The Press.

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

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Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

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PLAID LINSEYS, COTTONADES, &c. [fe26-3m

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,
No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
mh28-6m

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.
CANTON MATTINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 519 CHESTNUT STREET,
(OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE,)
Have now open
FRESH IMPORTATIONS
WHITE,
RED CHECKED,
And FANCY COLORED
CANTON MATTINGS.
ALSO,
500 PS. J. CROSSLEY & SON'S
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
FROM 87½ TO $1 PR. YD.,
J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
my2-tjo3

NEW CARPETING.
JAMES H. ORNE,
626 CHESTNUT STREET,
BELOW SEVENTH.
We have just received, by late arrivals from Europe, some new and choice varieties of CARPETING, comprising
FRENCH AUBUSON Square Carpets.
ENGLISH AXMINSTERS, by the Yard and in entire Carpets.
CROSSLEY'S 6-4 and 3-4 wide Velvets.
" Tapestry Brussels.
" Brussels Carpeting.
Also, a large variety of CROSSLEY'S and other makes.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
From 87½c. to $1 Per Yd.
Our assortment comprises all the best makes of Tapestry and Ingrain Carpeting, whether viewed with a general variety of goods in our line, will be offered at the lowest possible prices.
OIL CLOTH FOR FLOORS,
From one to eight yards wide, cut to any Size.
FRESH MATTINGS.
By late arrivals from China we have a full assortment
WHITE AND COLORED MATTINGS
OF ALL WIDTHS.
JAMES H. ORNE,
626 CHESTNUT.
ap16

GLEN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUM & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS
509 CHESTNUT STREET.
(Opposite Independence Hall,)
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c.
We have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpetings, of our own and other makes, to which we call the attention of cash and short-time buyers.
mh7-3m

FOURTH-STREET
CARPET STORE,
No. 47 ABOVE CHESTNUT, No. 47.
J. T. DELACROIX
Invites attention to his Spring importation of
CARPETINGS.
Comprising every style, of the Newest Patterns and Designs, in VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL THREE-PLY, and INGRAIN CARPETINGS.
VENETIAN and DAMASK STAIR CARPETINGS.
SCOTCH RAG and LIST CARPETINGS.
FLOOR CLOTHS, in every width.
COCOA and CANTON MATTINGS.
DOOR-MATS, RUGS, SHEEP SKINS, DRUGGETS, and CRUMB CLOTHS.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
LOW FOR CASH.
J. T. DELACROIX,
ap5-4m 47 South FOURTH Street.

MILLINERY GOODS.
1862. SPRING 1862.
WOOD & CARY,
(Successors to Lincoln, Wood, & Nichols,)
725 CHESTNUT STREET,
Have now in Store a complete stock
OF
RAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
SILK BONNETS,
STRAW AND PALM-LEAF HATS, &c
which they respectfully invite the attention of the per patrons of the house and the trade generally.
mr19-2m

SPRING. 1862.
M. BERNHEIM,
No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET,
now in store, and is daily receiving, the latest in
BONNETS, FRENCH FLOWERS, WREATHS, SILKS, CRAPES, LACES,
AND OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS,
which he respectfully invites the attention of the TRADE.
PRICES LOW.
4-2m
THOMAS KENNEDY & BRO.,
739 CHESTNUT Street, below Eighth.
Stock of
SPRING MILLINERY GOODS,
3m] AT LOW PRICES.

