THE PRESS **PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDATS BAGEPTED,)** BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE. No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. THE DAILY PRESS. TWELVE UENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THEFE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS-invariably in advance for the time ordered THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS

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s press.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1862. VOL. 5.-NO. 247. The Press book, ca'led "Christian Märklin," he elevates the hero. WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1862. threw off his gown, and cast himself into the "fiery OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE. LETTER FROM LONDON. perfect. Nou-Recognition of the Rebeis-End of the Canard-France Loyally Neutral-England Openly Aids the Traitors-A Good Union Victory Needed-Opening of the International Exhibition-Prince of Wales and the (non-existant) Irish Lady-The Great Show Expense of Tickets-Illiberal Treatment of Exhibitors-One American Juror !- Defects of the Building-Works of Art-American Painters and Sculptors-Literary News-'Punch," and its Writers and Artists-Its Anti-Catholic Spirit-Richard Doyle-Mr. Buckle will Visit America-Herschel's Homenihexameters-Lord Macaulay-Strauss's New Book-William Pitt's Last Words-Another Lord Bacon Book-Mr. Cobden's Panic Pamphlet-Anecdote of Sir Robert Peel-Carlyle's Frederick the Great-Re covered Poems, by P. B. Shelley-Cornhill Magazine. Special Correspondence of The Press.] t resembles the Critic and the Athenaum. LONDON, May 5, 1862. Since my last, some lays ago, not one syllable worth notice has appeared in any Paris or London journal relaive to the rumored agreement between France and England to interfore, in some way, between the Unionists and Confederates, now waging war in your Southern respecting States. This appears to bear out my opinion that the thing was a mere canard, started by that parent of lies, the Independance Belge, and eagerly taken up as a probability by the Paris and London journals which are in the Confederate inferest. That Napoleon and Pal-merston would like to have the Civil War ended, in the hore that thereby cotton and tobacco, vice and turpentine would again be experted to European ports, is, very likely. But it is scarcely on the cards that either, or both, will venture on such an active measure as recognition. In other words, they are not likely to run into an Amerian War on their own account Let France have what she is fairly entitled to-the full trious, the book would be still better. Colden, the great Free-trade M. P., has published a pollileal pumphlet, entitled "The Three Panics : an Hispraise for having taken care that her avowed neutrality should be real. Against this, place various facts which prove that England's neutrality is nominal. Take the eception of the pirate Nashville at Southampton; the protection of the privateer Sumpter at Gibraltar; and the open and well-known supply of arms and all other munitions of war from Birmingham, Sheffield, and other great manufacturing places, sent out to the rebel States, from Liverpool and other British ports, with their destiation almost openly proclaimed. Not a week has passed, during the last three months, without the departure from Liverpool of ships, for the Confederates, laden with supplies, and avowedly designed "to run the blockade." Mr. Gladstone's recent anti-Union speech at Manchostor is accepted here as a Ministerial avoyal, and comes trangely from him who, a few weeks before, had made a speech at Edinburgh much in favor of Union integriy and principles. No one, however, expects consistency from a member of any Government headed by that political weathercock, Lord Palmerston. Lot England and France once hear of one decided Union success-such as the capture of Memphis, of Now Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Richmond, Yorktown, or even of Norfolk-and not a word in favor of recognition will be said. There is a runner that the Emperior of the French will visit London during the Great Exhibition. As that will not close until October, he has full time to do so if it so please him. He distinctly refused to attend the opening. The only royal personages present were the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince Royal of Prussia, and Prince Oscar of Sweden, who "tassisted" at the opening, and the Duchess of Cambridge, with her two daughters, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary-plumpest of comely maidens, though nearing the old-maidish verge of thirty-and the Queon means of a mere majority of a chamber, without repard Dowager of Spain. The absence of Victoria and her to the opinion out of doors. It is what these people, children was felt, especially as it was caused by the death of Prince Albert, who, though he did not originate the STANDARD 6-4 AND 3-4 INDIGO WOOL-DYED Great Exhibition in 1851, took a great interest in it, and Statesman never uttered truer words. was head of the commission for getting up that of 1862.

