at Norfolk new. But aias, I is the nest of day, and we have eight miles yet before us. The troopers dash shead of the infaniry, and take the lead of the line, surrounding and proteing their beloved general.

Now the brave Colonel Weiss, of no Twentieth New York, who has done all the hard work of the day, insists that his regiment is not wear, and that as they were the first to advance upon land, they have the right to be the first in Norfolk. He makes the request, and it is granted by the commanding general. "Who is that grotesquely dressed officer in com-mand of the New York Twentietn?" asked Mr. Chase of General Wool.

"It is Lieut. Col. Weiss," said the General. " No, sir," said Mr. Chase, " it is Colonel Weiss. He has earned the title and shall have it." HEAVY REDOUBTS-SUNSTROKE.

Five regiments are now in thee, and are moving up the road to Norfolk. It is an old road, a long road, a road that is commanded by redealts extending for a distance of five miles. The eddiers gay they will take it, hot as the weather is, and exhausted though they be by the long march. Two men of the Sixteenth Massachusetts are heard to shrick out, and drop by the road-ide. The surgeons gallop up and decide that they are sunstuck. They are carried to a shady spot in the woods, but it is impossible for them to recover. The whole road is strewed with claukets, knapsacks, overcouts, and everything that the troops can spare, in order that these who are weak may not be everburdened and may keep up with

CHEERING NEWS-ENTERING THE WORKS.

On they charge steadily for four long miles, when an orderly of the General's comes dusting down the road in a cloud of dust to meet us, and in a loud voice exclaims, "Cheer up, boys, you will sleep in Norfolk to night. The enemy's works are aban-doned and the city is evacuated." Off they go again at the double quick, the German Rides, 20th New York, taking the lead. The Germans are exultant, and, in broken tones, they strike up, "We'll hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree, glory Hallelujah. The Germans are fond of stoging, and the General will not suppress their exuberant spirits. In a half hour more, we are in sight of the enemy's immense entrenched camp, or barracks. We find them deserted. They are mounted with heavy guns, and comprise five bastions—each a mile in length. But, thank God, there is no one there to use the pieces. The cavalry make a dash at the entrance of the works and find that nothing ob.

space of some seventy or one hundred acres, in

hot shot, numerous magazines, and a large num-

and affording accommodations for at least five

which are standing numerous furnaces for heating

her of small dwellings, used, no doubt, as barracks,

thousand men. It is estimated that there are a

and informs us that we are now just four miles

In half an hour we met two Union citizens

from the city. We cannot see a spire, but hopefully

THE CITY TO BE SURRENDERED.

we push on.

hundred and fifty guns mounted here. A coutra-

structs their passage. They examine several of saluted with three times three by the people. the guns, find them spiked with ten-penny nails, GENERAL VIELE FIRED AT. draw the nails, bring them back, and report to the commanding general. In a few moments five regiments are within the breastworks. DESCRIPTION OF THE WORKS. These works are built in a peculiar manner, and are certainly admirable and very strong. In the first place, we have a ditch twelve feet wide, and well constructed. About two feet beyond the ledge of this the earthwork commoness. It is composed of sand, chiefly backed up by bundles of white oak saplings, firmly tied up and packed be-tween piles, which are driven in on both sides. wholesome advice. Behind this, earth is again thrown up, and sodded with grass. Within the fortifications there is a clear

INVESTMENT OF THE CITY-THE NAVY YARD IN FLANES. NORFOLK, May 10, 7 P. M .- The national troops re now marching around and investing the city. It is getting dark, and there seems to be a busy stir among the crowd at the Gosport navy yard. Gen. Viele has despatched a messenger to bring forward Col. Powell T. Wyman's Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment, for the purpose of throwing them across the river to occupy Portsmouth.

canal boats, schooners, barges, and other craft witness the raising of the first American flag over



a a problem.

mprovements at other points.....

line-of-patile soil-

Sketch of General Wool.

History of the Merrimac.

DRAUGET, AND SPEED.

gir al condition, and she drew 23 feet of water. She rated 4,000 tons burden. Her frame was of live cals, tilled in

solid, and canked 14 feet out from the kelson. Forward

the ship bau 10 live oak breast-hooks, fastened through

and through with copper under the water and iron above aft she had seven breast books.

as to be raised to the dark and lowered to its hand

nted four and alt.

The engine was of eight hundred horse-power, with a

Pleasure, enabling the vessel to be used with or without

her steem power. She rated as a forty-gun falsate, but could carry as much metal as a ninety-gun ship of the

old style. She carried twesty-four nine-inch shell-guns and fourteen eight inch shell-guns, with two pivot guns of six tons, each throwing one hundred-pound shells,

The Merrimac was first of the five to be completed.

being launched in 1856. She was soon after put in com-mission, and continued in service until April, 1861; her

last active service was in the Pacific Squadron. At the

time of the rebel attack on the Norfolk navy yard, sha

was lying there in ordinary, as a store and receiving ship. She was a ship of three thousand two handred toos

purden. When the navy yard was assided she was set the ference to letting her fall into the hands of the rebets

copper line and down through to her berth-deck, which,

with her spacious gun-docks, were also burned After the

rebels had got presession of the yard, they proceeded to

a vouch of war for their own purpose. Her hull was

cut down to within three feet of her water-work, and a bomb proof bouse built on her gun-deck. She was

then iron-plated, and her bow and stern steel-clad, with

a projecting angle of iron for the burpose of pieroing a

yessel. She had no marts, and there was nothing to be seen over her gun deck, with the exception of the pilot-

house and smoke-stack. The bomb-proof was three

inches thick, and made of wrought iron. Altogether she

ocked like a most formidable war-ship. But when her

and found inefficient. She was then additionally

strongthoned, until she was so heavy that she bade fair to

become unmanageable, and even to sink by her own weight. In a description published some two or three months ago, her armament was stated as consisting of

for 11-inch navy gans on each side, and two 100-pounder

Armstrong guns at the bow and stern. But no doubt

great changes were subsequently made in her armament. The Norfolk Day Book, several months ago, had an arti-

cle describing the attempt to convert the Merrimac into

an impregnable fron plated man-of-war as a failure. It

anthornies, stated that she was sunk and burned to n

Total....

PHILADELPHIA. TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1862. VOL. 5.-NO. 240.

very facility, and inform us that the city is evacua. | conveying their troops thisher. In a few moments | ted, at our mercy, and will be surrendered at once to us. The stars and suripes are brought to the front, the hand strikes up the "Star-Spangled Banner," followed by "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle," the troops cheering wildly, and ever and anon shouting Giory, Hallelajah! On hey go for a mile or two more, and before us we an see, in the dim distance, a few church spires and louge-tops, which we presume to indicate the city f Norfolk. On yet a little way, and the vanguard beerve a small white frame house, on the outskirts of the city, in front of which a man is vigorously waving a white flag, INTERVIEW WITH THE MAYOR AND COUNCILS.

An orderly is at once despatched to know the meaning of it. He returns to the commanding general with word that the Mayor, and a committee of Councils, are present in the house, and are anxious to sign terms for the unconditional sucreuder of the city to the national forces. The head of the line is moved up to the house. Here we Observe two or three miserable backs, with toan and horribly groomed horses, standing in front of the door. General Wool and staff, with Scoretary Chase, dismount. They are so covered with dust, that their best friends would fail to recognize them. Gen. Wool wears his well-known polished eather cap—the one which he has worn through so many victorious battles. He is conducted into the house, a company of soldiers enter, the Mayor and committee of Councils rise and bow. The bow is returned, and a general introduction takes plane. The Mayor simply remarked to the General that he had come by direction of the City Councils of Norfolk, and also by the advice of Major General Huger, to offer a free and unconditional surrender to the national troops, provided, simply, that the commanding general of the Federal troops would guaranty the said citizens in their rights, privileges, and immunities, among works would be the protection of life, property, and personal liberty. He presented a short paper from Major General Huger, staring that the city had been evacuated by the Confederate forces, and that no opposition wherever would be offered to the entrance and possession of the city by the United States troops. He then handed to General Wool the keys of the custom

house, post effice, and city juil, as directed by the Agreements were signed between General Wool and the Mayor, that every one should be protected, as bad been stipulated. General Wool said that it was no part of the design of the General Government, in crushing out this unhappy rebellion, to injure either the lives or property of any of its erring children; but simply to restore the United States property to its

legitimate owners, and to restore peace and har-

mony throughout the land, and to assure protection to every citizen who should return to his allegience. This was very satisfactory, and the Mayor declared the city surrendered to the United States THE PARTY PROCEED TO THE CITY HALL. His Honor W. W. Lamb, Mayor, then handed the general and staff to seats in the hacks, and the whole party drove up Church street to the City Hall, accompanied only by General Wool's body-guard of mounted men. Mr. T. R. Davis, special ent, and Mr. L. W. Wallazz, were the first Northern men to enter the city, being nearly half a mile ahead of the carriages. They were met by

crowds of contrabands, who laughed and gridned.