JEWELRY, &c.
CLARK'S
ONE DOLLAR STORE,
602 CHESTNUT STREET.
NEW GOODS, NEW STYLES, AND NEW PRICES.
For ONE DOLLAR you can buy any one of the following articles:
Sets of Silver Plated Tea Spoons.
" " " Dessert "
" " " Table "
" " " Forks.
" " " Dessert "
Pair " " Knife and Fork.
" " " Napkin Rings.
" " " Butter Knives.
Silver Plated Sugar Bowl.
" " Butter Dish.
" " Molasses Pitcher.
" " Cream "
" " Castor.
" " Waiter.
" " Goblet.
" " Drinking Cup.
" " Sugar Sifter.
Gold Plated Vest Chain, all styles.
" " Guard " " "
" " Neck " " "
" " Chatelaine, " "
" " Bracelet, " "
" " Medallion, " "
" " Armlets, " "
" " Breast Pin, " "
" " Ear Rings, " "
" " Pin and Drops, all styles.
" " Studs and Buttons, " "
" " Solitary Sleeve Button, all styles.
" " Bosom Studs, " "
" " Finger Rings, " "
" " Pencils, " "
" " Pen with Pencil Case.
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Fort Monnaie, Gubas, Bags, Purses, &c., &c., &c. All Goods warranted as represented. We have on hand a large assortment of Photograph Albums, Mantel Clocks, Travelling Bags, and Gold Jewelry, which we are closing off at cost. The attention of the trade respectfully solicited.
D. W. CLARK'S
ONE DOLLAR STORE,
ap1-2m 602 CHESTNUT Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.
PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
CORNER OF
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
Offer to the Trade a LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, from the cheapest Brown Stock to the Finest Decorations.
N. B. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS.
N. B.—Solid Green, Blue, and Buff WINDOW PAPERS of every grade. ap23-2m

MILITARY GOODS.
ARMY GOODS
ON HAND.
DARK AND LIGHT BLUE KERSEYS.
STANDARD 6-4 AND 3-4 INDIGO WOOL-DYED BLUE FLANNELS.
INDIGO BLUE MIXTURES.
COTTON DUCK, 10, 12, AND 15-OUNCE.
FARNHAM, KIRKHAM, & CO.,
ap26-2m 225 CHESTNUT STREET.

BLINDS AND SHADES.
BLINDS AND SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the City at the LOWEST PRICES.
STORE SHADES LETTERED.
Repairing promptly attended to. ap3-3m

LOOKING GLASSES.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
OIL PAINTINGS,
FINE ENGRAVINGS,
PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES,
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS,
EARLE'S GALLERIES,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
ja15 PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINES,
628 CHESTNUT STREET,
mh11-3m PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
A FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers, 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.
mh20-tf

CABINET FURNITURE.
CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 South SECOND Street,
In connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are now manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES,
And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.
For the quality and finish of these tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. fe26-6m

ILLUMINATING OILS.
OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!
HULBURT & BRODHEAD,
Having opened a General Depot for the Sale of Extra Refined and Lubricating COAL OILS, would call the special attention of dealers and consumers to their refined ILLUMINATING OIL, as it possesses merit beyond anything heretofore offered in this market, being entirely free from that gluey substance and bad odor which characterize that commonly sold in this market, produces no smoke, and is free from all explosive properties.
☞ Orders from City or Country promptly attended to. my15-1m

150 BARRELS CARBON OIL FOR SALE, in good barrels, suitable for shipping; and to the trade, in small lots, at 415 COMMERCE Street.
my13-6t*

"LUCIFER" OIL WORKS.
100 Bbls. "Lucifer" Burning Oil on hand. We guarantee this oil to be non-explosive, to burn all the oil in the lamp with a steady, brilliant flame, without creating the wick, and but slowly. Bbls. lined with glass enamel. WRIGHT, SMITH, & PEASALL,
fe21-tf Office 515 MARKET Street.

CARBON OIL.—100 bbls. Natrona Oil in store and for sale by
WILLIAM M. WILSON,
mh13-tf 206 MARKET Street.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.
MARTIN & QUAYLE'S
STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS EMPORIUM,
No. 1030 WALNUT STREET,
my6-1m fp BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

BRUSHES AND
BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS,
KEMBLE & VAN HORN,
mh20-3m No. 321 MARKET Street, Philada

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.
NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
M. L. HALLOWELL & Co.,
533 MARKET and 27 NORTH FOURTH STS.,
Wholesale Dealers in
SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Desirous of selling off their stock of goods, previous to removing to their New Store, in
"JAYNE'S MARBLE BUILDING,"
CHESTNUT STREET,
Offer for the remainder of the season, at Wholesale only, their ATTRACTIVE STOCK of recently-purchased
DRESS GOODS,
At prices generally much under
COST OF IMPORTATION.
They will also offer, at
LOW PRICES.
A well-selected assortment of other goods in their line, many of which will be sold at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.
ap19-mwf-tJo5

NEW IMPORTATIONS.
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
LINENS, SHIRT FRONTS,
WHITE GOODS, AND
EMBROIDERIES.
THOS. MELLOR & Co.,
mh19-3m 40 and 42 North THIRD Street.

