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VOL. 5.—NO. 246.

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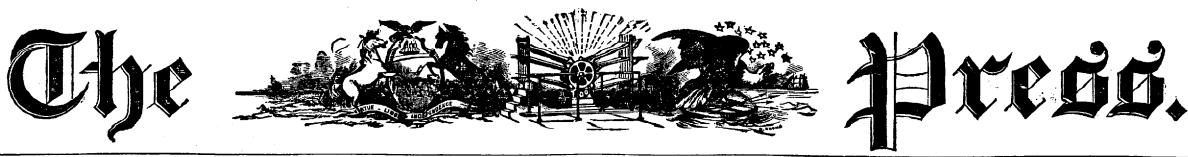
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ended to.



PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1862.

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1862. OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S DIVISION. How the News of the Occupation of Norfolk was Received-A false Report about the Army-Accident from the Carcless Use of Fire Arms-The Want of Transportation-The Weather-Official Report of Gen. P. S. Kearney of the Williamsburg Battle-Gen. Kearney's Let. ter to Gov. Curtin—He pays a Handsome Tribute to the Pennsylvania Regiments in his Command.

[Special Correspondence of The Pross.] CAMP BERRY, May 12, 1862.

I write to you from the same place from which my last ter was dated, and which has been christened Came Berry, in honor of the general bearing that name, THE FEELING. But little of interest has transpired during the interval petween the despatch of my last and the present writing. The glorious and cheering news of the evacuation of Sewell's Point by the rebels, and the reported capture of Norfolk, coupled with the announcement that the ironclad gunboat Calena, togother with the Port Royal and Aroostook, had gone up James river-a rumor to that effect had been circulated around the camps all day—and he arrival of the newspapers, with despatches from For notion among the soldiers. The papers were cagerly ought, and a stock twice as large as that brought by the carrier might have been sold almost without an

A CORRECTION. A certain paper of your city, has published state. ments in this corps, who were engaged in the Williamsburg battle. It says that the surgeons were inattentive to the wounded, and, in some cases, refused to relieve their sufferings. Now, the whole of this statement is a hase dander on the men who have left their homes to minister o the wants of the sick and wounded of the army. All of them were unremitting in their attentions until every man wounded in the lattle had been relieved, and then only did they take the rest so needful to them. In no one istance was any surgeon unoccupied even for the space

AN ACCIDENT. PAPER HANGINGS. A little accident impressed near the camp to-day, which, although triffing in its nature, might have resulted n loss of life. Several of the soldiers have been in the habit of going into the woods to discharge their pieces. This morning one of them discharged his musket, at random, in the thicket, and the ball passed through the arm of a comrade, standing at some distance. The wound is nainful, but not severe, and no ill consequences are ap probonded. I could not ascertain the wounded man's

DISSATISFACTION. Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the want of transportation for provisions, &c., which causes great delay in moving the army. This, at least, should be remedied, nd the way to Richmond would be found much smoother. THE WEATHER. This has been a clear, bright day, but to-night the orizon is enveloped in clouds, and there is every sign of

ain. The weather for the past few days has been splendid for the moving of armies, &c., and it is the general wish that it should be continued for a little longer, or until we GEN. KEARNEY'S OFFICIAL REPORT. The fellowing is the official report of General P. S.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,

HEINTZELMAN'S CORPS, May 6, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, on receiving rders on the 5th instant, at 9 A. M., the division took up its line of march, and shortly after came upon the crowded columns before us. At 10.30 A. M. an order was received from Gen. Summer to pass all others and to proeeed to the support of Gen. Hooker, already engaged.
With difficulty and much loss of time, my division at length made its way through the masses of troops and trains that encumbered the deep, single, muddy defile, until at the brick church my route was to the left, the direct road to Williamsburg. At half past one P. M., within three and a half miles of the battle-field, I halted my column to rost for the first time, and to get the oker, already engaged STANDARD 6-4 AND 3-4 INDIGO WOOL-DYED to rest for the first time, and to get the files in hand before committing them to action.

within three and a half miles of the battle-field. I halted my column to rest for the first time, and to get the lengthened flies in hand before committing them to action. Captain Moses, of the General's staft, with great energy assisted me in this effort. Almost immediately, however, on orders from Gen. Heintzelman, "our knaplacks were piled," and the head of the column resumed its march, taking the double-quick wherever the mus holes left a footing. Arrived stone mile from the engagement, you, in person, brought me an order for detaching three regiments, one from Berry's, the leading brigada, and two from Birry's, the second to support Emory's bross to the left of the position.

Approaching near the field word was brought by an aid-de-camp that Hooker's cartridges were expended, and with increased rapidity we entered under fire. Having quickly consulted with General Hooker and received General Heintzelman's orders as to the point of ouset, I at once deployed Berry's brigado to the left of the Williamsburg road, and Birney's on the right of it, taking to cover the movement and to support the remaining battery that had ceased to fice, two companies of Poe's regiment. As our troops came into action the remnants of the brave men of Hooker's division were passed, and our regiments houndly considened an unremitting, well-directed fire. However, from the lengthening of the files the gap occasioned by the withdrawa from the column of three regiments and the silence of this battery, I soon was left no alternative than to lead forward to the clarge the two companies of the Second from the column of three regiments and the suchec of this battery, I soon was left to alternative than to lead forward to the clarge the two companies of the Second Michigan volunteers to beat back the enemy's skirmishers, now crowding on our pieces. This duty was performed by officers and men with superior intrepidity, and enabled Major Vahiwright, of Hooker's division, to collect his artillerists and reopen fire from several pieces. A new support was then collected from the Fifth New Jersey, who, terribly decimated previously, again came forward with alacrity. The affair was now fully and successfully engaged along our whole line, and the regiments kept steadily gaining ground. But the heavy strewn timber of the abattis defied all direct approach. Introducing, therefore, freshmarksmen from Poe's regiment, I ordered Col. Hobart Ward, of the Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers (Scott Life Guard) to charge down the road and take the rifle-pits on the centre of the abattis the fame. This duty Col. Ward performed with great gallantry, his martial demeanor imparting all confidence in the attack. Still the move, though nearly successful, did not quite prevair; but with bravery every point thus gained was perfectly sustained. The left wing of Col. Riley's regiment, the Fowlieth New York Volunteers, (Mozart,) was next sent for and the Colonel being valiantly engaged in front came up brilliantly conducted by Capt. Mindll, chief of Gen. Birney's staff. These

teers, (Mozart,) was next sent for and the Colonel being valiantly engaged in front came up brilliantly conducted by Capt. Mindil, chief of Gen. Birney's staff. These charged up to the open space and silenced some light artillery, and gaining the enomy's rear caused him to relinquish his cover. The victory was ours.