make of it, but passed us by, anxious to behold the handsomely uniformed cavalry, with their bright sabres gleaming in the sunlight. The inhabitants seemed to be much frightened ong the route. All the doors were boited and families generally had retired to upper stories, and the women leaned out of the windows with their children in their arms, to behold the entry of the national forces. Suddenly a man camo running down the street post-haste, and inquired if the "d-d Yonkees was a comin," and said further, "Is we bagged or is we not?" But few insules eight hundred yards of the property of the pro improod with was not a man who did not seem sity of stracty obeying ate importance and neces-

> seemed to govern the people of Norfolk with "pab At last the City Hall is reached. The officers are handed from the backs into the main gateway of the hall, and thence to a large room in the second story. The people push up the stairway after the officers. The Mayor assures the Conoral that no harm or obstruction whatever shall be witnessed. He turns suddenly to the people and quietly requests them to leave the premises, (which they do at once,) giving as a reason that he has some pri-

and gentle as his name predicates, ub. Mill

vate business yet to transact with the general. After a short conference, General Wool publishes the following proclamation: PROCLAMATION. PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, May 10th, 1862.

The city of Novfolk having been corresponded to the Government of the United States military possession of the same is taken, in behalf of the National devotument, by Major General John E. Wool.

Briganier General Viole is appointed Military Governor for the time being, the will not that all cultisus are carefully protected in all their rights and civil privileges, taking the utanet care to preserve order, and to see that

taking the utmost care to preserve order, and to see that of the utmost care to preserve order, and to see that no soldier be permitted to enter the city except by his croser, or by the written permission of the community officer of his brigate or regiment, and he will puttis summarily any american soldier who shall trapped upon the rights of the imabitants.

JUNES B. WULL, Major General. The general then returns to the back, and rides out to the head of his column, having appointed Brigadier General Viele Military doverhor of the city. He then gives directions to the commanders of brigades for the proper occupation of the city. General Viele sets to work at once, and prepares for his arduous and responsible duties.

His first public act is to issue the following procla-PROCLAMATION.

Nonvolk, Va., May 10. 1882.—The occupation of the cities of Norfolk and forteamenth is for the purpose of the protection of the public protects and the man tenance of the public laws of the United States. Private avocations and domestic quiet will not be distribed, but violations of order and disressect to the Government will obtain the worldweed by the immediate arrest of the offenders.

These who have left their homes under the auticipation of any acts of vandalism may be assured that the divortion ment allows no man the honor of serving in its arones who forgets the duties of a citizen in discharging those who forgets the duties of a citizen in discharging these freed with. The sale of liquor is prohiuted.

The office of the Military Governor and Provost Marshal are at the Custem House.

shal are at the Custom Rouse.
EGBERT L. VIELE. Some five thousand or more of the populace are now assembled around the City Hall. It is a motley crowd, composed of white men, white women, white children, negroes of all classes, ages, and shades of color, half-breeds, and hosts of small picaninnies. The Mayor observes that they are very much excited, and evidently desirous of knowing what has been done. He steps forward and speaks to the people.

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS. He tells them that the Confederates have evacuated the city; that Major General Hager has advised them to surrender to the national forces; that they have been left without any protection whatever; he tells them that their port is blockaded and their business crippled, and that all seems to him chaos and dissatisfaction. The national forces had ap-Preceded, and virtually taken possessing of the virg. He had met their commanding general at the outskirts of the town, and was most cordially received by Gen. Wool, who had acted in the most gentlemanly, kind, and soldierlike manner towards him and the Committee of Councils. A treaty had been made between the civil and national officers to the effect that the city should be delivered over to the charge of the latter. Gen. Wool had promised protection to the people, and issued a fair and honorable proclamation, setting forth the designs of the Government, and declaring that everybody would be allowed to carry on their business as usual, with all the rights and privileges due to quict and peaceabiding citizens. In conclusion, Mayor Lamb, with tears streaming from his eyes, romarked that he had done all that he could for his beloved native city, in this her hour of trial. He hoped that what he had done would be acceptable to the people. He thought he had done what was right. The Mayor was frequently interrupted with applause, and at the conclusion of his remarks was

Claneral Viele then came forward to a secondstory window, and looked down upon the populace. discharged a pistol, aimed apparently at his head. The man, however, afterwards came up and apologized for what he had done, saying that he meant no harm, did not sim the pistol at the general, and that it was not loaded with ball. He was one of Mayor Lamb's policemen, and had only discharged the weapon in a moment of enthusiastic excitement General Visle dismissed him with some good and

It seems but a few moments, when fiames are seen bursting from a score or more of steamers, driving up the road towards us. They offer us which the rebels have taken to the opposite shore in the city of Norfolk since the rebellion broke

everything in the harbor is in a sheet of flame. The splendid steamers William Selden, Cayuga, Pilot Boy. Calypso, and many others whose names I could not obtain, were burning to the water's edge. Now and then a hulk goes down, sending an immense volume of steam up from the bubbling sorface. We must be quick, or we will not even have a ferry-boat of any kind to convey our troops to

Portsmouth. Here is a quandary. But the hardy senmen of the Union Coast guard quickly main a barge, and hastening to the river, seize a small flat steam ferry-boat, and bring it to the wharf, apparenity unobserved by the rebels on the other side. Unfortunately, however, it will not bear more than one hundred men. Col. Wyman is on the stert, and in a few moments the boat is leaded. A Yankee engineer is put to work, and a soldier vo-Unlesis as pilot. She moves off quietly for the Portsmouth wharf; but just as she starts the flemes burst for h from the buildings in the Gosport navy yard, and the town of Gospore is soon a mass of fire. The navy yard is destroyed, and even the ecessionists say that it is barbarous

THE CREW OF THE FERRY BOAT LANDED. The two fron clad gunboats which the rebels had constructed are set on fire, but their decks only eing of wood, but little damage is done them. The ferry boat moves seroes the Elizabeth river, and one hundred brave men of the good old Bay State are landed at the Portsmouth wharf. They are received with friendly demonstrations by many ladies and gentlemen-one of the ladies bearing an American flag. They little expected this, in view of the destruction going forward.

They proceed to invest the town, and are soon re-

inforced to the extent of a battalion. Soon again a whole regiment is over. They move on. The rebels flee, taking with them all the rolling stock of the Petersbuig Railroad every car and every truck. Our troops move down the west bank of the river, and take possession of the palatial United States Marine Hospital, in which there are quite a number of sick and wounded rebels. No indignity is offered them. The surgeons of the regiments take the places of the rebel physicians, who have deserted their post at a time when most needed. Forward they go to the outskirts of the town, and thence to the fields, and, in the skirtings of woods, watch for the enemy. Weary and worn, some of them drop asleep, unconsciously, at their posts. Fortunately, no rebels are near. They have all stunk away in shame at their last act of vandatism.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE THE CITY. But we must hie to the city with our little ferryboat, lest the flames that envelope the vessels on the river prove contagious, and we less our only transport. And now comes the last scene to this flory drama. A canal boat all on fire is moving down with the tide, with its rudder strapped so as to make it bear directly to the city wharves, the design of the rebels being evidently to destroy the city, which they were compelled to abandon this morning The boat, almost as correctly as if managed by a helmsman, bumps against the main wharf; and but for the trompticude of the contrabands in bringing a few unwieldy, old-fashioned hand-orgines to the soene, a fearful conflagration might have ensued. The fire is speedily extinguished, and the boat chaved out of the dock. It doats down the current a short distance, then sinks to rise no more Now the flames at the navy yard are dying away and we can see that the large ship-house and drydock are unharmed.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS. and laughed again, and could not tell what to We turn from the terrible scene to look out for B place where we may get some refreshments and rest our weary limbs. We seek what was once the finest hotel in the city-the "Atlantic." General Viele is there before us, and has secured his rooms, There is but little in doing this. The laudlord positively assures us that upon this day he had determined to close his establishment, having but three boarders besides the members of his own enter our names on the register after a lengthy list sailers on the Merrimae. It is supposed that these of C. S. A. officers, who had occupied, perhaps last right, the very beds that we were to be favored