1862. SPRING. 1862.
ABBOTT, JOHNES, & CO.,
527 MARKET STREET,
Have now open an entirely new and attractive stock in
ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN
DRESS GOODS,
Also, a full assortment in
WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, SHAWLS, &c., &c.,
To which they invite the attention of the trade.
mh24-tjel

1862. SPRING. 1862.
RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
DRY GOODS.
NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Merchants visiting this city to purchase DRY GOODS will find our Stock large and admirably assorted, and at LOW FIGURES. In certain classes of Goods we offer inducements to purchasers unequalled by any other house in Philadelphia. mh18-2m

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
DRY GOODS,
Nos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA,
Have now open their usual
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Among which will be found a more than usually attractive variety of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS;
Also, a full assortment of
MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS,
and
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
To which they invite the special attention of buyers.
mh21-2m

1862. SPRING. 1862.
W. S. STEWART & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
No. 305 MARKET STREET.
Now in store,
POULT DE SOIE,
All Shades.
BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS,
IN SILKS and OTHER FABRICS.
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
CLOAKING CLOTHS, PLAIDS, STRIPES,
And desirable
PLAIN COLORS.
ap17
SPRING STOCK
SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.
A. W. LITTLE & Co.,
mh15-tf No. 325 MARKET ST.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at
VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
ap20-2m

WHITE LEAD, DRY AND IN OIL.—Red Lead, White Lead, Litharge, Sugar of Lead, Copperas, Oil of Vitriol, Calcined, Patent Yellow, Chrome Red, Chrome Yellow, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Epsom Salts, Rochelle Salts, Tartaric Acid, Orange Mineral, Soluble Tart. Sub. Carb. Soda, White Vitriol, Red Precipitate, White Precipitate, Lunar Caustic, Narcotine, Sulph. Morphine, Morphine, Acetate Morphine, Lac. Sulph., Ether Sulphuric, Ether Nitric, Sulphate Quinine, Corro. Sublim., Deuacorsiged Opium, Chloride of Soda, Wetherill's Ext. Cinchona, Tartar Emetic, Chloride of Lime, Crude Borax, Refined Borax, Camphor, Resin Copavia.
WETHERILL & BROTHER,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
Nos. 47 and 49 North SECOND Street,
ja18-tf PHILADELPHIA.

CAUTION.
The well-earned reputation of
FAIRBANKS' SCALES
Has induced the makers of imperfect balances to offer them as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition. FAIRBANKS' SCALES are manufactured only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the business, where a correct and durable Scales is required.
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
General Agents,
ap10-tf MASONIC HALL, 715 CHESTNUT ST.

GARDEN VASES.—Ornamental Terra Cotta Garden Vases, warranted to stand the weather in any climate. These vases are made in beautiful designs, and all sizes, from 1 foot to 3 feet high, with a variety of pedestals, round and square, from 1 foot to 4 feet high. No decorations add so much to the natural beauties of a Garden, and at so little cost, as a few Vases filled with flowering plants. Illustrated Catalogues sent by mail on application.
S. A. HARRISON,
ap13-tf 1010 CHESTNUT Street.

The Press.

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1862.

An Irish Princess.