Those who know Dr Strauss merely as author of | too ole to run." This man was in his twenty-second year

The belief long has been that William Pitt's dying words were "Oh! my country! how I love my counvaluable addition to modern history published during this contury. After the work was printed and on sale, the noble biographer did, at last, what he should have done before. He examined the manuscript notes of what oc-curred when Pitt died, taken by his (Lord S.'s) uncle, who was present, and it appeared, on looking carefully at the blurred and blotted writing, that the last exclamaion of the dying statesman was "How I leave in country," which is also more probable than the other. At that time, Nelson's death was recent, and felt to hav dearly hought the victory of Trafalgar, and Napoleon's aph at Austerlitz had made Pitt say "Fold up that man of Europe : it will not be wanted for twenty years"the exact period, by the way, of Napoleon's rul The Literary Gazette has expired. at the age of fortyfour, but from its ashes sprang, on Friday, a similar journal called The Parthenon. In arrangement and matter

Mr. Hepworth Dixon, editor of the Athenaum, has followed up his " Personal History of Lord Bacon." b another volume, entitled "The Story of Lord Bacon's Life." In effect, this is little more than recasting. in enother mould, Mr. Dixon's collectanea and opinior

"The wisest, greatest, meanest of mankind," In the preface to this new (?) work he calmly reputiates its predecessor for being " a chapter, not a history a contribution of new materials, not a summary from other books." He calls it "a review article, somewhat enlarged," and, disinheriting the elder volume, introduces its successor as the only legitimate offspring This is a novelty in literature, at all' events. Let me add that, with countless defects in style, and numerous instances of bad taste, this new book about Francis Bacon, anthor of the Novam Organon, contains much that is interesting. Were Mr. Hepworth as able as he is indus-