About this period, General Jameson brought up the rear brigade, and the detailed regiments having previously reported, in the midst of a severe fire, a second line was established and two columns of regiments made disposable for further moves. But darkness, with the still drizzling rain, now closed, and the regiments bivouncked on the field they had won. The reconnoiseance during the night, and the early patrols of the morabing, revealed the entary ratiring, and General Heintzelman in person ordered into the enemy's works, (which our pickets of the 105th Pennsylvania Regiment, under Lieutenant Gibert, were entering with General Jameson,) the Fourth Maine Regiment to creet therson its standard and tabe possession in full force, I have to

Jameson,) the Fourth Maine Regiment to creet thereon its standard and take possession in full force, I have to mark out for the high commendation of the Generals-in-Chief Generals-Jameson, Birney, and Berry, whose soldierly judgment was alone equalled by their distinguished courage. I refer you to their reports to do natice to the names of the gallant officers and men under their immediate command. Having confined myself to the centre, articipally the key of the position. I report Institute to the names of the gathan where same and adays their immediate command. Having confined myself to the centre, principally the key of the position, I report as having conspicuously distinguished themselves, imparting victory all around, Colonels Poe, Second Michigan Yolunteers, and Hobart Ward, Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers. Never in any action was the influence of the staff more perceptible. All were most efficient and define of danger. I especially notice Captain Smith, Assistant

stan more perceptible. All were most eincert and deniant of danger. I especially notice Captain Smith, Assistant Adjutant General of General Berry, and predict for him a career of usefuluress and glory. Aly own staff were truly my means of vision in this battle in the woods. I have to deplore the loss of my chief of staff, Captain Wilson, who was killed white putting in execution my desire for a general case to the period of the last charge, falling within the enemy's lines. Also, or Lieutenant Barnard, late of West-Point, at the end of the engagement, after having previously lost a horse. Captain W. V. Sturgis, my aid, was brave, active, and indicious, Lieutenant Moore, another of my aids, renewed on the field his previous distinction gained abroad. My volunteer aids. Mr. Watts Depuyster, bore himself handsometry in this his first action. I have the honor to append the list of killed and wounded, which, though not impairing our future efficiency, was a severe loss for the few engaged. Our hatteries were on the field but not required. Major Walnwright, of Hooker's Division, having by much personal effort resumed the fire of several pieces, but Captain Thompson, United States army, chief of my division of artillery, in the midst of a heavy fire, gave me the henefit of his experience. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
P. KEARNEY,
Brigadier General Third Division, Third Corps.
ain C. McKerver, Assistant Adjutant General

aptain C. McKeever, Assistant Adjutant General, Heintzelman's Corps. Note.—The list of killed and wounded referred to in he above report has already been published. The following is the report of General Kearney HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, HEINTZELMAN'S CORPS

HEADQUARTERS THIED DIVISION, HEINTZELMAN'S CORPS, OAMP BERRY, May 10, 1862.

To His Excellency, Governor A. G. Curlin, of Pa:
Sin: As the commanding officer of this division, of which three regiments, the Fifty-seventh, Sixty-third, and the Ozo Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers form a portion, I cannot refrain from calling to your notice the important part performed by them in the battle of Williamsburg, on the 5th instant, and if not then selves the sufferers in loss, they contributed, by stady and imposing attitude, to the success of those means of subduing all opposition should the enemy have resisted on the following day. A picket of one hundred and twelve men of the One Hundred and Fifth, under Lieutenant Cilbert, were the first to enter the analysis. Ligutenant Cilbert, were the first to enter the enamy?s works, followed by the Fourth Maine, of General Birney's works, tolkowed by the Lorentz was a substitute of the Pennsylvania, Col. Alexander Hays, Sixty-third, and C. T.

sylvania, Col. Alexander Hays, Sixty-third, and C. T. Camphell, Fifty-saventh, are in my first brigade, commanded by then. Jameson. In conclusion, your Excellency, it is not by her noble regiments Pennsylvania was distinguished in the last great battles. I have to bring to your notice, and to that of the people of the State, that the second brigade of my division was commanded by a Pennsylvanian, Gen. Birney. This officer displayed cooless and courage, and brought into the field the talents which distinguished him among his follow citizens. He had proved himself a good colonel—his brigade is the mo-del of good discipline. His genius of command was equally conspicuous on this day. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,
P. KEARNEY.
Brig. General Third Division, Third Corps. There is no other news of importance. Heavy dring was heard from the James river vesterday, supposed to ave been our gunbouts shelling the rebel batteries.

The Steamboats on the York River—The Scarcity of Food on board of the Boats-The Hospitals at Fortress Monroe-How the Rebel Wounded and Sick are Treated—A Texan Major's Rudeness to a Lady-Plenty of Red Tape at Fortress Monroe-The New York Elisworth Regiment-A Talk with a Pennsylvania Soldier-Magazines at Yorktown not yet Opened—Members of Congress going to McClellan's Headquarters-General Wool gone to Norfolk.

Special Correspondence of The Press.] ON BOARD THE STEAMER T. F. SECOR. YORK RIVER, May 14, 1862. No one who expects anything like comfort need over

tween Old Point Comfort and the highest point to which our armies have advanced up the river. Yesterday West oint was the limit of their up-river journey; to-day Comberland was the chosen point, until a telegram to the mmander of the boat carrying me directed him to proeed to White House. I cannot say much for either of these boats. The Secor hails from Maine, but is very slow and very unaccommodating, both in comfort and in officers. Not a sign of a dinner was to be seen, except for a chosen few, the friends of the mail agent, and though now after four o'clock, even the generally omnipotent introduction of a newspaper reporter-neither love nor money -has failed in procuring me anything to

A SECESSION MAJOR. In the Hospital at Fortress Monroe are several Seces n prisoners, and to put down any false rumors of their bad treatment, which may have gone abroad. I must say they are treated as well, if not better, than Unionists. Indeed, their ungratefulness makes one feel that they are faring far better then they deserve. This morning, whils I was in the hospital, I saw a rebel soldier, at whose bedside atood a lady tenderly buthing his brow with some oothing lotion. Upon inquiry, I found that the patient was a Texas major, and his nurse one of those noble women who have left home and friends in the North to minister to the comforts of the wounded and southe the last moments of the dying. I gazed at them a moment when the major turned over on his side, rudely pushed his nurse from him, and said, "G-d d-yon, leave my head alone, will you!" Such ingraticude as this, showing itself, as it does, in indignities to that say we all hould treat so gently, deservos a far worse fate than a good hed and a comfortable home, furnished by a Ga-

FORTRESS MONROR Fortress Menroe Is a great centre of transportation, ard although much business is done, yet not quarter the amount one would think from the fuss made over it. Red tape and routine is the curse of the place. Not a single article of freight can go on to its destination without being carted around the place two or three times, and when it comes to passengers the trouble multiplies ten-fold. I verily believe the rebellion might have been crushed long ago if routine had not caused so much

THE ELLSWORTH REGIMENT. To-day I had a long talk with a member of the Forty-fourth New York Regiment, better known as the "Poople's Ellsworth Regiment," a fine body of picked men, raised from three times their number, who offered from all parts of the State. He says that in the advance on Bull Run, last March, they were the first to enter Cen treville, and that, after they were sent to Yorktown, they were in every place of honor. He tells of many hairbreadth escapes, of exchanges of courtesios between hostile pickets, and of the terrific fighting and great hardships of the siege of Yorktown. He pointed out to me the positions of the troops, and showed the space cleared for a battle-field. This fine regiment, I am sorry to say, is now very much depleted. Sickness and wound A SOLDIER'S BOAST.

We have here a soldier from Williamsport, Pa., be eging to the Fifty-second Penns Ivania, who was in the Yorktown affair, and whose retiment has, since the capture of the town, gone higher up with the advance His great bonst is that he slept the last few nights in a Secesh bedstead. He states that the rebels left an immense amount of provisions and ammunition behind

There is a magazine at Yorktown which has not yot been opened, every one fearing that some secret spring will blow it up. It is understood, however, that it will be undermined, and, the powder being taken out, all fea will be gone. Such fears us these are not folish. Torpedces and infernal machines of all kinds have met the Union army at every step, none I am glad to say, resulting in injury. PACTS AND RUMORS.