THE BILL OF FARE. After bath, we entered the dining saloon to obgave us a horrible-looking red concestion of herbs, -if weeds may sank botanically as herbs.—that was positively revolting to all our presenceived ideas of pulatableness. We forthwith exclaimed that we had made a mistake, and intended to have called for coffee. While chuckling over this bulliant inge of diplomacy, the coffee came in on a steam. even worker we found upon analysis that it was dirry water brewede ton-being little else than is in a beaming way to let. The landlord helped which was very nice, and capped ace of brefstonk

reast chicken. "Have you any salt?" asked General Vis. "We have some, sir, but we seldom place it up the table. It is very scarce, and only pounded

rock sait at that." This, of course, reduced the General to the nesessity of being culmly philosophical. We made the best of our meal, nevertheless, and after a turn around through the streets retired to our conches. TWO STEAMERS COMING UP-WHAT ARE THEY? Sunday Morning, May 11, 9 A. M. - The city is quiet in every part, and the provost guard performing its duty well. A number of citizens are walking down to the wharf, and we follow them. Soon a great hue and cry is raised that a steamer is coming up the river. This, of course, causes the assemblage of speculative groups. The Secessionists express the opinion that Commodoro Tatnall, in command of the Merrimac, finding it impossible to go up James river, has followed the instructions of the Confederate Government, and blown her up. They can all distinctly remember hearing this morning early a terrible explosion. All rush to the wherf. They see a little, insignificant wisp of a vessel approaching under full steam. It appears to be a round, sheet iron, flusting infernal machine or buoy. But the soldiers maintain that they can see the stars and stripes floating from its staff. And now another little vessel is seen coming up behind. The soldiers are asked by the citizens if they can

tell what craft it is. "That?" says a sergeant of cavalry, "why, I should think you would all know it-that is the Yankeecheesa bax-the little Monitor ! and the one behird her is the little Naugatuck, with her terrible gun that frightened off the Merrimac the other day.' Up comes the Monitor closer and closer, until she reaches a large floating sheet-irox buoy, anchored in the stream, no doubt to mark the channel. Lieut. Jeffers, who is in command of the Monitor, and ever on the alert for danger, steams cautiously up to the buoy, and examines it carefully. In an instant a sailor jumps upon it, winking, lest it should prove an internal machine. He opens the sliding-valve, disappears, head and all, within, makes a full exanination, jumps out, and reports all correct to commanding officer. The Monitor comes to anchor, and her sailors come up on deck, mount the turret, and give a glorious three times three for the occupation of Norfolk. The crew of the Stevens

battery quickly follow suit. OUR FLEET ASCENDING THE RIVER. But here seems to be a vast fleet ascending the river. Here is the Seminole steaming shead. She has a trusty pilot, for he directs her course around piles that are driven in the bottom of the river like a chevaux de fri c. She enters the harbor and anchors in front of the city. She is followed by the Susquehanna, Dacotah, San Jacinto and Flag. And now we see a large lead-colored steamer called the Baltimore coming up the stream. The sailors have dubbed her the Jumper as she was intended to run up on the Merrimae for the purpose of sinking her. The Daltimore has on board many distinguished persons-the President, Secretary Chase, Secretary Stanton, Assistant Secretary Tucker, Major General Wool, Commodora Goldsborough

Captain Case, and many others. THE PRESIDENT AND CARINET VISIT THE PRINCE-PAL POINTS OF INTEREST. Major General Wool is conveyed to the shore for the purpose of holding a conference with General Viele concerning the occupation of the city by the troops. Commodore Goldsborough is taken to the sloop-of-war Susquehanna, which he makes his flag-ship temporarily. The Baltimore then steams around by the President and Cabinet, and various points of interest are visited along the river. Fort Norfolk is first approached. This is a fine fort, well mounted, and loft in perfect condition by the rekels. The Tenth New York State Volunteers. National Zouaves, Colonel Bendix, are assigned to duty here. The American flag now waves over the structure. The batteries at Lambert's Point, Boust's Point, Washington Point, and Craney Island come in their turn. The latter is pronounced a superior position by com petent officers, well mounted with heavy guns, and apparently designed by an able engineer. Last comes the battery at Sewell's Point, which is visited and found to contain nineteen heavy guns mounted, very strong in construction, and contains a sert of casemate protection from our shells. After visiting these batteries, the Baltimore returned to Fortress Monroe. Your correspondent steps from the Baltimore to the George Washington, an old Philadelphia boat, commanded by Capt. Ingram. She is loaded with quartermaster and commissary stores.

THE ARRIVAL AT NORFOLK-RAISING OF THE AMERICAN FLAG. Landing at the wharf about 10 o'clock, I haston to the custom house, but yesterday the headquarters of Major General Huger, now the headquarters of General Viele, the military governor of the city. The general is down upon the pavement with the troops, who were drawn up in line to

and is the first transport cleared for Norfolk harbor

since the American flag has been raised over it.

out. The flag to be raised is the standard f the New York Tenth Regiment. thrown to the breeze and waved by Zonave in full uniform on the Custom House Major Dodge, commanding the mounted pairol. & gallant and experienced officer, addresses his troops briefly, as follows:

"Soldiers, let us improve the present opportunity to give a hearty three-times-three for the glorious stars and stripes." It is needless to say that the cheers were given with a will.

THE UNION SENTIMENT REVIVING. About noon I visited the office of the military governor in the custom house, and found that the lacies of Portsmouth, (God bless them!) who were still true to the Union, had presented him with two beautiful bouquets, whose fragrance had scented the whole room.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS. I learn that the sailing master of the i and a liquidoant of artillery have been arrested, in full uniform, by the provest guard. They were at once pronounced prisoners of war, to await the orders of the Government. PROVOST MARSHAL OF NORFOLK.

At the request of the correspondents of the pub press, tien. Viele has graciously determined to appoint Capt. Phiness A. Davis, commanding the Richardson Light Battery of Lowell, Mass., provest marchal of the city of Norfotk. Captain Davis was for many mouths the efficient and officerlike provest marchat at Old Point, and he will, no doubt, in his new position, prove as acceptable both to citizens and soldiers. A BRAVE AND USBFUL MAN.

We would be recusent to our duty if we did not cotice in this connection the valuable services performed by Mr. A. Airsworth, one of the superin endents of Government laborers at Forwess M.) a roe, in making a temporary bridge of canal boats, and otherwise assisting in landing the troops for this expedition with a rapidity really surprising upon a barren beach, and the boisterous Lynn Haven Bay.

Norfolk, Va., May 11, 3 P. M. REPORTS FROM REBELDOM.

The recent fouthern papers which we were per nitted to look over in the office of the Norfolk Day Book, contain no news of any importance except as account of the recent battle at Williamsburg, at which place, of course, the rebels, as usual, claim a viotory, although they acknowledge an immensu loss of officers and men, and among them, Major General S. S. Anderson, who was of South Carolina, and was killed upon the battle field. This is no doubt the general supposed to be, and reported es the rebel General Ricketts in our accounts of the battle. Brig. Gen. Early of Va., was soverely wounded. The 5th and 6th North Carelina regiments, the Petersburg Express acknowledges, were almost annihilated, only 75 reporting themselves at the camp after the battle. From all uccoults in the rebel papers, this must have been a serious blow to them, notwithstanding they claim a victory, upon what grounds, however, it is difficult to ascertain.

From the James river we have no reports in the rebel newspapers, but Secessionists here in Norfolk say that the Galena ascended that "muidy stream" and took all the batteries up to Sundy Point, where she was "hard aground," with her consolis, the guidoats Port Royal and Arcostock, endeavoring to haul her off. In view of the blowing up of the Merrimac this morning, Commodore borough has ordered the Menitor and battery E A Sievens to proceed up the James river, for the purpose of co-operating with the Galena. They sail to-night.

THE CASE OF THE MERRIMAC. last night was really the iron-clad monster Merrimac, alias the Virginia Sailors report having seen the bodies of two men floating in the water, dressed family, and having 200 rooms at his disposal. We in the uniform of seamen, whom they supposed were men were in irons, and blown up with the rebel monstrosity. This agrees with the story very ourrent here among Secessionists, to the effect that a number of enlisted seamen on board the Merrimac had expressed their disapprobation of again engatain suppor. We called for a oup of ten, but they | git gite Monitor in close action. The cruel Tatnall, who was in command, swore that if any man refused to fight and the ship should be worsted, she should be blown up, and they should circulate the air as would her moustrous timbers. It is now time for your correspondent to leave, with his bustily prepared communication, for Old Point, in order to make the Ballinore best, upon which he hopes to obtain a night's repose, as he has trudged on foot many miles through the dust and swamps, with a broiling sun, through the counter of Princess Anne and Norfolk, without having

closed his eyes for sleep for a period of 72 hours.