torical Episode," containing the history of the British penics of 1847-8, of 1851-3, and of 1859-61. One incident related by him is politically and personally interesting. Herecords that "on the ovening of the 24th of February, 1848, whilst the House of Commons was in session, a mmmmr of conversation suddenly arose at the door, and spread throughout the house, when was witnessed-what never occurred before or since, in the writer's experience -a suspension for a few minutes of all attention to the husiness of the House, whilst every member was engaged in close and cannest conversation with his neighbor. The intelligence had arrived of the abdication and flight of Louis Philippe, and of the proclamation of the Republic. The monarch and his ministers, whose ambitious projects had furnished the pretexts for our warlike armaments, and the gallant prince, whose pomphlet had sounded like a tocsin in our cars, were now on their way to claim the hospitality of England." This was when Louis Philippe, abandoning his wig, and disguising himself by appearing plainly with his gray head covered with a al-ekin travelling cap, reached Now Haven as "Mr. John Smith." Mr. Cobden proceeds to say that he "was sitting by the side of the late Mr. Hume when the tidings reached their bench. Sir Robert Peel was on the opposite front scat alone, his powerful party having been broken and seattored by his great measure of Corn Law Repeal. (Fill go and tell Sir Robert the news,' ex-claimed Mr. Hume, and stepping across the floor, he seated himself by his side and communicated the starting intelligence. On returning to his place, he repeated, in the following words, the commentary of the ex-minister "This comes of trying to carry on a Government by pointing with his thumb over his shoulder to the pro tectionists behind him, wished me to do, but I refused.' ed behind earthworks. The bold character of the charge. and the stubbornness of the resistance made by the rebels, The third volume of Carlyle's History of Frederick the is evidenced by the foot-marks of the horses where the Great has appeared, and, from its diffusor 1655, makes readers dread that, like Macaulay, the author can wards of three hundred muskets, with the butts broken scarcely live to complete his task. This volume, let me off in the effort to drive back the cavalry by clubbing say, is awfully dear. To charge a pound sterling, equal to your five dollars, for a single octavo, with no illustra-tions save a portrait and a few maps, is a regular impo-Hark! The bugle sounds an officers' call, and I must drop my pen to attend to it, for I learn that we are to sition. The time covered by this instalment of the biomarch immediately. graphy extends four years-from May 1740, when Fritz became King, to the autumn of 1741-in which time he Some Incidents of the Williamsburg Fight had invaded Silesia, commenced his warlike career h winning the Battle of Molwitz, (or rather, by having won while he was running away,) and made ready for second attack upon Maria Theresa, Empress-Que Germany. At the rate of four years to a volume, Car lyle's biography of Frederick will be completed in ten o more volumes, as he lived until 1786. It is to be added Opinion of the Cameron Dragoons. that the language of this new volume is more Carlylea Correspondence of The Press.] and less English than over. In a recent search among manuscripts belonging to th Shelley family-Sir Percy Shelley, Baronet, is the needs I was interrupted, in my letter of yesterday, by an or-ler to march. A brief halt furnished the opportunity to thest son-there have been discovered a large number of conclude my notes on the battle of Williamsburg. In many of its features, this battle, when the history of the peems and letters written by the poet, which, especially the latter, shed much light on the events of his life an motives of his conduct. They will immediately be pub war shall have been written, will be marked as one withlished by Moxon out a parallel. It will exhibit the rebels as far excel The publishers of the Cornhits Magazine affirm that in barbarity the very worst of the savage tribes of Indiits average circulation is 84,427 a month; that the ans on the Continer smallest number sold of any one number was 67,019 In one instance, during the progress of the fight, a reand that of some numbers over 100,000 were sold. glinent of infantry stacked their arms, and hoisted a white flag. On seeing this, a New Jersey regiment ap-Blackwood's Magazine sells only 10,000 a month. proached them, and, when within one bundred vards of **OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.** the rebels, the latter suddenly lowered the flag, seized their arms, and poured into the deceived Jerseymen a destructive fire. Still, the brave boys, maddened by the LETTERS FROM GEN. MCCLELLAN'S deceit, fought like tigers, and finally drove the dastards ARMY. back. In another instance a rebel regin stars and stripes flying, approached the New Jorsey Sixth, and, calling to them, said : " Don't you know us? We are the Maine Second," whose uniform is gray, like [Special Ospressondence of The Press.] WHITE HOUSE, Va., 18 miles from RICHMOND, May 16, 1862. that of the rebels. The poor fellows, thinking that it General McClellan at 11 o'clock this morning struck might be their friends, allowed them to approach to withhis camp at Cumberland, and started off for White in fifty paces, when they were undecoived by a destruc-House, five miles northwest, although it is twelve by the tive volley being poured into them. As in the other case, circuitous pavigation of the Pamusky. Day before yesowever, they gained no permanent advantage by their terday nearly his entire army were encamped on the deception. They were driven back with great slaughter level plain at Cumberland. The Ninety-fifth and In jone portion of the field the ground is underlaid with Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Regiments and the rest tornedoes, so arranged that the pressure of the foot upon of Franklin's division, forming the right of the a small peg that rises about an inch above the ground exgrand army, moved up to White House yesterday. This plodes them. Many of our poor boys have been killed morning a great many more went, together with the by these infernal machines. They have been pretty headquarters; a continual string passing out through the generally hunted up, and a little red flannel flag, on a reads across the creek, forming the upper boundary of stick, placed over them, to guard the unwary as they the camp at Cumberland. At my present writing they pass over the ground. are coming in vast numbers to White House, and pitching their tents on a level plain, some three miles long WHITE HOUSE. White House, the present camp of General McClellan, is the seat of A. S. Lee, an officer in the Confederate army, and said to be the son of the rebel General Lee. His plantation, comprising thousands of acres, extends several miles along the southwestern bank of the Pamunky. It is poor, worn-out land, and now rapidly bein cut up into ruts by Uncle Sam's wagons. The house is built in the old Virginia style, and is pleasantly situated on a bend of the river. It is two stories high, with wings and back buildings. The negro quarters are a short distance below, near the river bank. All the people have stampeded, white, black, and mulatto, and not a soul was n the house when possession was taken last Monday. Near the negro quarters is a spring house, apparently well kept formerly, now used, however, by the staff. The private grounds are strictly guarded, and no injury will THE RIVER ABOVE CUMBERLAND This morning I took a trip, from Cumberland up to White House and back, on the old Delaware river tugboat J. L. Pusey, to whose gentlemanly officers I am indebted for many kindnesses. After dinner, I came up on the commissary's boat, in the pilot-house of which, as the lies at the White-House wharf. I am now writing. The camp is strung along the river for two or three miles below White House, and thousands of soldiers are fishing or swimming all around me. The water is very muddy, owing to the recent rains. As below Cumberland, se or the way up here, I saw flags of truce, in many cases nohing more than haudkerchiefs, planted in front of every house. Midway up, on the northeast bank, is a small place called Indiantown. Here there was a ship-yard-and the half-burnt remains of a gunboat, curved over in genuine Merrimac style, stand on the shore. Just above this, at a place where the river makes a big bend, is a battery, almost hidden by trees, which was hastily abandoned by the Confederates. Rebel cunning is shown to parfection here. The right of this battery is within wenty yards of a house, with a flag of truce stuck out before it, the rascals well knowing Federal clemency ould avert shot and shell from that vicinity. Here, almost opposite the battery, is a trap for catching fish, which, no doubt, in days gone by did a large business. CUMBERLAND AGAIN. McClellan's troops will not all be out of Cumberland before Sunday, although the commissary and quarter-master's boats both moved up to-day. I am not yet done my Cumberland sketching and incidents. The amp there was pitched on a large farm belonging to a Mr. Toler He is a man of peculiar opinions, doubtless a Secessionist at heart. He thinks foreign intervention will end this war. Not a bit of the property immediately around his house was touched, but he complains bitterly, and justly, too, that his farm is desolated. It is indeed so. His fences have been burned, his fields cut up, and his crors ruined. His negroes, of which he had some sixty or seventy, have run off and left only an old over-seer behind them. Commissary, quartermaster, and sutter

a Socinian "Life of Jesus," in which the miracles are all when Cornwallis surrendered, and always has a band of attributed to natural causes, and the Saviour himself , cager listeners around him when, in his amusing way, he fucture as only equal to Moses, Mahomet, and Oon-fucture, will not be astoniabed at learning that in his new MILITABY MOVEM MILITABY MOVEMENTS.