Yorktown roads are full of transports, but no wa ssels are there, all having gone farther up. The prevailing report up the river is that Richmond has surrendered to the gunboats, and McClellan now has his headquarters there. going up the river in our party, both to headquarters. Mails run once each way every day, leaving Fortress Monroe on the arriva of each morning boat from Baltimore.

A Trip up the York River-The Scene-The Appearance of the Houses Along the Banks of the River-White Flags in Abundance-Description of West Point -The Richmond and York Railroad-The Use Made of it by the Rebeis-Plenty of Oysters-Vessels Sunk by the Rebels-A Night on the Pamunky-Arrival at Cumberland-A Description of the Town—The Whereabouts of the Rebels-Skirmish with the Enemy-Narrow Escape of Our Baggage Train-The Strange Conduct of the Rebels-Secretary Seward in Camp-"The Press" in Camp—The Wenther Cap.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

CUMBERLAND, Ya., 20 miles from Richmond, May 15, 1862. Camp-The Weather Unpleasant.

PROM YORKTOWN TO WEST POINT. After writing to you from the York river, opposite Yorktown, last night, I had quite an eventful passage up from the deck: as we swept around the curves, I had as excellent view of the town and its fortifications. On the right bank, a little way up, there were the remnants of wo snips, which had been burned on the stocks by the rebels. Everywhere along the banks we could see the old style Virginia houses, one or two stories high, each house found in Virginia, and it is said that if the boatands spy one with a chimney inside, (our Northern fushion) they invariably stop the boat and go ashore to ask the owner what's got into his house. Before nearly every house a white Ilag was planted, the ignorant relents imagining that our forces would re-enact rebel vandalism, by shooting unarmed men. The scenery around here is quite pretty; the York river, which, however, is little more than an arm of Chesapeake bay, winding in and out through a gently rolling country, which spring has

clothed in all the hues of the rainbow. West Point is a small landing place, situated on the very end of the point jutting out into the water at the confluence of the Mattapony and Pamunky rivers. It was, before the war, quite a business location, being the minus of the Richmond and York River Railroad. Now, however, its inhabitants have nearly deserted it, and it would return to its primitive barbarism were it not for the quasi-civilization brought to it by the presence of the Union army. As it is, a large fleet of storeships, tugs, and steamboats, loading and unloading there, gives it

THE RAILROAD. From the confluence of the two rivers, up along the valley of the Pamunky, across it at White House, fren miles above Cumberland, and within Afreen of Richnond,) and thence to Richmond, runs the Richmond and York River Railroad. It has been of great use to the rebels, but everywhere they have torn up the ties and rails, and curried off the telegraph wires. Ties thrown down the bank of the river, and bare poles meet the eye all along the route. This road and its doings will enter largely into the history of the siege of Yorktown. When the rebels retreated from Manassas, nearly all their troops were carried to Yorktown over this road, passing a few miles between the head of the river and the town, by water carriage. A contraband who had desert from one of the rebel boats on the river, pointed out to me a place some ten miles above West Point, where the river, many rebels being drowned. It is a high, dan gerous-looking bank, and still bears evident marks of the accident which happened there. The rebel troops on their retreat were carried back to White House on trans-

All along the banks of York river there are oyster hads staked out, and the boatmen give fabulous acco of the size and quality of that favorite shell fish. The Pamunky also has its share of beds. It is a crooked river, and in its many bends myriads of oysters lie securely. The Pamunky is not much to brag of. It is about half the calibre of the Schuylkill, and has such a crooked course that although it is but ten miles in a straight line between West Point and Cumberland, yet the river takes thirty. Everywhere along it can be seen done in a very little space, the reader can well judgeof the horrible confusion at all the landings. SUNKEN VESSELS.

About two miles below Cumberland, at a place where the river divides around a small island, the rebels have sunk about twenty small vessels, to block up the changel The mailtout which carried me reached there about an hour after dark, and held up to find the course. Neither captain, pilot, nor crew had ever been there before, and one may judge of the dangerous task before us when a mall river, very shoal and hard to navigate at all times, has its dangers increased by sunken wrecks. A Philadelphia propeller came by us as we drifted with the stream, and went builty ahead, soon, however, to be topred-fast at one end on a sand bar and the other bed example, but went cautiously feeling amid the darkners, until, at a cabinet council held on the forward deck, in which your correspondent assisted, it was decided to hook, round swang the stern with the tide, and soon we lay to as quietly as if we were miles away from water. All along the river could be seen marks of the rebel pre-At one place a soldier pointed out a barn which had been filled with corn, and which the rebels in their retreat had endeavored to destroy, but his regiment prevented before the work was half done. The sides were burst out, and partly thrown down. It is now used for a dead house. Union troops occupy every point on the two rivers. A RIGHT ON THE PANUNKY.

Not a hed or berth could be found, for love or money. on board the United States mail boat T. F. Secor, on Wedneeday evening, so the representative of the Philadelphia Press had to take off his aristocratic mein, and lie down along with his benighted brethren in true democratic style, 80, on a shawl spread on the floor of what professed to be a "Ladies Saloon." I laid myself down to enjoy what proved to be a most comfortable night's rest. On my right was Capt. H. M. Swift, of the commissary department, with whom I shared my bed, and who returned the compliment by taking charge of my valuables, which valuables were three sheets of paper, two envelopes, a stumpy pen, and a twenty-five-cent inkstand. On my left was a Fortress Monroe sutler going up on business At my head was a Pennsylvania soldier, who kindly lent me his leg for a pillow, and, at foot, an infantry captain-Sporers were all around me, and a finer set of fellows kinder, and more gentlemanly, than the dozen who laid down together that night, could not be found on the continent. We passed a comfortable night, and at dawn started for Cumberland, where I was landed at six A. M.

CUMBERLAND. Cumberland is within twenty miles of Richmond, and at present is General McCiellan's headquarters, which

me to York river to find it. The Government runs | however, will soon be moved ton miles farther up the | thing, our soldiers are living principally on hard crackers two boats, called the T. F. Secor and the Pioneer, be- river to White House. New Kent Court House is three and coffee? It seems as if the presence of President Linor four miles south of here. Bichmond, New Kent Court House, and White House are in the three angles of a triangle, White House being fifteen miles from Richwond and twelve from New Kent, and New Kent being ome twenty miks from the rebel capital. Cumberland is a very small town, entirely deserted by its inhabitants, and now having a large portion of

our army encamped around it. It is surrounded by high bills, from which there is a splendid view of the neighboring country. I met here many friends, a mong whom are ants Sheridan and McElhone, of the regulars, both of Philadelphia. I am at present writing in the tent of the clerk of the chief commissary of the army of the Potomac, who is a fine fellow, and has offered me every civility I could expect. REBEL WHEREABOUTS.

The rebels are reported to be in strong force around the adwaters of the Cnickahominy, their principal post eing at Bottom's bridge, some ten miles from here, on he direct road to Richmond. They have made a stand ere. From there their lines extend down along the hickahominy for some distance, their right being near loves' Bridge, some twelve miles south of here, and their left northeast of Richmond. They present a concave ront to the Union army. We have every hope, however, that before many days they will be in full retreat far south of the capital, A SKIRMISH.