More Anon.

found a place which had been prepared with considerable care for a battle-field. The trees and bushes had been felled and rifle pits built, and easly in the morning it was ascertrined that several guns were placed in position. At this point some recruits of the Forty-first Vicginia regiment were captured. They reported that Sewill's Point had been abandoned on the preceding night by four companies which had garrisoned the place A negro was also captured at this place, who stated

that it was the intention of the rebels to destroy the bridge over Tanner's creek, and then evacuate Norfolk. Part of Max Wabar's regiment was pushed forward on the road to the bridge, and the enemy was found, at about moon, posted on the opposite side of Tanner's creek, with three guns.
The bridge had been set on fire, and was still burning at that time. Some six or eight shots were fired without effect, and our men, being out of musket range, did not

reply, the creek being about a quarter of a mile wide. Our force was withdrawn, and started on another road, considerably longer, and reported to be defended by a Strong battery.
Not the slightest opposition was made, and the fortifiations, which were a mile and a half from Norfolk, were

Gen. Viele immediately appointed Mr. Z. R. Davis his military secretary. The very first parties who entered the city were four ewspuper correspondents. Gen. Wool returned to his camp outside of the city, and

will probably reach Fortress Monroe to-night.

After the departure of Gen. Wool several thousa mesons assembled near the City Hall to hear a specch from the Mayor. He seemed to be very popular. He said in substance that in his negotiations with God Wool he had received a pledge for the protection of pri rate property and the safe continuance of all private Numbers of Union flags are flying in Portsmouth which place is occupied by the Sixteenth Massachusett

Regiment. Gen. Victo has established his headquarters in the Cuson House, formerly occupied by Gen. Huger. The national flag was raised for the first time at D clook this morning, saluted by the guards, and enthusinstically cheered. The Monitor and Naugatuck have just arrived, and a number of other vessels of the fleet are arriving up. The night passed very quietly. At present every thing is perfectly tranquil, order ntirely restored, and all the public property is occupied.

The first national flag raised in Norfolk was the regnental colors of the Tenth New York regiment being

General Wool and Commodore Goldsborough have just arrived in the Baltimore,
General Viele transacts an immense p mount of husiness. The policy of the authorities is to allow everything to go on with as little interruption as pessible. A general eling of confidence seems to prevail, and the Union sentiment begins to show itself.

Fifty-two guns were found at Crancy Island, this norning, by Capt. Case, the fleet captain, who landed on the persege of the fleet up the river. The naval vessels bere are the Susquehanna, Flag, Seminolo, San Jacinto.

The Gosport Navy Yard Burned-The Public Property Destroyed. The Gosport Navy Yard and public property were burned by the enemy to-day, together with most of the steemboats and other vessels in Elizabeth river. The conflagration afforded a brilliant spectacle, which The people are in a state of great excitement. A strong police force is on duty to-night, and it is hoped that no

fount Vernon, Dacotah, Monitor, and Naugstuck.

violence will be committed.

Confidence in the Government will, doubtless, be soon re-catablished. NORFOLK, Sunday Morning.—The Navy Yard has been completely destroyed, together with a large number f steamers and other vessels.

The Destruction of the Merrimac. FORTRESS MONROR, May 11 .- At four o'clock this morning a bright light was observed from Fortress Monroe, in the direction of Oraney Island, which was supposed, at first, to be a signal of some description from the steamer Merrimac.

Precisely at 43; o'clock an explosion took piace, which

ide the earth and water tremble for miles around In the midst of the bright flames which shot up through the distant blaze, the timbers and iron of a mouster stea mer could be seen flying through the sir, and no donot was entertained that the veritable Merrimac had consed

Fing Officer Goldsborough, on receiving this report, ordered two armed naval tuge, the Zouave and Dragoon, to proceed towards tiraney Island to make a reconnoi-Immediately after they had turned the Point, the Monitor and R. A. Stevens steamed up in the same direction, followed by the San Jacinto, Surquehanus, Mount Ver-

It was a most beautiful sight, and attracted throngs of spectators along the whole line of Old Point. Some were dispersed to discredit the approximentant that the Merrimac had been destroyed, and as they cassed up towards Craney Island the excitement became intense. In the pientiple two flighouts were seen coming in toward Fortress Monroe atfull speed, each apparently enlesvering to outrun the other, and when nearing th wharl the radiant countenance of Captain Case, of the

himnesots, gave assurance that the news they brought was of the most gratifying character. The report was true. He had met parts of the floating wreck, and all the earthworks of the openy appeared to be abandoned, though the telef fing was still flying. Licus, Sciffnige, from the Dragoon, had landed with as armed crew, and taken down the robel flag, substituting the biars and Stripes, and the hearty cheering of the Ceptain Case immediately reported the fact to the

President and the Secretary of War, who received the confirmation of the report of the picket boats with great entistaction. At the request of the President, Uaplain Case immediately proceeded to Uraney Island to ascertain if the works were evacuated, in company with the freet, which was then advancing.

Your correspondent, with Mr. Farrall, of the New York Heraid, and the paymester of the gallant little Zousve, Capt. Phillips, which figured so nobly in the fight with the Mertimec on her first appearance, were courtequely invited to accompany him on the expadi-

They were soon on the way, and in a short time over took and passed all the vessels of war that had started in advance of us except the Monitor and Nangatusk, which were rouning shead on their way to Norfolk, hav ing pursed by Sewell's Point and Crancy Island. As we heared (raney Island we found this immens fortress apparently abandoned, though three rebal flags were flosting from yery tali flag-stuffs at different parts

Captain Case, when within half a mile of the shore ordered a shot to be fired to test the fact of the evacuation. The only sign of life that the shell produced, was the appearance of two negro men on the shore.

A boat was immediately ordered off, and through the courtesy of the commander, I participated in the honor or lowering the rebel emblem, substituting the pride of

Com. Case was the first loyal man that pressed his foot thought of torpedo or infernal machines, the gallant conmandant rushed to the flag-staff, and the halliards being is over order, the old flag was soon given to the breeze. sections, constructed with the best engineering skill, and of most somerable workmanship.

They were left in admirable condition, as were also the extensive barracks which had accommodated during

the winter a garrison of over 2 000 men. There were supplies of anununition in the sheds near each of the forty heavy guns mounted in different parts On the main front of the Island commanding the ap-Diraches to the river chapital the works were commuted Nine of these casemetes were finished, in each of which were nine or ten-inch guns, principally Dahlgrens, and the work of erecting five more was in pro-

grees at the time of the evacuation, in one of which a gun The fort, at the head of the island, called the Citadel, was not casemated, but mounted with five heavy gone. The whole number of guns mounted was 39, of which two were Parrotts and a number of rifled Dahlgrens. Also about six gans in the works that had not yet After spending an hour on the island, we proceeded Lamediately at the upper part of the island was found

a mass of blackened wreck. floating on the water, some of it proceeding from the sunken portions of vessels. We had also passed large quantities of floating timber on our way up, all of which had been torn and reduced to From the men found on the Island, we ascertained that

the herrinac had laid, during Saturd and the at Agmenta were a mile below see position as which the tributered. During the night, however, she had been brought back from shore.

Her edicers and order were all landed on the Island, and a slow match applied to her magazines.

She was reduced to fragments by the time the crew The Bear adjoining country on the maintain, about 8 o'clock in the morning, to the number of over 230. They

said they were on their way to Norfolk. The Norfolk Navy Yard.

The Occupation of Norfolk.

BAL MORE, May 12.—The Old Point boat has arrived, bringing 1.— following details of events at Norfolk:

RORFOLK, L., 10.—6 o'clock P. M.—Gen. Wool has just entered the classification of the City Government. The last of the ribel frough lits this morning, and the city was left by Gen. Huger in woo of the Mayor, w. W. Lemb, and a committee of the City Government. The last of the ribel frough lits this morning, and the city was left by Gen. Huger in woo of the Mayor, as the representative of the civil power, on the approach of our troops.

The Norfolk navy Yard.

The Norfolk navy yard was one of the cidest and largest navial depots in the cruncy, at the time of its standenment, on the 20th of April, 1861; it was about tree founds of a mile long and our-tourth wide, being the tar and oxfoliable yard in the possession of the United States. There was connected the ribel frough lits in a fay dock of grannte, like the Charlestown dry develing huges for officers, and storely diggs of Yarivillians. There was connected the representative of the civil power, on the approach of our troops.