General McClellan is rapidly concentrating his men at and above White House. Franklin's division, the right book, called "Christian Markin, me elevates the news, his school-fellow, and brother unbeliever, far above al modern men. Murkin had been a clergyman, but of the army, expect every moment to break up and move on towards Richmond. The rebels will undoubtedly dis furnace" of the German Revolution of 1848, dying of a | pute the passage with us at or near this point, and every broken heart (and rhoumatism) because its high hopes thing is kept in readiness for an attack. A strong Union were unfulfilled. The book, as a biography, is almost | force is advancing up the Chickahominy. The gunboat Monitor, with some others, was passed by a flag of truce boat some days ago, above City Point, on the James

river. Our army advances up the Pamunky, in order to try," and Lord Stablope repeats this melodramatic phrase in his recently-completed Life of Pitt—the most which are in the stream, at and above White House, with which are in the stream, at and above White House, with ports open and guns run out. THE RAILROAD. The rebels burned the railroad bridge across the Pa-

munky, just above here, and its charred fragments line the shore on both sides for miles below. This railroad, running from West Point to Richmond, will, when our army leaves the river, be of great use in transporting stores. It is very much injured now, but a few days' work will place it in excellent repair.

THE ADVANCE. It is my impression that, although we are effectively and rapidly advancing, we will not accomplish anything decisive for some time. Raie, mud, and obstacles put in our way by the rebels, together with the strong fo they have in front of us, will all prevent it. Richmond will be defended with desperation. Every prisoner, no matter what his sentiments on the great question of the war, agrees in this. Many of them are sent down the dver, and they all tell the same story, J. C.

The Horrors of War-The Scene on the Williamsburg Battle-field-The Graves of the Heroes of that Battle. Correspondence of The Press.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,

(CAMERON DELCOONS,) WILLIAMSBURG, VA., May 14, 1862. If you would realize what you may have read of the corrors of war, travel, as I have done, the devastated fields of Virginia, and espacially the battle fields of Bu'll Run, Manassas, and Williamsburg The stench that arises from decaying animal matter, on the former field, is sickening in the extreme, and intensified by the thought that no small portion of it proceeds from huma hodies left to moulder away on top of the ground. You may see, lying above the banks of that fatal stream, bodies of many who, doubtless, left loved ones at home that, through the process of decomposition, have lost their identity ; some without a head, some without arms, and others minus legs. The sight is sickening beyond expression. On the 5th of this mouth a terrific battle was fought on

the field where I now write. Our regiment is bivouacked on the battle-ground. Look where you will and the evidences of the terrible struggle present themselves to the eve. Here, in front of one of the enemy's earth-works, is a mound where seven hundred poor fellows have found a common grave, while groups of graves, numbering from five to fifty. may be seen in every direction. In the cerner of a wood, and within three hundred yards of one of the enemy's strongest works, where General Hancock was engaged, the tress are literally wed off by caunon balls and grape. Here is where Hancock (by the way, one of the very best officers in the ervice,) made hisbrilliant baronet charge, characterized by McClellan as a real bayonet charge.

The enemy fied in terror before the glittering steel, and the fate of the day was decided. Having written thus far, we learned that we would be

detained a few hours to await orders, and a few of us availed ourselves of the opportunity thus afforded to explore the field, which we did for a distance of four miles. Throughout the whole extent graves and mounds are met with at every turn. The graves, sadly melancholy to look upon, hold the remains of the brave man who aid down their lives in defence of the Constitution and the Union. Some of these graves are numbered as high as three and four hundred. In one place we found the grave of Col Vanleer, and by its side that of his adintant. A little removed from these lay ten of his captains, many lieutenants, sergeants, and corporals, and about four hundred privates. The mounds were made by piles of rebel soldiers covered over, not very deeply, with

ON THE MARCH, BEYOND WILLIAMSBURG, } May 15, 1862. }

Our cavalry charged on some rebel

red the ditch and mounted the emb

Camp is on the road to White House. As I sit here I the opinion that Norfolk is almost wholly devoted to Jeff hear the tramplof marching regiments, and the sound of martial music comes to me across the level plain. Some arty thousand mon are encamped here, the line of the huid bitter in their feelings than we supposed possible. Richmond and York Biver Railroad running through the

middle of the camp. Yesterday afternoon Colonci Lowe made a reconnoissance in a westerly direction some six miles. Nothing of mportance was discovered so far as I can learn. The troops were within fifteen miles of Bichmond.