Yesterday, the headquarters baggage train ran an minent risk of capture. The camp had been pitched farther down towards West Point, and the attendan were ordered with the train to proceed to Cumberland They came all right as far as New Kent, but mistaking the road, went towards the Chickahominy. Soon the ornment which the ungrateful wretch was doing his best rebils appeared in force, supported by a battery. The some regulars caused a stampeds of the chivalry to the ocals. Quite a lively time was expected for a mo mens, but rebel prudence once more saved them. How lange is the conduct of these men, who profess to fight or independence! Thay run off from the army, but boldly attack a baggage train. They put flags of truce in front of their houses when Unionists come in sight, and receive that elemency which they dony to our unarmed residents when treason is the strongest. Her they attack a few contrabands and mules, and, had they been victorious, would doubtless have heralded it as the the most wonderful triumph of the war.

SECRETARY SEWARD IN CAMP. The Secretary of State was here yesterday, and a grand review of the troops was the consequence. The regulars here cheered him lustily, although contrary to their neual course. He has left to-day for parts unknown. " THE PRESS " IN CAMP.

Every one here speaks highly of the Philadelphia Once in a while a stray copy gets here, and is read with avidity. A small though jugrative trade is ousiness is carried on in pies and gingerbread. Some ten thousand of these articles, packed away in baskets, came up in the boat this morning, being sold out at starvation prices all along the banks. A five-cent Philadelhia gingerbread brings twenty-five cents here, and a bree-penny pie commards the same price, and even at this rate plenty of buyers are found. Newspapers command twenty-five cents apiece, and there is an immance demand, much greater than can be supplied even at that

There is no news yet from the outposts The weather is very unpleasant, rain and mud all the Snugly Encamped at Cumberland-The Position of the Rebel Army in front of us-The Headquarters of the Army-Our Troops Studying Maps of Richmond Our Present Encampment-The Point of Interest-Our Troops Concentrating at West Point.

[Special Correspondence of the Press.] CUMBERLAND, VA., May 15, 1862. I am anugly eneconsed here, living in high style, for camp life, and with every expectation of being able to enter Richmond at the earliest possible moment. People at home are anxious, no doubt, that the a my of the Potomac should make an advance; but their anxiety is nothing when compared with ours. "On to Bichmond" is the motto throughout the whole camp. Every officer and every soldier has it upon his lipe, and as I sit here writing, I hear it all around me. But all acknowledge that Genera

The reason we are ijing in camp is not that we fear Richmond. A single gunboat could take it; but the great obstacle is the 150,000 men the rebels have posted bout the headwaters of the Chickshominy, Their leit is at Richmond, and the line extends down this river for many miles. The Chickahominy and Pamunky rivers ging some twelve miles. The Union army is in possession of the whole Pamunky river valley and the rebels of the Chickshominy. The scouts and pickets of the two armies range slong for twenty or thirty miles upon the ridges between the rivers, at many times within speaking distance of each other. The commanding general is swiftly and surely circumventing his opponents. Day and night he is working, and hour after hour his plans are successfully carried out.

REGULARS AND VOLUNTEERS Headquarters here at Cumberland are pleasantly nosted an orchard and wheat field, within a stone's throw of the Pamunky. The owner of the grounds, who, of course, professes to be a good Union man, lives in a large house a short distance southeast of us. Although the the close proximity of the rebels, is somewhat scarce, yet our Virginia Unionist has not had his private walks dis-turbed. He lives in as great seclusion as he did when the army were far away from him, and his geese, of which he has a large number, strut as majestically around his house as if their rebel brethren were in close proximity. state of perfect discipline the American army is so celebrated for. General Sykes' brigade—a special body guard of the commander-in-chief-is encamped to the southwe of headquarters. The volunteers, as a general thing, look well, and are in fine spirits as they quickly advance upon Richmond. They all acknowledge that we advance as fast as they could expect. Some are already studying

sights in which the city abounds are to be found. THE ENCAMPMENT. the north, are to be seen the white tents of a vast enencampment. Richmond is some twenty or twentyfive miles from us, in a westerly direction; Charles City Court-House about the same cistance, a little west of south. The rebel line is stretched between us and both these cilies. Up the river our scouts are much nearer Richmond. At White House, a creek, rising near the capital, flows into the Pamunky, and in the vicinity of that creek our pickets are reported to have ranged within five miles of the rebel capital. The advance has gone up above White House. King William

Court-House, north of here, is in our possession, and the rebels have skedaddled from all that region of country. I shall endeavor to give you the very earliest reliable intelligence, having every facility for doing so. The Pennsylvania friends of General Porter and Majo Russell, of the staff, will be happy to know that they both enjoy excellent health.

FROM GENERAL WOOL'S DIVISION Fortress Monroe and Norfolk. WHEN THE LATTER PORT WILL BE OPENED.

The Importance of Suffolk.

WHERE WILL THE REBELS MAKE A STAND NEWS FROM OUR FLEET ON THE JAMES RIVER. Present Appearance of the Gosport Navy Yard

THE RUSH TO NORFOLK. The rush of speculators to Norfolk, since its capture has been so extensive, and I may say reckless, that Ma jor General Wool has found it necessary to stop the issuof passes to all citizens, except those having business there. The croakers of the Northern cities who are con timually inquiring, ironically, "How shall we reconstructhe Union?" should take a note of this. If such person will take the trouble to think, they will observe that the Northern people follow the army; that they settle and make business wherever they go; and last, but not least

the power to create and carry on this unholy rebellion. I am in receipt of information to-day to the effect that the port of Norfolk will be opened to trade as soon as communication with rebeldom is effectually cut off. This will be seen, no doubt, as our troops have advanced already as far west as the Nansemond river, at the headwaters of which lies the town of Suffolk, a most importa tratects hold by the way, and one which our Govern ment will make use of and defend. The Nausemond river is perfectly navigable for light-draft vessels up to Suffolk. loading into North Ca oling, and the other to Potersburg at Petersburg, and will, no doubt, force him to fall back

vests ago, the Southern aristocrats would never have had

Resides the railroads we have possession of two of th most important canals in the South, and we will be able to shake hands with Gen. Burnside in a day or two; thus the armies of Gens. Wool and Burnside will form a junc tion, and will be ready to move on the enemy's flank with assurance of victory at every point. THE THIRD PARALLEL OF DEFENCE. e South is not wanting in "paper generals." The

editor of the Richmond Examiner says that the mili-

ary powers of Secessia are falling back to their "third

arallel of defence." We would like to know where this ine of defence is after they leave the James river. The first parallel, the Potomac, was broken by McCliellan long ago. The second, the York river, has been knocked into a cocked hat by McClellan's great flank movement on the peninsula. The third, which must be formed by ertain success for our arms in that direction, and that the James and Approximatox rivers, has been turned by General Wool and the iron-clad gunboats, whilst Mc-Olellan is pushing on to finish the work up in an effectual way. If they have another parallel in t must only exist in the mind's eye, for if it be in North Carolina it is flanked by Burnside and Wool; and if in Georgia or Alabama, the flank is open to Hunter, and the rear to Butler, even though Fremont and Halleck remain stationary, which is not at all probable. It seems to be a settled matter that we shall have no grand pitched battle during the war after all. Our forces will be, in short, little else than armies of observation and occupa tion : our advances will be extensive reconnois our battles only skirmishes with guerilla bands of rebels