The Norfolk navy yard was one of the class and largest navial depots in the cruncy, at the time of its stored from the cruncy, at the time of its stored from the cruncy, at the time of its stored from the cruncy, at the time of its stored from the cruncy, at the time of its stored from the cruncy, at the time of its stored from the cruncy, and the Charlestown dry in its any available yard in the cruncy, at the cruncy, at the time of a mile long and our-tourth wide, being the tree for officers and valuable yard in the cruncy, at the time of a time for the cruncy, at the Charlestown dry in it a gry dock of grannte, like the Charlestown dry in it a gry dock of grannte, like the Charlestown dry in it a gry dock of grannte, like the Charlestown dry in it a gry dock of grannte, like the Charlestown dry in it a gry dock of grannte, like the Charlestown dry in it a gry dock of grannte, like the Charlestown dry in it a promise of General Wool that private property should here rected. During the march on Norfolk, three regiments also always camps were found deserted, apparently only a day or two since.

General Weber's regiment, New York Twentieth, was advanced in the landing to reconnoitre, and some six miles from the banch, at the Halfway house, so called, found a piece which had been prepared with considered.

There were also lying at the navy yard at the time the hew steem frights Mirrimae, earlying forty gues, and worth, when fully a unipsed twelve hundred thousand hollers. (\$1,200,000); the sloop-of-war Plymouch, of wenty-two gues; and the brig Doiphin, carrying four limit. These were all thirient and valuable vessels. The pattern of the hierina was not on board, but the wasin teafiness to be taken out from the yard. The armanents of it e terms nown and Dolphin were on board, and they only awaised their officers and crows to be reary forts. The Plymouth was nearly really for sea. The hid hipst-thotham Pennsylvacia was in commission there as receiving ship, and the ship-of-the-line Delaward of eighty-hour guns, and Columbus, of eighty guns, and Revitan, of fifty guns, were lying in ordinary at the yard. The uniquisited ship-of-the-line New York was also tying on the stocks in one of the ship house. The sloop-of-war cumberland, carrying twenty-four guns, was at that time the flag-ship of Capt. Pendrast, in command of the Home syndrom, and was record attreast one of the shorts with her fallannessent and crew on board, and in a position to corresped completely the cities of Notfolk and Forsameth. NUMBER OF SHIPS IN THE YARD.

Not the slightest opposition was made, and the fortige cations, which were a mile and a half from Norfolk; were found to have been evacuated after spiking the guns. They were extensive works, and finely constructed. We arrived at Norfolk, after a tiresome march, at five of clock, without firing a gun, and found that the whole robet force had departed, the last of them having left this morning.

Mayer Lamb, with a committee of the city Government, having been authorized for the purpose, met Gen. Wool with a flag of truce at the city limits, and, after a brief consultation, the city was surrendered to the United States forces.

Gen. Wool then proceeded to the City Hall, in company with the Mayor, followed by a large crowd, where he issued a proclamation.

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THE FIRST ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE YARD. A Capt. McCauley was the officer in charge of the yard at the time of the abandanment to the rabels. Swing the state of public opinion sames the Government, and the state of problem of affairs at the yard, there seemed to white time of the abandonment to the remeat. Seeing the state of public opinion against the Government, and the amprotected state of affairs at the yard, there seemed to be no course left to the Union navel authorities at Norfolk but to destroy all the property belonging to the Government at that dupot, in order to put votil its fulling inta the hands of the rebels. Accordingly the work of demolihion was commenced, and the immense works which cost the Union to much to erect were de troje of or set ou fro.

In the first piace an attempt was made to mutilate the guns in the yaid by knocking off the trunnions. For this purpose one buncred men were detailed from the Cumberland, under the commond of Lieut. John H. Russell, but though they worked for an hour, playing trip-hammer with eighteen pound sledges upon the Daulgren guns, they resisted all their efforts; and such was the surelyth and temedity of the menal that they did not succeed in breaking a single trunnion. Many of the old guns, lowever, were destroyed. The duty of mining and browing up the dry dock was given in charge to beptain the buildings. Commander Rodgers, and Captain Wright, of the engineers, volunteered to destroy the dock, and Commanders Alden and Sauda were directed to provide for the destruction of the ship houses, barracks, &c. Lieut. Henry A. Wise was ordered to lay trains upon the for the destruction of the ship houses, barracks, &c Lieut. Henry A. Wise was ordered to lay trains upon the Licut. Henry A. w use was ordered as lay trains appearing ships, and first them at a given signal, and perform that cuty in the most thorough and effectual manner.

At about two o'clock all was reported to be ready, and the troops, marines, sulors and others at the yard were taken on bears the Pawnee and Cumberland, itselfing on thore only as many as were required to set the fired. The abore only as many as were required to set the fired. The Pawnee then left the wharf, and at four o'clock on Sunday morning, April 21, took the Cumberland in tow, and stood down the harbor. At twenty minutes past four o'clock the concerted sign al was given by a rocket from the Pawnee, the torch was sphiled simultaneously at many control and in a few minutes the abig and indicates. housed on the Custom House. The regiment has just started for Fort Norfolk, which it will garrison for the the l'awrice, the folich was applied simultaneously at the purposities, and in a few minutes the ships and buildings in the yard were wrapped in flames. The parties left on shore to apply the matches all succeeded in making their except commander Rodgers and Captain Wright, who failed to reach the locats left to bring them off, and were exrested in the morning at Norfolk and devaited by the rebels as prisoners of war. The officers and men in the boats pulled down the harbor in the light of the conflagration, which was alluminating the counter and the Lay for miles around, overtock the l'awrec at Craney Valend, and were taken ou hoard Island, and were taken on board. THE ATTEMPTED DESTRUCTION OF THE YARD UN-SUCCESSFUL.

A singular fatality seems to have attended this mad attempt to destroy the public property, which confined its operation principally to the vessels, which before the scuttling; could castly have been saved, white tha drydock, the machine shops, smithts shops, and sheds, carpenters' shops and sheds, timber sheds, ordnance building and foundries, sawmill, provision house, spar house, took, previsions, dwellings of the commandant and other officers, and, in fact, all the buildings in the yard, except the ship houses, marine barracks, riggers' loft, sail loft, and ordnance loft remain unin-ured, and have been ever since in the use and possession of the rovels. Indeed, they immediately took possession of all the buildings and machinery, and had used them for all the burrowses of a navy yard, employing them in the manufacture of arms, that, and shell, in building gumbasts and iron-claiding vessels-of-war. The gums were mounted on batteries along the Elizabeth river, and distributed among the various lordings that the second of t

BETIMATED VALUE OF THE PROPERTY WILICE PELL OUR WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE. INTO REBEL MANDS. Navy yard proper; containing 60 acres.

St. Helens, containing 60 acres.

Naval Hospital: containing 100 acres.

Fort Novicity, containing 6 acres.

Total#4.477.196 ESTIMATED WORTH OF VESSELS PARTIALLY DE-Ensy it is to get Lost. 10,000 5,000 1,000 [Coffeepondence of The Press.]

this time remained near the Lunding, moved forward, and our tents were struck, and the party with which I am domesticated start-d for a new camping ground. The . \$332,900 n arch of an army is. I suppose, no great mutter to most people, but to me it was a novelty, and, therefore, full of Brevet Major General John R. Wool was been at Nowinterest. Immediately after breakfast the work of packourgh, New York, in 1786, and his immediate ancestors rg and loading the temus commenced, and, notwithwere distinguished as patriots in the Revolution. In the standing the prospostications of the laxity sugarious. spring of 1812 be obtained an appointment as captain in who thought there could be no hurry, we stanted off by he United States infantry on the recommendation of nine o'clock. I followed some distance in the rear with Governor Clinton, of New York. On the 13th of the en the train excort, to see what in the world could be the necessity for a mounted eacort for a train of wagons. I uling October, being senier captain, he took command of three companies which had been ordered to tou difficult soon tound out. A wagon, loaded with five hales of hay, was tipped over on its side while crossing a brook. A dotask of carrying the Heights of Queenstown. His troops having been landed some distance from the Heights zen men aprang off their horses, and, lifting it up by ipon a plateau, were attacked by the British, who, min force, set it on its wheels again. Supplies there had however, were repulsed. In this action the vonne offieen no escort. It would have taken an hour to unload er distinguished hunself, but aid not escape uninjuied, t and set it up again. After all, we may laugh as much wing anot through both thighs. Suffering from is we choose at the apparently-cumbersome way in which wound, he neverthdess led his men up the military men are in the habit of using things, but it is as heights, being the only officer who was not placed hors true now as it eyer was that those who have done a thing de combot. The curmy were driven from their position, once know better how to do it the second time. The road and Wool was rewarded by promotion to a majuralty travelled by an army is not a path of flowers. The wa-His ability and valor distinguished themselves no less at gons are heavily loaded, and they have to go over the roads after other heavy loads have passed over them and Beckmantown and Plattsburg, for which he was made ieutenant colunch. In 1821 ha was appointed one of the cut them up, and they cannot very well have too inspector generals of the army, and in 1832 nudertook a nuch belp. All along the roads we passed rains, ission to Europe, to collect information upon military and cavalry, and artitlery, and intentry. Wo had not an undistuched route for ten rule at any mis than cience. He was received with favor by various Europear potentates, and, with the King of Belsium, reviewed Frequently the road was literally blocked with teams one hundred thousand troops prior to the siege of Chasse, and horses. Broadway never saw a greater jam. What at which he was present.