MORE OF LEE'S HOUSE. This morning I took a long walk through the grounds around the White House, being permitted to do so through the courtesy of Capt. Folcy, of the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment. Not a bit of injury has been done to the house or grounds, although the troops have been around it for a week. The most curious of all the curiosities of this place, is a notice written upon a plece of white paper, about two by five inches, in a fe-male hand, and which was found posted upon the wall of the main corridor of the building. The request of a

lady, conclud in respectful terms, never has been refused by the Union army, and never will be. The notice is a follows : "Northern soldiers, who profess to reverence Washington, forbear to desecrate the home of his first mar-

ried life-the property of his wife, now owned by her "A GRANDDAUGHTER OF MRS. WASHINGTON."

Just below this, on the wall, was written by one of General Stoneman's brigade the following words: "A Northern officer has protected your property in the sight of the enemy, and at the request of your over-This overscer was the only person found on the premi-

ses, with the exception of a few regroes. He is a sinistererted town. looking fellow, and is kept closely gnarded. The sacredness with which this property is protected is well shown when it is known that this overscor keens all the keys of the building, that he attends every one who enters it, and that nothing has been removed from it. It was rumored bout the camp that some valuable papers of Gen Lee, tending to criminate some Federal officers high in prsition, were found in the house. I give you this for what it is worth, although it is contradicted at headunriers by those who ought to know

THE MAILS.

Owing to the rapid movements of the army it has been almost impossible for the post office to keep up with them. Last evening the mailboat lengthened its voyage from Fortress Monroe, and instead of remaining at Oumberland, went on to White House, dropping a mail there. This morning it took one up, getting underway about 6 A. M., and proceeded down the river. The mail is slways extended as fast as General McClellan's headquarters are moved, his official beg, and of course all others for the soldiers with him, being delivered at the post office at headquarters. The army post office is a most unique and original

structure. A Sibley tent is erected a short distance from the tent of the commander, and a small sign bears in letters, not the most artistic, the plain announcement, "Post Office." The opening of the tent is closed up by some rough boards; to the right, through a slit in the canvas, letters are poked, this being the letter-box. Further still around the tent, on the right, when I vie wed it, a sign-board was leaning up, stating that the mail had closed. This notice, however, want for nothing; for when I poked my head between the boards to ask whether or not the sign told the truth, a gruff voice answered; " No; what would the mail be closed for ?" The inside was a perfect chaos. Men were assorting letters, taking them from a bag which received the contributions passed through the slit. A few camp-stools and a great many begs were the principal furpiture of the twenty odd souare feet forming the camp post office. By means of this simple machinery the mails of a large army are received, made, and delivored. The men in Gen. Franklin's division complain bitterly

This morning we took a hasty stroll through the ruins of the navy yard, over at Portsmonth, which is only across that they receive no letters, when other divisions of the army do. The cause of this, no fault of theirs or of the Government, however, can be easily explained. They the river from here. This was the largest navy yard in the possession of the United States, and its destruction are the right of the army. They are always in advance. involves a loss of millions of dollars. Only one building left standing-a machine shop-which is used by the McClellan is always behind them. It is very seldom that they are near headquarters; and as no regular mails are boys of the Twentieth Indiana, as a blacksmith shop. The dock, in which the Merrimac was run for repairs after carried beyond the General's balting place, it is with great her fight with the Monitor. show the effects of an unsucirregularity that their bags are delivered. This morning cessful attempt to destroy it, but the gates of the dock they were near headquarters, and ought to have had a mail ; at noon they moved off, intending to go some seven have been sunk to har the entrance. It can be raised. miles. Now, until the General comes up to them no however, and repaired. regular mail will reach the division. To be without let itry pos ters is a sad hardship, but jit must be borne with. When men travel through mud knee deep, sleep on the cold ground, and suffer all kinds of privations, they bear it all contentedly, knowing it to be inseparable from a state of ent, and up war. So must they bear with the deprivation of their letters. The faster they move, and the farther off they are from the General, the nearer they are to the great object they are striving for-the capture of Richmond. THE RAILROAD BRIDGE. In my wanderings around I came unexpectedly upon the rallroad track, about a mile above White House, and concluded to follow it to the river ... It is very cheaply made, with light iron, some forty pounds to the yard. On —The Torpedoes buried by the Rebels the track I picked up a Secesh grape-shot, which had been A Dead Rebel Officer found Unburied_ made in Memphis. Near the bridge there is a siding, and A New and Destructive Cannon-The there has been a turn-table, but all the machinery and Appearance of Williamsburg-How it railroad iron has been carried off. The bridge was made was Defended-The Rebel Cavalry's for a drawbridge, and has no arches, being mounted on enance of a noble Government. piles driven into the sandy soil forming the bettom of the Pamunky. Work has not yet been commenced to rebuild it, although the commissariat talk of getting to worl Trey are in doubt, however, as to what is the best way of landing stores-to stop at West Point and use the rai road all the way up, rendering the rebuilding of the Special Correspondence of The Press. bridge necessary; or to land on the shore at White Until we capture Richmond the road will be uscless. J. O.