Twenty-six years ago, floating on the surface of fashionable society in London was a gay, dashing, and very Italian gentleman, who had the credit, at all events, of being well connected, inasmuch as one of his sisters is the famous Duchess de Berri, (mother of the Count de Chambord, who expects to govern France, some day as King Henri the Fifth,) while another is Maria-Christina, widow of Ferdinand VII, of Spain, mother of Queen Isabella the Second, and Queen Regent from 1832 to 1840. The gay and popular gentleman, thus royally related, was the Prince of Capua, his father having been Francis I, King of the Two Sicilies and Jerusalem, (so ran the title,) his elder brother, the late Ferdinand II, of Naples, commonly called "King Bomba," from his predilection, in 1848, for bombarding the principal cities and towns of the joint Kingdom of Naples and Sicily; and his nephew, the ex-King Francis II, who was driven from the throne by his own misconduct and the gallantry of Garibaldi. The Prince of Capua had several other brothers and sisters, but there is no occasion to turn this column into a mere genealogical record.

The Prince of Capua, suspected by his brother of the horrible crime of holding liberal opinions—of thinking that the Neapolitans and Sicilians were entitled to free institutions—of fancying that a little mercy might advantageously be mingled with the remarkably stern justice which the King, his brother, was too fond of administering—was sent out of his native country, for fear that his liberalism might be catching, like the small-pox or any other dangerous contagion. A handsome income was secured to him, and he was sent on his travels for an indefinite period. After various wanderings, he settled down in London, living respectably, and very popular, because he never intruded his rank upon his friends and acquaintances. In short, he was what the ladies called "a perfect jewel of a Prince."

Some of our readers may be aware, perhaps, that there is a family bearing the uncommon name of—SMITH. In Burke's General Armory, is to be found an heraldic catalogue of such of the Smiths as are entitled to armorial bearings. In the Smiths, Smyths, Smythes, and Smijthes, we find exactly two hundred and fifty varieties thus distinguished. There are among them seven knights, eight baronets, one baron, and one viscount; but above them all, titled and untitled, the proudest always has been the representative of the Smiths of Ballinatray, in the county of Waterford, Ireland. Claiming to represent the great Yorkshire Smiths, the Ballinatray family consider themselves at the top of the tree.

Late in the reign of William IV., the ruler of Ballinatray was Grice Blakeney Smith, whose heir was named Richard, and whose daughters were respectively Penelope and Gertrude. The young ladies, then aged nineteen and seventeen, had been highly educated, spoke French and Italian, and were regular Irish beauties—that is, neither too tall nor too short, too plump or too angular, with oval faces, dark-brown hair, peach like complexion ("the side that's next the sun"); foreheads rather broad than high; well-defined brows, and violet eyes, defended by dark lashes. The real Irish eyes, in fact, not often met, but, once seen, rarely to be forgotten. This Irish family of Smiths had wealth as well as birth, and their father visited London early in 1835, for the purpose of bringing his fair daughters "out." They met the Prince of Capua in society—became intimate—and in July, 1835, the fair Penelope became Princess of Capua, by marriage. In his pride, Grice Smith made a princely settlement on his daughter. At the time of his marriage the Prince was 21, and the lady was 19 years old. They have lived happily together, chiefly in elegant retirement on the Continent, and a daughter, born in 1838, and a son born in 1857, (the Count de Mascali, now Prince of Capua), are the surviving issue of their union.

Gertrude Smith, the younger sister, was married in 1840 to Lord Dinorben, perhaps the richest man in Wales, except Colonel Pennant and Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, of Wynnstay. He was far advanced in life when he contracted this second marriage, and died in 1851, when, leaving no son, the title became extinct. Two daughters by his first marriage are unfortunate lunatics. His third daughter, by Gertrude Smith, now Dowager Lady Dinorben, is "sweet seventeen" this year, and, as her fortune is immense, will probably marry into a family older, and poorer, than her own.