He was appointed Brigadier General 25th June, 1841, an enermously expensive machine any army is! Every train must have a wagonmaster; every wagon filmone commanded the central division of the army, and united with General Taylor in February, 1847, and was bento three drivers : every team consists of six mules or four herres; all these actuals must transportforage, not only for themselves but for the remainder of the regiment, bavetted major general for gallant and moritorious conduct in the tattle of Buena Vista, May, 1848. At the breaksides provisions for the men. It taken three or four ing out of the war he was stationed at the heatquarters of the eastern department, (which he commanded,) at eems to carry what will be consumed on a day's maren Then all the men have to carry one, two, or three days' Trov. New York. He immed ately repaired to New rations; these rations must be cooked and materials fork city, where, in conjunction with the Union Defence earried along to make coffee. In fact, it would take Committee, be superintended the transportation of resusa quite a book to describe the amount of work that has to and stores to the desired points. Shortly afterwards, he be done to set a thousand men in motion, and nothing was ordered by General Scots to take command of the but long experience and the systematic drilling of each Troy argenal, but President Lincoln preferred to have man in his own business, could make it possible to move him in command at Fortress Monroe, his present head. an army without devastating the country through which it moved. I wonder how much the scarcity of the single arricle of writing paper and printed blanks has con-HER PLAN OF CONSTRUCTION, HER SIZE, ARMANENT, tributed to make the Secession semy the miserable rab blothatitie? No one can have any idea how volu places The Merriman was originally one of the five war are the written accounts and lists pertaining to the ocsmers sutherized to be constructed by Congress during ganization of an army, or how essential they are to the the sereion of 1844-5. They were to be first class steam efficiency of a large force. Truly, war is a science as floops-of-war, and were built as follows: The Marrimac well as an art, am in war, as much perhapsas in any thing cles, the unrecognized hab r of hardworking men, who at Charlestown; Wabash, Commodora Duomit's Hazship, which did such good service at Port Royal, at are never heard of, contributes very greatly to success-Philadelphia; the Minnesota, at Washington; the Roancke, at Norfolk, and the Ningars, at Brooklyn. These ul resulta. We arrived at Gen. Sherman's headquarters at about ncon, in time for those who were lucky enough to get five vessels were equal to any strain war vessels in the world, except from the diversels. The spar deck of the Merrimae was 251 feet long and 52 feet broad in her ori-

an invitation to get some dinner. Instead of staying about where I ought to have been, I strolled over to Tay. lor's Chicago Battery, where I is aroud that Yorktown had been teken, with 25 000 prisoners, and that Goveral McClellan was among the killed No further particulars. But as McCiellan has been killed once or twice a day ever since the siege commenced. I took the erate "with a grain of spli," and that, with a place of hard bread, constituted my dinner. Gen. Sherman's head two-bladed propeller fourteen feet in diameter, so fitted quarters are on the only "sightly" plain we have yet seen. Monterey, two miles distant, can be seen, or ra ther the place where it ought to be, is designated by three dand tree-tops rising out of a forest bound ridge. The interval is all forest. Off to the south can be seen another high ridge, called Pea Ridge, which, autil within another man roge, collective real renge, which, not without a day or two, has been the limit of the enemy's pickets, and the interval is all forest. Between this piace and but forest all through this country. To one accustomed to travelling in the Lastern Sistes and on prairies of the Northwest this seems very stronger, and there is no doubt that it materially cheeks the rapidity of our solvence. From Gon. Sherman's we rode at a rapidly pace to our present location, which is about the miles and the property. The site selected for one came is a high mound where two roads most. We have just passed a farm home where two roads most. We have just passed a farm home where it saw a woman sitting in the decrease where my probable vool is grazing A DW felicity that his crossed our passed where were probable vool is grazing A DW felicity that his crossed our passed is grazing A DW felicity that his crossed our passed where were have heretoiore seen have Deerrus settle, the cattle and hens departed, and things in gensel withered. This, however, is a solution farm house in full blast. Of coarse they were Seesh, otherwise they could never have brought those caives to their present state of maturity. On inquiring, I find that the cattles and chickers have been "stolien from us by the Scuthern arms;" that this is a very feolish war, and that so reinformant has been so very examplary in his conduct and so sectuded in his habits, and such a good Union our advance. From Gen. Sherman's we rode at a rapid and so secluded in his habits, and such a good Union man, that he has not stirred from his own do for the past month. So we are obliged to depart without iron sheathing was half on, it was tested by columbiads an item.

The tents are pitched and the "things" unmacked. A frugal meat of hard bread and cold water is quickly de-fratched, and as we are taking our luxurious siesta (how completely we realize the truthfulness of Henry Kings ley's remark that " the dinner is nothing but for the after dinner!') heavy enunchading is heard to the front. It cannot be anything of great account, but after discussing awhile and wondering in a lazy way whether it is worth while to go out or not, the bugle sounds "boot and saddle."

As we are deeply interested in watching the smoke as it cle describing the attempt to convert the digrifilian into an impregnable from plated man-of-war as a failure. It began thus:

"We have scarcely palience enough left to condemn, in temperate language, the reckless impropriety of two of our cotemperaties, who have seen fit, in thirst for activity to thrust before the public the fact that the Mirrit ac has proved an abortion." It was further said that "the calculation in displacement was erroneous. An error, amounting to more than two hundred tons, was discorred when the ship was dosted off. The chief subject of regret is that when she was shored up again the ship caught upon the blocks and roceived a considerable strain; counsequently, some pacts of the machinery have been taken up, and a quantity of eastwood will have to be introduced to correct the typiconcy to loc. Her great draught of water will provent her taking part in active operations. This draught originally was about usenty-four feet, but it has been considerably increased." The editor, however, conforted himself that at all ovents she could be useful as a floating battery. Her bow was arrived will a sheet plought, projection six feet under the water, to strike and sha the vessels of the blockading fleet. Her decks were protected by a covering of milir ad iron, in the form of an arch, which it was hough would be proof against shot and shell. Perhaps this story of its failure was intended as a rebel ruse, to threw our mays force on the most extravagant maner. They had frequently avorred that she was about to run out, sink the blockading cossels, and run along the Atlantic cossel, and by destroying aut miss of wars officer to all the accounts which we have seen, her are officer to good in a very moderate. She, as attach above, mounted proceeds from our mouths to the higher air, we take no note of the bugler's call, but presently General Grant rides by, and without storping, beckons to the staff and body; guard to follow. Of course, my darkey easily be found when he is wanted, and I am obliged to hunt my saddle from the wilderness of baggage, and put it on my Rosinante. I managed to get off about four minutes after the body guard. On reaching Monterey, I followed the road to the front, and in the direction of the firing and passed through the first brigade on the right of our left division. traced the general to a wheat field, across the field, over a real sence to a picket-guard, and no further, I sould see no more tracks, and the picket had not seen him pass, though he had passed through the brigade. It was a hopeless task to trace him after I had once lost the track, and so I returned. About a mile back I met the body guard in a state of great mystification hunting for Gen Grant, and as I had truced him I turned back, and guided them at a good round gailop to the place where I had lost his track. But here they were no better off then I was. Their instructions are, when they From all the accounts which we have seen, her rate of speed is very moderate. She, as stated above, mounted Almstrong guns, which are reported to have smashed through iron mail as thick as that of the Warrior and Black Prince, but which made no impression on the Monitor. Fron all the accounts which we have seen, her rate of

place where I had lost his track. But here they were no better off than I was. Their instructions are, when they do not start with him to proceed to two point where iney for the start with him to proceed to two point where iney for the start with him to proceed to two point where iney for the start with him to proceed to two point where iney for the start with him to proceed to two point where iney for the start with him to proceed to two point where iney for the start with him to proceed to two point where iney in the start of an another form any spot and back again. The roads are multitudinous and nultiform. There are travelled roads that all to a sudden bring up against a rail fence—there are bridle paths are interested roads—round of the roads run through ravines, and some of the county roads are the shortest, and some of the county roads are the shortest route to a place.