TWO CENTS. Davis and his minious. The people are more miserably duped, ignorant of everything in the North, and doop They believe in the rebel General Huger's last words before leaving-"I'll be back again in two weeks." versing with one of the most respected citizens, and anparently well informed on matters in general, he said,

with a serious earnestness, "Why, sir, you can't hold this place; your soldiers will all be captured, and our geherais commund the harbor hore in less than two weeks." Until our flag is flying in the rebel capital, Richmond,

and the Confederate army passing beyond the borders of Virginia, we cannot expect much improvement in the etings of the rebels of Norfolk. A stroll through the city impressed us with its beauty

state-looking and poor sale; strawborries, 40 to 50 cents

per quart ; chickens, 62 cents a piece ; eggs, 25 conts per

tached to their carts, and the squalid appearance of the

thousand inhabitants, but had seceded.

any way is false.

zen. The market was mengre. But when we say

this-the poor-looking negroes, and poorer horses at-

market-we remembered that Norfolk had had sixteen

We do not want to discourage the hopes of any for

Norfolk-time may show its people how they have been

mieled-but let us knew the truth. The statements of the

Before leaving here several members of the House

called upon General Millson, formerly member of Con-

grees from this district. He received them courtoously,

and expressed himself happy to see them. He avoided

scened to be unpleasant to him. I hope the time will score owner when he will feel free to speak his true feel-

ings. I believe them to be loval He informed the

members, some of whom had served with him in Con-

gress, that he had hardly been away from his premises

for the two years past, and had lived entirely domestic.

all conversation upon political matters, but his reserve

N. Y. Herald of the exhibition of Union feeling here in

and desolation. The streets are not broad, but are cleanly in appearance; not very regular in their location, but, to a great extent, finely ornamented with shade trees of different varieties. There are many large, fine residences, with extensive grounds, cultivated with taste for comfort and heauty. In truth, the dwelling-houses are mostly built in true Southern style, commo-dious and neat, which one can but admire. The burlages ortion of the city is of striking magnificence. Large blocks of business houses, erected in many different architectoral styles, evidence the weath of the but mose mon. But, amid all this beauty, while there is so much muit is yet in use for procuring water except the bucket and long pole, commonly termed + well sweep." to admire and please, a feeling of desolation pervades the place. Every store room is closed, oach window and FIRE APPARATUS, CISTERNS, &C. cor harred and bolted, and, with the exception of an We dropped into two of the engine-houses. A Philaoccasional bakery or drug store, there is not a business

delphia firsman would raise his hands in ellent borror house open in all Norfolk. The same seclusion exists in at the spectacle presented to his astonished vision the resident portion of the city. The blinds closed and Shades of "I'at Lyon" and "Agnew," we soliloquized. doors locked, Norfolk presents the appearance of a dowhere art thou? The apparatus brought to mind relics of the dark ages. They appeared to have been con-structed a few years after the flood, for any other pur-The currency is shinplasters. A gentleman remarked to us that "every man who could raise a three-cent piece in his drawer issued bills." The place is flooded nore than putting a termination to a combustion of buildings. They were on the style of New York engines, of the date when Fifth avenue was a "Nowhere." and with it, in denominations from five cents to twenty dollars. Some of this may be good, but as a mass it is Bip Van Winkle was awakening from his long nap.

worthless. There will be much trouble and loss from its prevalence. At present there is no confidence in Northern They glory in the flowery appellation of the "Americus, No. 1," and "Tropt, No. 2." Were they up North. money, further than to get it into the hands of the sutler they would be enclosed in glass cases, to display the fre apparatus of the "Olden Time," and would be held in exchange for groceries and necessaries. This morning we attended the market, which was said to have been the best for many months. There was sacred as relics of departed customs. Time works wor ders=so do the Yankces. variety, but not abundance, except in fish. The huck-