When the King of Naples was informed that the Prince of Capua had married an Irish lady, although respectable in ancestry and a good Catholic in faith, he performed a very unfraternal action. He deprived him of the income of his apanage, and threatened him with perpetual imprisonment if caught upon Neapolitan or Sicilian soil. The family of Ballinatray, with great liberality, supplied the Princess with a handsome annual allowance, over and above the interest of the large dowry they had settled upon her. After residing for a few years in England, where they had the good sense to eschew competition with the rich nobility, they spent their life in Belgium, France, and Malta, respected and esteemed everywhere. When the revolution of '48 broke out, the Sicilians repeatedly expressed a desire to elect Charles Ferdinand, Prince of Capua, as their King, but their national independence fell before the union of treason and force. Francis II., on succeeding to the Neapolitan sovereignty, in May, 1859, was said to have contemplated the recall of his uncle, with restoration to his hereditary estates. The influence of his mother, an Austrian Princess, prevented this act of clemency and justice. His next uncle, the late Count of Syracuse, actually was as liberal as the Prince of Capua, but had not committed the unpardonable offence of marrying a handsome Irish lady without royal birth.

After the conquest of Sicily and Naples by Garibaldi, application was made to Victor Emmanuel, by the Prince of Capua, for the restoration of the property out of which he had been kept for quarter of a century—first by his brother and next by his now dethroned nephew. Victor Emmanuel invited him to Turin, and lodged him, as a royal guest, in a hunting-box of Stupinigi, near that city. Every thing was in fair progress towards his reinstatement in his estates, but the hand of death was on him. He had long suffered under a lingering and finally fatal ailment, beneath which he sank on the 22d April. Victor Emmanuel had visited him a few days before, and assured him that he would ask the Italian Parliament to place his young son, now only five years old, in the situation of a prince of the blood. No doubt this will be done.

The Prince of Capua was 51 when he died. His widow, now Dowager Princess, is only 44, and is said to look as blooming and beautiful as if she still were on the sunny side of thirty. At all events, this daughter of an untitled Irish country gentleman will take her place as a recognized Princess of the Blood-royal of Naples, and, in the chances and changes of worldly events, her daughter may marry a sovereign, and her son one day wear a crown and wield a sceptre.

ENGRAVINGS AND ETCHINGS.—The fine collection of rare and valuable old and modern engravings and etchings, now gratuitously open to public inspection, in Leypoldt's Foreign Reading Rooms, Chestnut street, next the Mint, is the finest and largest ever brought to this city, and will remain a few days longer. Among these prints are fine specimens, including their leading works, from the *burin* of Raphael Morghen, Strange, Longhi, Bewick, Desnoyer, Mandel, Felsing, with the complete set of the original drawings by Kaulbach, for his great picture of the Tower of Babel. The exhibition, we repeat, is free, and amateurs and connoisseurs will not neglect visiting it.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The number for June, completing a volume, is already out. A very good number it is.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Signs of the Approaching Battle—Beauregard Reinforced by Price, Van Dorn, Pemberton, and Lovell—Pope takes Possession of Farmington, but is Compelled to Relinquish it—Our Entire Loss not Over Two Hundred — The Enemy's Drums heard in our Camp.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

TWO MILES FROM CORINTH, MISS., May 10, 1862.

The Southern telegraphic reports, to the effect that Beauregard had evacuated Corinth, and the comments upon it by the Memphis *Argus*, were well-constructed *canards*; and, notwithstanding they may have deceived a large portion of the people and press of the North, and produced a conflict in the minds of many of the military men here, no doubts have been entertained by those chief in command as to the position and *modus operandi* of the Confederates.

It is well known at headquarters that the large force at Corinth, under General Beauregard, has been strongly reinforced by Price and Van Dorn, of the Missouri section of the rebel army; by Pemberton, of the Savannah (Ga.) section, and by Lovell, from New Orleans.

It is also a fact that Corinth will prove to be a Sebastopol, as the entrenchments extend, in a circular manner, within the precincts of the place, from ten to twelve miles, well covered by heavy batteries masked. The conflict, I apprehend, will approach a siege rather than a battle, the protraction of which it would be folly to conjecture. No doubt exists, however, in official quarters, as to the glorious ultimatum.