There are quite a number of open fields about here, and some of the county roads are the shortest route to a place.

There are quite a number of open fields about here, and some of the county roads are the shortest route to a place.

There are quite a number of open fields about here, and on can easily set your course from point to point, but the duce of it is to get there. I have get another notion of the difficulties of geligg to war. In fact the more I see of military operations, the more I am convinced of the truth of what Jomini says, that success in war is the result of a mixture of chance and skill. An important order may be interrupted by an unavoidable accident; a wrong road may onally be taken by a dorsant ment, which has no time to spare to got to the field of battle. The only way that we, in thus country, can find to make topographical sketchas of the road and the country for a few miles in advance, and then edwance is to make forced reconnoissances, and to make topographical sketchas of the road and the country for a few miles in advance, and then calvance is to make forced reconnoissances, and to make topographical sketchas the mode of procedure here, and this is probably the reason our advance has been so slow for the last faw

Attentions, gains, where as a test of the Warrior and Black Prince, but which made no impression on the Monitor.

On the 29th of March last S. R. Mallory, the reads Secretary of the Navy, in a letter to the Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, of the tebel House of Representatives, said: I have the honor to reply that, on the 10th day of June 1861, Lieutenant John M. Brooke, Confederate States mavy, was directed to aid the Department in designing an iron-clad war vessel, and framing the hecesary specifications.

He enfered upon this duty at once, and a few days thereafter submitted to the Department, as the results of his investigations, rough drawings of a casemated vessel, with submerged ends and inclined iron-plated sider. The ends of the vessel, and the saves of the casemant, according to his plan, were to be submerged two feet; and a light bulwark or false bow was designed to divide the water, and prevent it from banking up on the forward part of the shield with the vessel in motion, and slao to serve as a tank to regulate the ship's diraft. It is design was approved by the Department, and a practical mechanic was brought from Norfolk to aid in preparing the drawings and precifications. This mechanic sided in the statement of details of timber, &c., but was unable to make the drawings, and the Department, but this Addivid Chief Engineer Williamson and Youth to Dertor from the navy yard at Norfolk to Richmond, about the 23d of June, for consultation on the tame subject generally, and to aid in the work.

Constructor Porter brought and submitted the model of a fish holtenied, light-drawight propeder casemated battery, with inclined iron-covered sides and onds, which is acposited in the Department. Mr. Porter approved of the Brooke had slopted for their commists a thickness of wood and iron, and an angle of inclination nearly identical. Mr. Williamson and Mr. Porter approved of the flex of having submerged ends to obtain the requisite floation and invulnerability, and the Department adopted the design and a clean drawing w Gen. Pope takes Farmington—Capture of a Rebei Battery-Moving towards Corinth-Forage Trains stuck in the Mud -Horse Thieves-Philosophy of Horse Stealing-General Halleck in motion-Significant Order-McCternand and Buell in reserve-Pope in advance-Stray Negroes. MONTERRY, Tenn., May 4, 1862. This morning the news comes that the firing we heard

a battery in position, and captured it, the rebols having field, leaving thirty-five dead on the field. All day troops

nave been moving by our camp, some on the road to Co-

inth, and some on another road, which apparently leads directly south. They are probably simply moving their camping ground farther on. It has been raining all day, and the roads are again in bad condition. A hard rain does mere injury, if possible, to these roads than to those n our rear, because the country is more buly, and the water running down the bills cuts out immense gulches, move a li tle at a time, every day a few miles. This ovening we experience some of the inconveniences of our situation. The teams which were sen back for forage have not returned, and are reported stuck in the mud at various points on the road. So ou

mud, the fide of battle was turned, and, this morning, the enemy are in full retreat. Gen. Frank Patterson, who commanded, behaved splendidly, and I want you to send word to his father that, although his horse was shot under him, he is unburt. The rebols evacuated their works, not even taking time to spike their guns." THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE—A DIVORCE GRANT ED TO MRS. BURGH.—The Detroit Free Press announces that this famous divorce case came to a final close in the Wayne County Circuit Court on Friday last, when the tables were turned on the original plaintiff, Burch, and a diverge was granted to Mrs. Burch.

New Jersey in the Field.

All accounts, public and private, speak highly o

the conduct of the New Jersey Brigade at the

battle of Williamsburg. One private letter, which we have seen, says "the Jersey troops fought like

bull-dogs." The following is an extract of a letter

from Captain Charles M. Prevost, of this city, to a

"FIELD OF BATTLE, Tuesday Morning.
"We had a bloody battle yesterday. Our brigade bore the brunt of the fight for four or five hours, and have many killed and wounded. We were driven back three times; at the last, being overwhelmed by numbers, we were unable to hold our ground, and retreated. The day was, at first, against us; but as soon as more of our forces were able to struggle up through the heavy rains and mud, the tide of battle was turned, and, this morning the cump are in full retreat. Gen. Frank

battle:

member of his family, dated near Williamsburg,

Virginia, Tuesday, 6th inst., the morning after the

"FIELD OF BATTLE, Tuesday Morning.

Letters from Gen. Halleck's Army. The Last of the Almy Leaving Pittsburg Landing-The Slow Movement of Troops and Wagons-The Scene on the Road to Monterey-Arrival at General Sherman's Headquarters—Rumors about be taken immediately to the quartermaster and turned

TWO CENTS.

Yorktown in Camp - No Scarcity of Forests-A Genuiue Farm-house-Can-Dovuding heard in the Proof-General Grant off for the Scene-The General Separated from his Body-guard-How

turene on toot. An order has been read this evenias to reduce the imagage of the troops to the smallest possible This morning, the last of the troops which have uptil commune. Officers are restricted to sixty pounds; all tenta are to be left habind except for others. After every Which train has started it is to be stoomed and inspected and all superfluous baggage thrown out. The reserve of Grant's arm; is under General McClierrach, and the side wante under General Thomas, General Duell is also in reserve, and General Pope far in advance. This looks like fighting—the best n.en in front. General Hall-ok has moved to Monterny, and in a day or two, General Grunt will Sie on, perhaps to Corictionwh It seems to be the impression that the rebels are retreating to Grand Junction. We shall soon know certainly whether we are to have a fight or not Gun. Bullered's new order, in regard to fugitive slaves, works merably well after all, but the negrous in the West have not yet got over the idea promalgated by his order No. 3. What effect it has had in depriving us of information no one but the stat, or the communities of divisions, can tell. But there are a number of contrabunde, who were captured at Danielan and Henry, and wlo are considered in ful prize, even by Gon, Hallech binistif. The Propert Mershal takes slarge of a I these negroes, and whenever any one wants a servicut, he has miy to go and hunt over the contrabands, and he can take one, give a receipt for him, pay birg a stipulated Biles, neubly ten deliare, mus to is a pristy mie thing that that darkey never serve, anybody again without yay. We have two at disposal—one, Bob, is a boy of about tweive years of ago, black as the ace of spades, aukunre, land, and ailly. He opends most of his time lying on his buck, or tooking in a small pocket mirror. Ning of the order or busing it a surer portor anticos. When cathed, be sways whits that it he has been called acversi times, so as to be sure that it is reall, by that is meatified then, furlead or coming, we answers, wyes, sir," and takes another interval to get ou his feet. When he is asked where suftling is, he invariably unewers "don't know," and waits for special orders before he hunts for the desired minels. The only work I have known him to do, has been to buckle on the Colonei's spurs, black two pairs of boots, and set the table It; a pleasant fiction, he is supposed to wash dishes and bring water, but, judging from the shathemes showered upon his head by the cook, I suppose he fails to Count on those two important on ies. Johnny is about two years older than Bob. He takes care of three horses and Waits on three of the Bohemians. He soes his work well and has pleaty of time to spare. He "pressed' a curry-cumb and brush, and "found" a halter. One of our party has a poor horse, and would like to trade for tier one, it the thing could be accomplished by aur of tte legitimate methods of lookering. Johnny proposes o at ave off the bair on his legs and sides where the traces would wear it, and his made where the collar would wear it, and take him to some battery and page bim off as a drait horse, setting in return some good redute horse. Johnny was the arreact of a Virginia officer at Fort Donelson, who was captured, and Johnny knows his business. We give kim filten dollars a month, and Bob, lazy Bob, we only give six. It is worth ten to look after him. Just as I close this letter Johnny comes in with a nice halter; somebody took a haiter from his borse when he broke away from the bush where he was tied, and, seeing a horse louse, which he his hater han gove, Johnny concluded to exchange,

> The Sick and Wounded Pedusylvanians at New York-A Complete List of their

though his was rope and this of leather. Johna, kn

THE WAR PRESS.