STATE CONVENTION.

sters were principally negroes, with little carts poorly The State Convention at Baleigh adjourned on the 13th stocked with a few radiales, onions, and sweet polatoes of May, 1862. This convention was elected a year age last February, when the people of the State voted to re-There were a half dozen chickens at market, and strawberries, and we remember to have seen three or four main in the Union by a majority of sixty thousand, and pounds of butter. Prices ranged thus: Fish, of good was composed of the strongest and smartest men in the size and quality, 75 cents to \$1 for a half dozen ; Butter, State. \$1.25 per pound ; radishes, onions, &c., 5 cents : beef,

The convention will assemble whenever it is prudent. Two thirds of the members are Union men. So says the Newbern Progress of May the 10th. We cannot perceive the point. The bare idea of the people of the State pellicy a vote in faver of the Union, and having sixty thousand majority therefor, suggests the question, + hy does not that "Union majority" rise and crush out their inferior opponents? They surely have back-ing enough. It reads very well upon paper, but paper won't terminate this war. 'Tis true a regiment of Unia trorps are organizing at Washington, N. C., but it is, if completely filled. (according to the statement of the Progress,) not one-tenth that should come out to uphold the Government.

In another place, if the convention cannot assemble until they consider themselves safe in person for so doing, why is it they have so lately adjourned? If they continued in section this length of time, why not longer t We would certainly have supposed they would brave it out. If they have weathered the storm during this long period, they surely might have rode through with flying colors, and anchored the "Old North State" in a safe and quiet harbor ere they bid her legislative halls fare

well. RUMORS, SURMISES, ETC.,

A re prevalent at present. The division, it is very pro-bable, will, ere this reaches you, have another triumph to record. We might enlighten you somewhat, but, as we intend to do the writing, and loave the guessing part to those who have little else to engage their atter shall not say anything until the blow has fallen, We shall then endeavor to give you the earliest and most com-plete details. That will be sufficient. "So mote it be." NURSES - FEMALE.

A delegation of "female nurses" arrived per steamer few days ago. They are principally from Baltimore, The feeling in favor of the Union and love for the old and have apreared not a whit to soon. flag is not entirely crushed out in Portsmonth. The flag greatly needed. flies from a number of residences in the place. As the ALL OTIET. party passed through the street on the way to the Nor-Nothing particularly exciting at present. May besoon folk Ferry, a citizen commenced raising the stars and stripes over his residence, when Hon. Mr. Potter, of That's all for the present. Hope to have something more interesting next mail, and trust we shall not be disas Wisconsin, stopped in the midst of a large crowd which rvinted. ad congregated, and as the flag was flung to the breeze, CONCERT. exclaimed, " Three cheers, boys, for the good old flag." Gilmore's Boston Band gave a street screnade to Major Off went a number of hats, and three hearty were given. General Foster on Sunday afternoon. They performed Near Mr. Potter we observed an old gray-haired man. in front of his residence, and as a matter of course drew whose hat was swung with the rost, and he joined in the a large concourse to appreciate the hunder. The newspa cheers, while the tears trickled down his cheeks, as he per "Bohemians" were well represented, and no doubt fully discussed the merits of the performers. As a band oiced to find himself surrounded once more by men who love the old flag. When the cheers had ceased, a they rank second to none, and when they play again, erable-looking old woman, who is living on the char may we be there to hear. ty of the Government, shricked out, "Three cheers for JOHN PHENIX, JR Jeff Davis." The rewas no response. Such is Secossion; such is the gratitude of a traitor for the bounty and sus-FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY C. H. D.

THE WAR PRESS.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by Three Copies 4

Five at a 22 ····························· Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus : 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 100 copica \$120, For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. AP Postmasters are requested to act as Agenta for

THE WAR PRESS. #7 Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Sic ines constitute a square,

A NEW COMPLEMENT OF TENTS. The Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers are to be urpisled with new tents of the Sibley pattern. This is desirable change, as when it rains, and it does do that, the water comes through the old ones like from a sieve. This has not a pleasant effect upon the temper of the men, and a change will be gladly welcomed. A majorit of the tents now in use were captured from the rebel They are well blackened with smoke, and do not presea a very inviting appearance; but as we are foo far South for lady vi-itors, the appearance is not taken into con-

elderation.