You have been informed of the fact that Gen. Pope one week ago sent a reconnoissance to Farmington, a small town almost directly east of Corinth five miles, where the enemy were found to be five thousand strong, with several pieces of light artillery. Our forces you will recollect routed the rebels, killing thirty and wounding probably a hundred, and taking nearly five hundred prisoners. Our loss was four killed and fourteen wounded.

Thursday afternoon, the Second brigade, consisting of the Twenty-third and Forty-seventh Indiana, and the Tenth and Sixteenth Illinois Regiments, under General Morgan, General Paine's division (Pope's army), made a reconnoissance, accompanied by the Third Michigan Cavalry, to within two miles of Corinth, when they were assaulted by a masked battery of two guns. Several unsuccessful charges were made, and finally the guns ceased firing and the gunners fled. The brigade bivouacked, resting upon their arms until morning, and returned to camp for their equipage, etc.

In the meantime, General Palmer, commanding the First brigade of Paine's division, consisting of the Twenty-second, Twenty-sixth, Forty-second, and Fifty-first Illinois Regiments, came up and occupied the same ground.

They had stacked arms and received the command to rest, when a cross-fire from light and heavy artillery was opened upon them, which produced considerable consternation. The brigade formed in line of battle, and made several charges, with loss on our side, and were finally compelled to retire, the Twenty-sixth doing so hastily, and in disorder, leaving behind their knapsacks, cooking utensils, etc. The Michigan cavalry behaved with great gallantry, and only fled when finding themselves between two batteries of 20-pounder Parrott guns.

Our sharpshooters killed several gunners and an officer, but ultimately withdrew. Our forces were compelled to retire beyond Farmington, and the rebels now hold that position.

Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing, amounts to a hundred odd. Pope lost one of his engineers and a working party of twenty-four men, prisoners. This disaster became known at Monterey, Gen. Halleck's headquarters, ten miles distant, immediately, and last evening, about ten o'clock, Gen. Nelson's and Gen. Crittenden's divisions arrived to support Pope, and slept upon their arms.

This morning Gen. Nelson with his forces crossed Nichols' creek, to plant a battery upon an eminence, less than two miles from Corinth, and Gen. Crittenden's division held themselves in reserve. Since I commenced this letter some four or five guns have been fired, but no brisk cannonading as yet. If anything occurs to-day of a stirring nature, I will write particulars immediately. I do not anticipate a general engagement yet, as orders are to the contrary.

The grand army has been nearly two weeks advancing ten miles, but the utmost confidence is placed in Halleck, and his movements are never criticised.

The beating of drums in the rebel army can be distinctly heard from this point this morning, while the screaming and meeting of locomotives, and the roar of cars all night and day, suggest energy and animation within the rebel lines. B. C. T.

Gen. Pope's Division Within Three Miles of Corinth!

DISAFFECTION OF THE REBEL TROOPS INCREASING.

Evacuation of Pensacola Confirmed.

The Excuse for "Retiring" from Yorktown and Norfolk.

UNION SENTIMENT IN MEMPHIS DEVELOPING ITSELF.

CAIRO, May 17.—The steamer Meteor has arrived from Pittsburg Landing, bringing the following advices from the seat of war:

General Pope's division has again advanced, and now rests three miles from Corinth.

Deserters report that a great deal of hard feeling exists between the Missouri and Tennessee troops and those from the Southern States, the former urging that they have nothing to secure for their own States, which have been restored to the Union, and can see no reason why they should be compelled to fight for the independence of the Cotton States.

The steamer Shanghae, with forty refugees from Memphis has arrived, and they report that hundreds of others are making their way North as best they can.

CAIRO, May 17.—The steamer Diligent, from Hickman, brought up a second load of refugees from Memphis and other points South. All tell the same story of the hardships endured in travelling on foot through the woods, swamps, and subsisting on such provisions as could be carried in their pockets.

The party is almost entirely composed of men in the prime of life. They bring Memphis papers of the 13th. We learn from the telegraphic columns of these papers that Pensacola was evacuated on the 12th. On the morning of that day, the batteries on Santa Rosa Island, together with the fleet, commenced shelling the works, but no response was made.