WHO IS TO BLAME? I have numerous letters from, almost every division of the Army of the Potomac, asking privately why it is that, while our Government is paying for the very best army stores, purchases more than is wanted of every-

coln and Secretary Stanton is needed everywhere. Some body is robbing the Government extensively, and there can be no harm in asking that the rascal, or rascals, be sought out and ammunify punished. We can now see the "beginning of the end" of this war, and let us be kind to our brave troops who have suffered so much to save the Government from destruction. Let overy man put his shoulder to the wheel of the small wagon as well as to that of the large one, just as our worthy President has recently done here, and all will be well. The soone we repent of our great national sing, and resolve to remedel and strengthen our Government in every way, the better we will be able to set foreign Powers at defiance when they even hint at the intention of dictating to us what shall be done with Mexico or any other portion of

the continent which geographically belongs to the grea

FROM COMMODORE ROGERS' FLEET. At last accounts the Monitor and E. A. Stevens were lying in the mouth of the Apponunation river, near Port Walthall, which is only about twelve miles from Petersburg, Va. If there are no obstructions in the river both of these boats can go almost up to the city at high water. The Galena and several other gunbrats were feeling their way up the James river, and are no doubt "playing hob' with the reliefs and their two sloops of war Patrick Henry and Jamestown, ere this. As this naval movement will, in the main, cut off the retreat of the rebelsouthward, there is but little doubt that McClellan, who is now only twelve miles from Richmond, will have a great battle as soon as he crosses the Chicahominy, or else a large body of the rebels will surrender themselves and their capital, thus leaving the State of Virginia to return to her once lefty position among the United States. "So mote it bo."

"THE RISING AFRIC." A number of contrabands have come into Suffoll where our advance guard rests, and report great excitement among the benighted inhabitants of Southampton county. The negro settlement called Jerusalem was in a perfect uproar about the near approach of the Yankees. These negroes are free, but they have no security in their freedom, and ask to be relieved from their thral-dom. A company of these men were recently enlisted, and having served on the Peniosula are now near Richmond, and complain of hard treatment.

MATTERS IN NORFOLK, The Day Book of this afternoon is quite an interesting sheet. It is quiet and respectful in tone, and is filled with news from the Northern dailies. The editor, Mr. Hathaway, used to publish my letters regularly, and at the end of them, to please the fancy of his rebel readers, he would remark, "That this writer is one of the most consummate Munchausens and delicate liars we have ever heard of." When I seked him about the matter, (hoping that he was not a brave man,) he said he had been "playing possum" with the rebels all the while during the war; that he was a Northern man by birth. and, being the only printer in Norfolk, he was watched and forced to remain. Hathaway's future character will be his best proof of loyalty, and Con. Victo will give him a chance to vindicate himself. Many persons are returning with curiosities from Norfolk and vicinity, and pieces of the Merrimac are plenti-

A considerable number of guns, pistols, and swords together with a large amount of ammunition, have been discovered by the provost guard, and seized by General It is raining here to-day. I leave to-night for an ex-Suffolk, and other points.

Spirit of the People-Silly Rumors-Visit to Gosport Navy Yard-The Scene of Destruction-The Norfolk Day Book-Deserters Taking the Oath-Latest from Suffolk-Important from Weldon-Norfolk Very Quiet. NORFOLK. Va . May 17-P. M.

SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE. There is no change in the defiant feeling hitherto expressed towards the Federal Government. The matter has been acted upon by the City Councils, but they are afraid to take the responsibility of making a decision, will of the people. The people seem to be afraid to act by vote, imagining that the troops will interfere with a fair expression of vox populi. The capture of Rich-SILLY RUMORS AT NORFOLK.

There was a number of silly rumors affoat in Norfolk and Portsmouth to-day, among which we may note a story very generally credited by Secessionists, that Gen. McClellan had been defeated before Richmond, that his army was in full retreat to Yorktown, and that the General and his staff had arrived at Old Point. The opportune publication of the Day Book, this afternoon, with late news clipped from Northern papers, unieted the fears of the doubting to some extent, although the straight-outs look upon the news published in the Northern papers as false from beginning to end. VISIT TO PORTSMOUTH, &C.

I passed over to Portsmouth to-day, and visited the Gosport navy yard, now little else but a smouldering memento of the weakness of our former Government, or statesmen rather, and of the vandalism and semi-barba rity of the rebels. Every building in the yard, except two that were used to work in, have been totally destroyed. The numerous buildings occupied as quarters for officers are unharmed, however, and are now occupied by officers of our army. The yard itself is occupied by the First Michigan Infantry. It is the opinion of many persons that the property still remaining is of sufficient importance to induce the Covernment to rebuild the yard. It must be confessed, however, that the point is not at all eligible for the purpose, and it was only built there, in the first place, for a sort of "political bung hole," from which "Southern fire-eating statesmen's could suck sweet subsistence from the Government, and support themselves in affluence whilst they

THE NORFOLK DAY BOOK. I visited the office of the Day Book to day, and had a hort convergation with the editor thereof, Mr. John R. Hathaway. He seems to be positive that the war is cesting our Government over three millions per day to wage, and while he says that the Confederates never expect to conquer us, we cannot carry the war on for more than a month longer; it will break us down. He is a rare specimen of a deluded "Sech." The paper is filled with extracts from the Northern papers that are smuggled over to the troops, who, no doubt, give them away to the citizens that they may be enlightened. TAKING THE OATH BY DESERTERS

Several hundred deserters have come into our lines be-yond Suffolk. They were disgusted with the robel ser-vice, and had arrived at the conclusion that the war for "Southern independence" was a failure. They surren dered their arms and took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. Among the deserters were about a dozen of the crew of the Merrimac, who said they were under orders to make their way to Bichmond, but as they were hungry and footsore, they had determined to surrender themselves, with their side arms. Our troops now occupy Suffork in force. The people

there are very ignorant, but look upon the matter of the occupation of the town by Federal troops as of no mon, report that there are no Southern troops stationed eas of Garyville, in Prince George county, Va. FROM WELDON, N. C.

A man named Weston, who came in from Weldon, N C., to-day, says that that important town is entirely evanated by the rebel troops, and that the inhabitants ar looking for the Federal troops to occupy the city every day. The rebel regiment last at Weldon, the Third Alabams, left the city, moving west, on Tuesday last. Their departure was hastened by the advance of the Federal troops to Norfolk. NORPOLK VERY QUIET.