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus:

90 copies will cost \$24; bu copies will cost #60; and 166

For a flub of Twenty-one or avar, we will some on Entra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

Postmasters are requested to not as Agents to

Advantistments inserted at the count rates. Sin

hably hint ut the propriety of a maall reward for his

bosesty and witchfulness. Some regiments have a national reputation for 'jerking," winking," a gobbling,"

conficating," or any other of the hundred names by

which the rin of stealing is semple to be clasicised to their

tender conscioures. They have been so much in the

habit of phundering Secret compa that they have only to imagine that any desired section came originally from a

Secret camp to feel perfectly justified in appropriating it;

for is there not an order that all captured property shall

over? and can any man have a title to stoken property?

Must not a man who has stelen a horse expect to have it

stoleh from him? and would it not be cruel to disappoint

General Halleck has, apparently, made up his mind to

enter into competition with the rathroad. While the rathroad while the rathroad to rath the new determined to

that very reasonable expectation?

..... 6.00

....... 5.**00**

THE Was Passa will be sent to subscriber by

DODIEH #120

THE WAR PERSS.

mer constituin a puunra.

The ship Ocean Queen arrived at New York on Friday, bringing 800 sick and wounded soldiers from the Virginia Peninsula. One hundred and forty-five of the sufferers belonged to Pennsylvania regiments, and, on their arrival at New York being the river is all forest, and, in fact, there is little. known, Governor Curin immediately despatched General Irwin, Colonel Lees, and Wm D. Moore to provide for their comfort, and have them brought to this city. The following is a complete list of

the Pennsylvanians !

William Philips, 83d, mumps, Erie.
U. A. How, 83d, 'yiebher' and cold, Beaver county,
D. O. Gray, 83d, camp fover, Waterbord, Krie county,
A. Thornton, 83d, camp tover and rhea'm, Eric county,
E. W. Peck, 83d, camp fover, Eric county,
Willia Sunt, 82d, 4t phoid forer, Mele county,

Wm. Cochran, 83d, consumption, Crawford, E.M. Banmater, 83d, jameice and fever, Untario. Win. Cochrain, Sci. consultation, Crawford.

J. B. Hennett, Sci., inward piles and fever, Outario.

J. B. Pherpart, Sci., inward piles and fever, Crawford.

C. N. Pilit, Sci., obrarbora and fever, Barabon.

G. W. Deit, Sci., furrhora and fever, Barabon.

G. W. Deit, Sci., furrhora and fever, Barabon.

G. W. Deit, Sci., furrhora bleeding, Birmingham.

Jos. Barnes, cci., islin. g oyesight, Charlon county.

Jas. *er. Sci. debinty, Mercer county.

L. Courson, Cci., sprained back, Strattonville, Clarica ca.

Wm. Kowley, cci., ty phoid fever, Holldaysourg.

M. Ryan. Cci., bleeding lung and diarrhora, Pittsburg.

Wm. Sowley, Cci., ty phoid tower, Allingan. Alioghomy.

J. W. M. Clatoch Sci., ty chold tower, Allingan. Alioghomy.

J. M. Wassen, Sci., thermatican, Clarion county.

J. J. Bayard, Cci., ty phoid fever, Armstrong.

Wm. G. Black, Cci., ty phoid fever, Armstrong.

Thempson katter, Sci., fever, Clarica.

Wm. Colstouch, Cci., twentation, Pittsburgh.

Wm. McCain, Sci., fever, Clarica.

Wm. McCain, Sci., fever, Clarica.

Wm. McCain, Sci., deser, Clarica.

Wm. McCain, Sci., deser, Clarica.

Wm. McCain, Sci., deser, Charlon.

Wm. McCain, Sci., deser, Charlon.

Wm. McCain, Sci., deser, Armstrong.

Wm. Turney, Cci., deser, Armstrong.

Wm. Turney, Cci., deser, Carlon.

Wm. Turney, Cci., deser, Carlon.

Wm. Turney, Cci., deser, Carlon.

Wm. Turney, Cci., deser, Carlon. wm. mc.am, p.g., a) seriery and tever, Armstrong.

Vm. Turney, 63d, debildt, Armstrong.

John Flending, 63d, debildt, Armstrong.

G. W. Penteur, 62d, fever and debildty, Armstrong.

John W. Flowers, 62d, measles, Allegheny.

Joseph Williams, 95th, camp fever, Philadelphia,

Wilnam A. Patterson, 62d, distribute, Allegheny.

A. M. Shofner, 62d, diver complaint, Clarion.

H. C. Shuer, 62d, despetts y. J. Heison.

Ed. L. Whitters, 82d, tynoid fever, Eric.

John McLane, 83t, plenday, Mercer.

Wm. Lit deey, 625, fever, Hollidaysburg.

Himm Kinedemith 62d, tynoid fever, Armstrong.

H. A. Frost, 83d, typhoid fever, Fric.

Henry Gibles, 53d, fever and Janutica, Grawford,

Jeseph Brein, 83d, distribute, Grawford,

James Plankett, 624, repture, America, H, W, Hill, Tali, debility, Belawarr, Albert C, Compton, 56th, rheumatism and fever, Philad. A. Hipple, 72d, rheumatism and fever, Philad. Joseph Grover, 72d, rheumatism and fever, Philad. L. J. Alexander, 62d, servicin, Allerbeny,

1. J. Alexander, 62d, screfula, Allerbeny,
Henry Humenning, 64 cayafry, potented, Philad.
J. B. Chajman, 62d, ricematism and fever, Allegheny,
J. McCray, 62d, typhoid fever and measles, Armstrong,
Chas, Eindenhiner, 62d, fever and ague, Allegheny,
Corporal Nagent, 3d cayafry, fever and ague, Philad.
James Campbell, 62d, diver complaint, Allegheny,
Leba Thompson, 62d, disease of leg, Allegheny,
Alfred P. Shueman, 62d, fever, Kittanling,
Bayard Smith, 83d, nurse, Crawford. AT NEW YORK HOSPITAL. Affred Titus, Company B. 5d envelry; G. P. Babsaste, Cempany I, 85d; A. Rahason, 5d cavalry; W. H. Thorisson, Company B. 55d; Charles Evans, Company D, 85d; Charles Francis, Company D, 85d; J. Hoffman, Company F. 85d; J. James Bonseau, Company H, 62d; E. Baccus, Company D, 83d; Thomas Allen, Company B, 83d; Thomas Allen, Company B, 83d; Thomas H, Bansey, Campany C, 62d; Byron Smith, Company F, 83d; Alfred B, Barnhart, Company D, 62d. esterday was in Pope's corps d'armée. He use taken farmington, which is about four mies from Corinth, and has taken quite a number of prisoners. Heattacked

AT PIFTY PIRST STREET HOSPITAL. Worden Huntley, Company K, Sod. DEAD, John O. More, Company K. 83d, Wattsburg, Penna. AT BEDLOE'S ISLAND.

Nelson W. Garlior, Berdan's Sharpshooters; Edwin Richardson, do; Alfred Titus, Company B, 3d Cavalry; A. Bellisen, Company A, 33d; C. F. Jones, Company B, 23d; W. Waters, Company I, 3d Cavalry; M. Reoves, Company B, 83d; Thomas Plouchman, Company O, do; Sannet Galden, Company B, 2d Cavalry; R. H. Altison, Company B, 83d; Eichard Dayls, Company D, do; Ed. O. Foster, Company D, do; J. P. Winner, Company B, 3d Cavalry; A. C. Duglas, Cempany B, 83d. LIEUT. COL. VAN LEER - Among the

be stuck in the mud at various points on the road. So our horses have to go hungry. I am fortunate in the possession, for the present, of a fine horse, and I am getting so fond of him that when the owner comes for him I shall two trey much to confiscate him. I feel much worse to have him starve than I should to starve myself, for a horse, in this country, is one of the indispensables. I could get on very well with nothing but hard bread, which is tantamount to starvation, but I could not get the very fact of keeping. I never saw such a place for the very fact of keeping. I never saw such a place for losing horses. I believe that army life makes any man a natural horse thief. If you tie your horse say where in the woods and leave him for a moment, you are lucky if you find bim again. In spite of guards, horses are taken from the picket ropes almost every day or night. Some cavalry man sees a horse that he thinks no would like, and he carries him off. If the horse is found in his possession, he found him a straying and tied him up for safe keeping, and, like Jom Dags in the upoedle dog desired and possession, he found him astraying and the him up for safe keeping, and, like Jom Dags in the upoedle dog desired and possession, he found him astraying and the him up for safe keeping, and, like Jom Dags in the upoedle dog desired large, will pro-