After a short but vigorous cannonade, a flag of truce was sent ashore to discover the cause of the silence, when no enemy whatever was to be found.

The United States troops were to take possession on the following day. No mention is made of the direction taken by the rebels in their retreat.

The Memphis papers contain accounts of the late naval engagement and deny the loss of any boats, though they confess that the fleet was badly cut up.

The evacuation of Yorktown and Norfolk are pronounced strategical movements. The battle of Williamsburg is claimed as a rebel victory. According to their accounts, the Yankees were repulsed with great loss.

The papers say that officers from Corinth, who are frequently in Memphis, complain bitterly of the loss to the Southern cause occasioned by the delay of General Halleck in making an attack upon them. Beauregard has been ready for a week. Every day that passes weakens him. He has received all the reinforcements that it is possible for him to procure, excepting raw levies, while sickness rages throughout his camp to an alarming extent.

Beauregard has placed an imperative embargo on letter-writing from his camp. No soldier is permitted to send any written communication to his friends.

The Union people of Memphis are reported to be sorely dispirited at the delay of our fleets. Many, in anticipation of their arrival, have been emboldened to the utterance of Union sentiments, which have got them into serious trouble.

It is asserted that the fleet will have no difficulty after passing Fort Wright and the rebel fleet.

The whole country for one hundred miles below Corinth has been swept to obtain supplies for the rebel army, and is now nearly exhausted. Serious embarrassments from this cause are anticipated.

Rebel Accounts of the Naval Battle on the Mississippi.

THEY CLAIM A VICTORY.

The Yellow Fever Reported to Have Broken Out in New Orleans.

BEFORE CORINTH, May 16.—The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 13th, contains the following:

"FORT PILLOW, May 12.—We fought the enemy with four of our lightest boats for one hour and a half. We sunk one gun and two mortar-boats. Our loss was two killed and eight wounded, and that of the enemy was very heavy, as our sharpshooters literally mowed them down.

"We fought side by side with the enemy. Not one shot passed through our breastworks. Our upper works are riddled, but we are ready to 'butt' again. We will be able to hold the river."

Speaking of the fall of Norfolk, the *Avalanche* says:

"But, worse than all, the Virginia, on which we so confidently rested, was burnt at Craney Island on Saturday night. Such is the tenor of the painful intelligence flashed over the wires."

The *Avalanche* reports three cases of yellow fever at New Orleans at the last accounts—two at the Charity Hospital and one at the French Hospital.

It also says that it has been formally decided that Savannah is never to be surrendered.

The Provost Marshal at Memphis had received instructions from the military authorities to require the banks at Memphis to take Confederate notes as currency, and to arrest, as disloyal, all persons who refuse to receive them in ordinary business transactions.

The gunboats engaged in the late attack on Commodore Foote's fleet were commanded by Montgomery, assisted by Jeff Thompson.

Flour is quoted at Memphis $21 to $22 per barrel, bacon at $30 to $32 for sides and hams, sugar at five to seven and a half cents, molasses at twenty-five cents. In cotton and tobacco there were no sales, receipts, or shipments reported. Corn sold at one dollar and forty cents, oats one dollar and twenty-five cents.

"Notwithstanding the Federal progress," says the *Avalanche*, "we feel all confidence that Magruder will get to Richmond some time before McClellan advances." It thinks real estate is the best security, and advises money-holders to invest in it.

Arrangements have been effected between Generals Halleck and Beauregard to exchange the surgeons of the two armies. One hundred and fourteen prisoners were sent on by Beauregard to-day, under a flag of truce borne by Colonel Pegram, of the army of Western Virginia. These prisoners have been confined at Columbus, Miss. Some of them were taken to Missouri last summer.

Before leaving Corinth one of their number was recognized by one of Price's men as a member of the Twenty-fifth, paraded at Lexington, whereupon Beauregard ordered him to be heavily ironed.

Governor Morton and Adjutant General Noble arrived here to-day.