General Viele, military governor of Norfolk, informs u that the city is very quiet now, and the citizens are beoming quite cheerful in the contemplation of soon being allowed to receive supplies from the North. The ladies are far better humored than at first. They are pleased to observe the excellent discipline and order maintained by our troops, who, they were led to believe, would come into the city bent upon wanton destruction and all sorts Arrangements have been made for carrying a daily nail from Norfolk to Old Point, and the nost office in the ormer place will be opened in a few days for the use of the soldiers and Union men in the city.

served Promotion-No Further Use for Them-The Fleet in the James River-Dental Surgery in Our Army. FORTRESS MONROE, May 17-P. M. VISIT OF THE SECRETARIES. Fecretaries Seward and Welles are here, and have been

Norfolk yesterday, and are now the guests of General Wool, in the fortress. Mr. Welles visited the flagship Minnesota yesterday afternoon, and was tendered a sa lute of fifteen guns. The fort saluted Mr. Feward as he entered the main gate this morning. The notorious battery on this Point is now Federal troops, and it is hard to realize the fact that in passing no shots are fired at our unarmed boats, it was so common for the rebels to fire at everything. A large lead tree, used for a lookout formarly by the rebels, was

oing the rounds and seeing the sights. They visited

visitor to this point during the past year will remembe DESERVED PROMOTION Surgeon Hunt, of the New York Tenth Regiment, has been appointed brigade surgeon, and will probably take charge of the hospitals at Lee's Mills. Dr. Hunt has the ove and respect of everybody here. NO FURTHER USE FOR THEM.

cut down to-day, to make fuel for our troops. Every

The merchant steamers employed by the Government to run down the Merrimac have orders to return to their ormer lines of travel. The Arago, Captain Gadsden, left for New York early this morning. THE PLEET IN THE JAMES RIVER. The steam sloop-of-war Wachusett, armed tugboat Dragon, and several other vessels-of-war went up the James siver this morning. The fleet in the vicinity of Richmond is now very formidable, and there must be

right soon. DENTAL SURGERY IN THE ARMY. Among the celebrities here is Dr. Whipple, dental sur-eon, of your city. No provision is made for the services of a dental surgeon in our army or navy, and Dr. Whipple visited us by request and permission of the department. He has been dispensing his services to the officers of Fortress Monroe and vicinity, and also to many of the officers of our fleet in the roads. He accompanies the army to Norfolk, and will doubtless continue to Richmond.

Reported Capture of Two Rebel Batteries.
WASHINGTON, May 19 ... It is unofficially stated that Commodore Goldsborough has taken possession of the two batteries on the James river, one of which was silenced by the Galena on her way up towards TWO CENTS.

From Norfolk and Fortress Monroe. FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE REPULSE OF THE GUNBOATS NEAR BICHMOND.

The Galena Reported to be Riddled. BALTIMORE, May 19 .- A gentleman who was at Fort

oss Monroe and Norfolk yesterday, arrived here this fternoon, and furnishes the following information: The repulse of the gunboats at the fort, seven or eight miles below Richmond, was generally regarded as a very serious affair, though no full account of it had been made On board the Naugatuck seventeen men were reported killed by the explosion of her big gun. The boat was, of course, made useless in the fight, and was withdrawn. The Guiona was riddled by the shots from the robel bat-cries, having been "perforated," as the despatch said, to less than eighteen times. The loss of life on board as not stated, but it was thought to be heavy. The Monitor was struck repeatedly, but was said to be ninjured. She, however, could do nothing offensive, an he batteries are on so high a bluff that it was impossible

Several attempts to assassinate Union soldiers have een made lately, and yesterday an affair occurred which aused some uneasines Colonel Brown, of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, tutioned at Portsmouth, went out of town in the mor ng to take a ride. In an hour or two afterwards his orse came into town wounded and riderless, and it was

give her guns sufficient elevation for the proper range-

Affairs were quiet at Norfolk yesterday, but the people

ili manifest an insolent and sullen disposition, and say

hat the Federal troops will soon be driven out of th

ared the Colonel had been killed or captured. FROM GEN. HUNTER'S DIVISION.

LETTER FROM PORT ROYAL, An Arrival from Florida-Her News-A Prize Schooner - The Nashville at Charleston-Preparations to Catch Her -General Hunter's Order-Its Effect-The Garrison at Hilton Head-Naval

Special Correspondence of The Press. PORT ROYAL, May 13, 1862. The United States steamer Pembina arrived yesterday at noon from the St. John's river, Florida. She brings very little news of importance. The rebels are very quiet in their occupation of Jacksonville, and seemed much depressed at the New Orleans "disaster." They have made no attempt to disturb the Federal war vessels, which hold possession of the river from Mayport to Me. laka, a distance of one hundred and forty miles. The rebel steamer Gov. Milton, which made her appearance several weeks ago, has been very "scarce" since being chased by the Seneca. Lieut. Hall, a guerilla chieffain captured by an armed cutter from the Pembina, is still held as a hostage. Captain Ammen, who is in command, s very determined in his demeanor towards them, and will promptly avenge any effort to annoy his forces, or iolest the Union people along the river. The gunboats have the same reputation there that they have every-The Pembina was relieved by the Patroon, and left here; the Seneca and Isaac Smith recently arrived from St. Augustine with a small prize schooner in tow. The light draught of the finith and Patroon will make them yery serviceable on the river. The Pembina reports having had a very rough passage up the coast. She is now coaling and storing up, and expects to leave in a few

days, to assist in blockading Charleston, a duty for which these gunboats are by no means fitted, as they cannot steam more than ten knots an hour under the most favor rable circumstances, and in a heavy sea roll most intolerably. From all accounts, there are vessels enough radiy. From all accounts there are ressure enough there already to form a complete arc, from one side of the entrance to the other, and, if moored head and stern, in line, would almost prevent the escape of a batteau. Of course, though, that would be as impossible as impolitic. It is said that the Nashville is in Charleston, and is preparing to rerun the blockade; hence the flag-officer is making every exertion to prevent her escape. Every steamer has been sent there, and run by them again, we must accord to her a charmed At present there is but little activity in this depart.

ent, and instead of a prospect of fighting near Charleston, the officers, staff, field, and company, are receiving furlough, ranging in duration from twenty to sixty days.

Every steamer carries numbers of them North; the Atlantic, which leaves to-morrow, will bear a great many, On the 9th of May, Major General Hunter issued a General Emancipation Order, creating great excitement, which has stace been capped by his proposition to form the literated slaves into regiments, arm and equip them with the thirty thousand rifles brought down by the Atantic, and place them under the command of white affi-

The emancipation order alluded to, after stating that lavery and martial law are antagonistic and incompati ble, declares freedom to all slaves held by masters in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, After Fremont's experience in Missouri, this action is astonishing, and its reception in the North is eagerly awaited Rumors of battles have been quite prevalent during the last few days. Some concern engagen town, and others contests beyond Corinth. The McClellan is daily expected with later dates, mails, &c.

At present there are very few soldiers at Hilton Head, the greater part of the army having been sent to Fernandina, Brunswick, Tybee, Dawfuskie, Beaufort, and the

the long wharf, and on the opposite side, near Bay Point, the following men-of-war are lying—viz: Flagship Wabash, ship of the line, and storeship Vermont, stor Relief, bark Brazilius, and steamers Alabama, Florida, Huron, Pembina, and Ellen. The steamers James Adger and Wyandotte went to sea this morning, and the Massachusetts came in this afternoon, The weather is rather warm, although much cooler than in Florida. This evening, it is blowing quite a gale from the southward and eastward, making it very rough outside. "ASHLAND."

Important from North Carolina. A Conflict Between the State Government and Jeff Davis' Government.

GOVERNOR CLARK OPPOSES THE ACT OF THE REBEL MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

of the Progress of the 10th inst., published in that city, containing the following important intelligence; [From the Newbern Progress, May 10.]

The information which we give below is gratifying to the lover of bis country. North Carolina at last begins to awake to the fact that J. Davis & Co. have been making a cat's paw of the Old North State to polys their chestnuts out of the fire, and refuses longer to submit to the diegrace and burden which has been imposed upon her by the secondrels at Bichmond. The old patriotic fires which burneds o brightly at Alamance and Meck lenburg are rapidly developing themselves, and we trust will burn with an increasing brilliancy upon the altars of liberty. North Carolina is in a fair way of being regenerated from the thraldom of sin and rebeldom. We trust that this may prove the harbinger of better days, and that bright prospects are ahead for our beloved country. We obtain the news by way of Washington, and direct from Releigh.