LETTER FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Citizens of Norfolk Troublesome—An Important Official Order—A New Assistant Adjutant General Appointed—Sick and Wounded Soldiers Going to Philadelphia—From our Army in Front of Richmond—Affairs in Norfolk—A New Provost Marshal Appointed—A Sad Father—The Weather.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

FORTRESS MONROE, May 16, P. M.

We understand that the citizens of Norfolk, laboring under the impression that the rebel troops will return and repossess that city within thirty days, according to Gen. Huger's promise, made before he evacuated the town, have refused to recognize the Federal authority in any way, except in its temporary power. There is now no doubt but what the most stringent martial law will have to be exercised over them, and they must necessarily be deprived of receiving any supplies from the North whatever. When we take Richmond, which will be during the coming week, no doubt, their obstinacy will probably give way to discretion. In view of the above state of affairs the following orders have been promulgated:

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 41.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, FORT MONROE, May 14, 1862.

Permission will not be granted to officers, soldiers or citizens, to visit Norfolk or Fort Monroe, unless on business connected with the troops belonging to the department of Virginia, and then only under the written orders of the general commanding at either Fort Monroe, Norfolk or Newport News.

Citizens employed in either the quartermaster's, subsistence, medical, engineer, and ordnance departments, will be allowed to pass, by permission of their chiefs, on business connected with their respective departments.

Newspapers are prohibited from being sold or distributed at Norfolk, or the surrounding country, by newsboys, reporters, pedlers, or other persons.

By command of Major General WOOL.
WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 43.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, FORT MONROE, VA., May 15, 1862.

All military supplies for the army, including clothing, rations, and ammunition, are passed to Norfolk through the Quartermaster's Department, and no supplies or merchandise of any kind whatever, whether owned by sutlers or others, will be allowed to pass through any other channel, nor by this, except by the written permission of the commanding general.

By command of Major General WOOL.
WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

In view of the vast increase of labor in the office of the assistant adjutant general, a position so long and ably filled by Colonel William D. Whipple, of Philadelphia, Major General Wool has, by the following order, appointed an acting assistant adjutant general for this department:

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 42.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, FORT MONROE, VA., May 14, 1862.

First Lieutenant Septimus Carnarose, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteers, A. D. C. to Major General Wool, is hereby appointed acting assistant adjutant general, at these headquarters, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major General WOOL.
WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

D. W. CLINTON, Aid-de-Camp.

The mammoth steamer John Brooks, Captain Layfield, sails for Philadelphia to-night with forty-five rebel prisoners on board, and several hundred wounded and sick Union soldiers. Take good care of our poor boys.

We learn that, after a march which puts that of the French after the battle of Vittoria into the shade, our troops in General McClellan's army are in the best of spirits—laugh at their hardships and mishaps, and are fully prepared and determined to take Richmond very soon. Our troops are already in the rear, and flanks the Confederate position, and success for our arms there seems to be a foregone conclusion. You may positively expect to hear of the capture of Richmond early next week. Our iron-clad fleet is in position to assist, and the carnage will, no doubt, be tremendous; but the rebellion must be crushed, and that quickly, and let the sin fall where it belongs, upon the heads of the leading Southern traitors.

Everything remains quiet in Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Suffolk, and there is nothing new to report from these places. Captain Nixon, of the Union Coast-guard, (Ninety-ninth New York S. V.,) has been appointed Provost Marshal of Norfolk, *pro tempore*.

Major Hayner, of Gen. Wool's staff, an officer of distinguished ability, goes north to-night, with the embalmed body of his son, the gallant Lieut. Hayner, of Gen. Sickles' Brigade, who fell at the battle of Williamsburg, shot through the heart, while urging his men on to fight after his captain was killed. Major Hayner has just arisen from a bed of sickness, and his affliction falls heavy upon him. We shall half bid return to the department with much pleasure.

It has been raining during yesterday and last night, and to-day we have had alternating drizzle and sunshine. The roads are again in a very bad condition. D. W. W.

From Fortress Monroe—General Wool's Headquarters about to be Removed to Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 16.—A recent order appoints Major Richard Nesson