The arrest of Mayor Respess, of Washington, N. C., who was seized in the night time in the most summary manner ard burried off to Bichmond in jrons, is creating a most intense excitement in the State. The Governor of the State (who in our in the price part of the first party in the miss of the State (who in our in the state. The Governor of the State (who in our in the state. The Governor [From the Newbern Progress, May 10.] who was seized in the night time in the most summary manner ard hurrled off to Richmond in irons, is creating a meas intense excitement in the State. The Governor of the State, (who is not in prison, as reported), backed by the Cenvention, sent a person of general demand to the Richmond authorities for the immediate delivery of the person of Mayor Respess, who was kept in close confinement. His trial was in progress when they received the demand, and the authorities at Richmond informed the committee sent by Governor Clark that there were a few more witnesses to appear in the case, and they desired to complete the trial. The committee informed the authorities at Richmond that the person of the mayor must be delivered up for the with, otherwise North Carolina would send a force to back up the demand; the Committee, and went to Raleigh rejoicing. He was set at liberty, and is now on his way home to Washington, where the Union citizens are preparing to give bim an ovation. This committee was also instructed to, and did, deliver an order to the, Virginia chivalry that North Carolina was capable of managing her own affairs, and that no more connection with this matter we also learn that J. Davis, a few days since ordered Governor Clark to furnish them all the means of transportation and defence possible to aid him in the passage to and through the Cotion States, and also for admittonal through the Cotion States, and also for admittonal troops. Governor Clark to the sect, and that he convention, informed lim that he had received all the aid from North Carolina that he had received all the the State, and has ordered all the North Carolina that he Governor Clark informed the rebels that they could use Governor Clark informed the rebels that they could use the railroads in retreating homewards, and that they would run their own risk of being intercepted by a Union force at any part of the State.

The above information comes from a member of the Convention

Governor Clark, of North Carolina, Opposes the Act of the Rebel Military Authorities. [From the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, April 20]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DR-PARTMENT, BALEIGH, April 15, 1862. \} To the People of North Carolina: By an advertisement in the public papers, signed W.S. Ashe, you are informed that he will appoint and send ngents through every county in the State to borrow, purchase, and, if necessary, to impress all the arms now in the hands of private citizens.

Any attempt to seize the arms of our citizens is directly at variance with the Constitution, and in opposition to the declared policy of the Government, which makes it the duty of every citizen to keep and bear arms, and protects the arms of the milital even from execution for debt. But while I notify you that these agents have no law-

ful authority to seize your private arms, and you will be protected in preserving the means of self-defence, I must cujoin upon you in this emergency, as an act of the highest patriotism and duty, that you should discover to the proper State authorities all public arms, maskets, or riles, within your knowledge, and of selling to the State all the arms, the property of individuals, which can be stared. sparred.

The colonels of the several regiments of militia will act as agents for the State, and will notify me whomever any such arms are delivered or offered to thom. Their prompt and carnest attention is called to the execution of this order.

APRIL 18, 1862.

HENRY T. CLARK,
Governor ex officio.

Curious Hint Concerning the Rebel Conscription Act. [From the South Carolinian.] MILITARY LAW OF CONSCRIPTION.

We learn by telegraph of the passage of a bill by Congress, pressing under conscription all over eighteen and under thirty-five, and to raise a vast and permanent army without reference to the States. This is a great and mighty stride to a military consolidation. If it he absolutely necessary to save us from a conquest by the North we are willing to submit to it, but we fear the public mind must prepare itself for a great change in our Government.

Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves Mustered Out of Service: NEW YORK, May 19.—The steamer Blackstone has arlved with the First Now York Fire Zouavas (formerly Ellsworth's Regiment,) to be mustered out of service.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Sign

From the Mountain Department. A FORAY BY THE REBEL GEN. JACKSON.

THE WAR PRESS.

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

20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 100

For a Ciub of Twenty-one or over, we will send an

BF Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers to

Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

tain Department:

FRANKLIN, Va., May 12, 1662.—When Stonawall Jack—
Son was deteated by Shleids at Winchlester, he swore a
mighty oath that in less than sixty days he would break
up the Baltimore and Ohio Raliroud if it cost the lives of
60,000 men, himself included.

Since then, Stonawall has met with many obstacles,
and just now is being circumvented by Generals Schenck
and Milroy.

While McClellon was held by the army in Yorktown,
nearly all the rebel forces in Virginia were concentrated

or armsety when Cape. Hymen has in position upon an eminence that gave him command of the right wing of the robel force.

As night fell upon the scene the summit was gained, the firing ceased, and our troops were called off in good order. In one sense of the word it was a victory. We had gathed our object. The rehels did not dare follow our retiring frough, and, instead of annoying our rear, they were busy all night preparing for the light they were satisfied we would renew in the norning. That night we gathered up our wounded and fell back slowly, without annoyance, until we reached this point. So much for so much history of what energy and puck can accomplish. Wiror, with his little brigade, seemed at one time fated to annihilation, but the courage and interprise of Gea. Schenck brought him off in triumph.

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM REBEL PAPERS

BEFORE CORINTH, May 17, via Danville, May 19 .uage, the conduct of the rebel troops at Bridgeport, by

The War in Kansas. reling orders to the New Mexican expedition, It cou-Visconsin Third Cavalry, is to be made provost marshal

AFFAIRS IN NORFOLK.

Extracts from the Daybook. Our Norfolk correspondent sends us a copy of the Day book, of the 16th, published in that city, from which we THE HARBOR has presented quite an animated THE HARBOR has presented quite an animated appearance for several days past. The theoring and outgoing of numerous steamers and sailing vessels—an unusual sight of late—has attracted the attention of hundreds of our people to the wharves; good order and quictness prevaits and the actival and departure of the numerous craft soam to claid no other interest than the general desire to obtain late news.

CHICKENS.—One would suppose, from the price of chickens, that nearly all the eggs, for miles around, had been devoured. These bipede, all of which appeared "o'er young to leave their mammy yet." were solving in the market this morning for one dollar a pair, Whether these prices are caused by a searcity of chickens or a the market this morning for one dollar a pair, Whether these prices are caused by a scarcity of chickens or a plentiful supply of money is more than we can say.

THE CITY TURNED OVER TO THE MAYOR.

We learn that the Milliary Governor, Viele, has turned the city over to the Mayor and municipal corps, and that the night police, as far as the citizens are concerned, will resume the functions of their office.

His Honor Meyor Lamb will continue his court, and delinquents will have justice pasted out to them as forclinquents will have justice moted out to them as for-1MPROVEMENTS .- In spite of the unsettled con-

tion of goods from Balthance.

THE RINALDO.—Hor Britannic Majestr's ship-ofwar Binaldo is a short distance below the city, where her
propeller has become entangled in a chain, which was
being used to pull her off some obstruction in the river.
It is supposed that she will be up to this city during the

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The trial of Judge Harky of the Sixteenth United States District Court, ended to-day, before the State Senste. He was convicted, by the two-thirds majority required by the Constitution, of disloyalty to the Government in uttering selitious language. A motion of expulsion from office was passed, by a vote of 21 to 14. The various other charges against him, such as corruntion in celles, drustlemes, etc., were him, such as corruption in office, druksmuss, sto, were not sustained, although in some cases the majority was against him. The charges of misconduct in the trial of Judge Terry, for killing Senator Broderick, failed by a tie vote. He was the judge before whom Terry was ac-

Illinois Politics. CHICAGO, May 19.—Beturns, official and unofficial, from a special election in the Ninth District for a member of Congress, to succeed Gen. Logan, give Isham G. Hoynic 82 plurality.

A MAMMOTH MONITOR.—Capt. Ericsson has planned a large sea-going Monitor with a single turret, plated with iron 24 inches thick, and armed with two funds, carrying a ball 1,000 pounds in weight. Two at least of there formidable vessels will probably be ordered. The Monitor is regarded as the best of all iron-clad floating things yet tested. THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG IN GERMANY.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT has directed that all matter destined for General Burnside's command in North Carolina shall hereafter be sent to New York. HENRY J. BAYMOND, editor of the N. Y. Times.

Gallant Exploit by Gens. Milroy and Schenck, The correspondent of the New York Tribune, with Gen. McClellan's army, gives the following particulars of the movement of the rebel and Union army in the Moun-

meanty all the rebel forces in Virginia were concentrated there. When the evacuation became necessary, these armies were at liberty to select other lines of operation, and Jackson was furnished with 14,000 of the very beginning the could execute his great oath above stated. The only obstacle in his way was General Mileon, with allowed 4 000 means 4 McDougle Co. 1 above stated. The only obstacle in his way was Genoral Milroy, with uland 4,000 men at McDowell. Gas. Banks warned Gen. Frement of the proposed move some days in advance, but Frement had only Gen. Schenck in command of a small brigade at Moorfield engaged in making ferries and building bridges destroyed by bush-whackers to facilitate Jackson's design. General Schenck was ordered to push on to the relief of Milroy as rapidly as possible. The prospect was not flattering. To cross the south branch of the Potom e at Petersburg looked as if if would lake up all the stars assessing To cross the south branch of the Potom c at Petersburg looked as if it would take up all the time necessary to make the reserve available. General Schenck is not the man to hesitate. He might hose a few lives and some wagons, but that was better than the loss of Mctroy's entire brigade. So he tuabled his command into the only ford that seemed available. The water was three feet deep, the current furious, and bottom covered with huge stones, over which the poor korses stumbled and wagons joited. To miss the track either way was to get into deep water, and I saw three wagons fast at one time; the houses were struggling and kighing. whils the different hands were struggling and kighing. whils the different he horses were struggling and kicking, while the driver nd gunds were sither clinging to the wayobs, or doing heir endeavor by a swim shoreward. The scene, whice asted through a day, was picturesque and exciting. lasted through a day, was picturesque and exciting. It resulted, however, in no great loss.

Gen. Schenck pushed on, and, when beyond Franklin, while about selectine a camping-ground he received a despatch from Gen. Milroy, informing us that the enemy, so me 14,000 strong, had made their appearance in his immediate neighborhood, and would undoutboily attack at duylight next morning. This was received at 3 o'clock, and at a piace twenty-two miles from McDowell. Gen. Schenck ordered on some 1,600 men, with the cavalry and Debeck's artillery, determined to reach McDowell, to take part in tha flight, if he shad hot felle've Mirroy.

The heavy knapsacks had been hold aside, and the good fellows stepped regularly along as if fetigue were impossible. At daylight, they were within ten miles of McDowell, and by 10 A. M. entered the town. As our troops suerged from the garge upon the plain of the town, the long line of the rebels were seen filing down the read of the mountains opposite. The scene was exhilarating. The little army, expecting to be overwhelmed by superior numbers, had waited out the long hours is weary suxiety, and now, when the dear old flag appeared, choer after cher west up the incincing lours is weary suxiety, and now, when the dear old flag appeared, choer after cher west up the incincing stock to the strains of the kinr-Spangled Banner from the band. This was not without effect. The rebel army checked its much taking possession of the mountains brow, where it looked impudently down upon its proposed victims.

Generals Schenck and Milroy agreed that with their small army and entire lack of forage McDowell was not for able. How to get out in the face of a susperior fesses was the question to solve. They determined to withdraw at derk. The prospect was not promising. To fall back before the enemy with a volunder force is difficult; but to retreat after a defeat looked innexible. But the enomy had to be checked, and a bold attack was, in the estimation of these two fighting characters, Bob Schenck and Bo esulted, however, in no great loss.

Gen. Schenck pushed on, and, when beyond Franklin.

ministerous. At every rouge men left, killed and wounded, I had 1984 rolintists mider life, and know low difficult it was to keep them to their work, and expected overy moment to see there break and run. But they did not. For two long hours they show out boldly, and returned a fire when nothing could be reen but at intervals the head and shoulders of some robel loading and fring at will. For two hours these brave fellows worked their way manfully up the mountain side, without once flinching. They were much relieved during the lust hour by a plece of artillery which Capt. Hymen had in position upon an eminence that gave him command of the right wing of the robal force.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph condemns, in savers lanwhich, it says, "the most important gateway to our State was opened to the enemy, and possession of all our rich mines and deposits of coal, fron, and satpetre, placed in imminent danger." Martial law has been proclaimed over Charleston, and ten miles of the surrounding country.

The Memphis Appeal says the "Government wants and must have all the tin roofs on cotion sheds in that The Vickeburg (Miss.) Citizen, of the 9th, says: Nothing was heard of the Federal fleet at Tunca yester.

day. A large frigate, supposed to be the Brooklyn, pass ed Bayou Sara, at 9 o'clock A. M. on the 8th, going The Baton Rouge (La.) Advocate has closed its doors and suspended publication on account of the approach of the United States gunboats. Col. Posser, commanding the military post at Memphis publishes a special order, by order of Beauregard, requiring all banks, persons, and corporations to take Onfederate money at par, and all persons are made to dis-tinctly understand that nothing in the least degree calculated to discredit the operations of the Government will be telerated, or treated as anything but dis

The Richmond correspondent of the Appeal mentions, with great pain, the large amount of sick confined in the hospitals at Richmond and in the vicinity. LEAVENWORTH, May 19 .- General Blunt has issued sists of the Kansas First, Second, and Seventh, and the Wisconsin Twelfth and Thirteenth regiments, commanded by General R. B. Mitchell, and is, in overy respect, a anlandid brigade. It is said that Colonel Barstow, of the

of the State.

lition of the country in general, and this city in particu-ar, several new buildings are now in the course of construction.

L'NSETTLED.—The inflated price of provisions which has marked the recent state of trade is about to collapse. This is owing to two causes; one is that very many families have laid in large supplies, their pantries presenting the appearance of very respectable procesty stores, thereby lessening the number of purchasers, and the other is that our monumental neighbors have begun the exportation of goods from Baltimore.

day.

TROPICAL FRUITS.—Oranges and lemons have been seen on the street in the last day or to. From California.

Arrived—Ships Kate Hooper, from New York; Aste-tion, from do.; Josiah L. Hale, from do. Sailed—Ship

The German papers contain accounts of the late struggle at Pitisburg Lauding, assigning all the military advansinges to the rebels. The Allgemeine Zeitung—the Times of Germany—is particularly severe. Articles on the Yoar's War in America" are invocable to the North, but up certain of their ultimate result. THE REBELS IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Journal enumerates several incidents which show conclusively that robel sympathizers all along the route of the guerilla Morgan knew of his coming before he made his hat raid into Kentucky. It infers that he must have active spics scattered through the State.