SCENES ABOUT NEWBERN. For a Northern man, used to the improvements and inventions, the convenient and handsome residences of

the cities north of Muson and Dixon's line, Newbern, does not present a very inviting appearance. Absolutely, to tell the plain truth, the majority of the dwellings would be rejected in the North as being unfit to shelter cattle There are a few exceptions in buildings, but they are very few, and would require a highly-megnified pair of glasses to discover them. Perhaps our eye-sight is not as good as might be! We deny it most emphatically. The streets are mostly well haid out, but have not the least apology for pave or curb. They run at right angles; are closely plasted with noise clms, and for a remarkable rarity are well lighted by gas. No arrange-

my1-tiel NEW CARPETING. JAMES H. ORNE, ap26-2m S26 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH. We have just received, by late arrivals from Europe. some new and choice varieties of CARPETING, c arising 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 CEOSSLEY'S and other make TAPESTRY BRUSSELS. From 87 c. to \$1 Per Yd. Our assortment comprises all the best makes of Three-i ply and Ingrain Carpeting, which, together with a gene-cal variety of goods in our line, will be offered at the lowost 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. 1315 MCCALLUM & Co., WEANUFACTUBEES, IMPOBILERS, AND DEALEBS 509 CHESTNUT STREET. (Opposite Independence Hall,) mb11-8m OARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, &c. We have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpetings of our own and other makes, to which we call the atten-Sion of cash and short-time buyers. FOURTH-STREET CARPET STORE, ABOVE GHESTNUT, Ro. 47 No. 47. J. T. DELACROIX Invites attention to his Spring Importation of CARFETINGS, Comprising every style, of the Newest Patterns and Designs, in VELVET, #RUSSELS, TAPESTRY BEUS-BELS, IMPERIAL TBBEE-PLY, and INGRAIN SELS, IMPERIAL TBREEPLY, and INGRAIN CARPETINGS. VENETIAN and DAMASK STAIB CARPETINGS. BOOTOH BAG and LIST CARPETINGS. FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, in every width, COCCA and CANION MATTINGS. DOUR-MATS, RUGS, SHEEP SKINS, DRUGGETS, and CRUMB CLOTHS. AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, LOW FOR CASH. J. T. DELACROIX, 47 South FOURTH Street, mbō-4m MILLINERY GOODS. 1862. SPRING 1862. WOOD & CARY. (Successors to Lincoln, Wood, & Nichols,) 725 CHESTNUT STREET, Have now in Store a complete stock OF STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS. SILK BONNETS, STRAW AND PALM-LEAF HATS, &o To which they respectfully invite the attention of the properties. former patrons of the house and the trade generally. mar19-3m tended to. SPRING.

BUUE FLANNELS. INDIGO BLUE MIXTUBES. The Prince of Wales, it was thought, should have at-COTTON DUCK, 10, 12, AND 15-OUNCE. tended, but he is journeying in the Holy Land-whither he has gone, not to drive any handsome young Irishlady FARNHAM, KIRKHAM, & CO., out of his shoughts, for he is least susceptible of young 225 CHESTNUT STREET. men, but to carry out a line of travel which his father planned for him five years ago. BLINDS AND SHADES. Though the exterior of the Exhibition Building is hightful_it looks like a huge barn-the interior, on BLINDS AND SHADES. Thursday, was very grand. Official and military cosmmes, ladies in full dress, the epleudid orchostra, with 2,500 choral singers, the throne with its emblazonry and surrounding, the Japonese Embassy in their strange at-B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 NOBTH SIXTH STREET. MANUFACTURES OF VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES. The largest and finest assortment in the City at the LOWEST PRICES ._ condemned. STORE SHADES LETTERED. Bepairing promotiv accended to. LOOKING GLASSES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTUBERS AND IMPOBILIES 0 F LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, FINE ENGBAVINGS, PICTURE AND POBTRAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGBAPH ALBUMS, CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS, EARLE'S GALLERIES, **SIS** CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA. SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, 628 CHESTNUT STREET. FHILADELPHIA. WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS A THAN FORMER PRICES. FARE & BROTHER, FAKE & BROTHER, Importers, 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth. mb20-tf CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION. No. 281 South SECOND Street, in connection with their extensive Gabinet Business are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOOBE & CAMPION'S IMPBOVED 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 manu-acturers refer to their numerous returns the the quality and finish of these radies the manner of the second s ILLUMINATING OILS. OIL 1 OIL 11 OIL 111 HULBURT & BRODHEAD. No. 240 ARCH STREET, Tenniel. 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 meril 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 to smoke, and is free from all explosive ar Orders from City or Country promptly atmy15.lm 1862. "LUCIFER" OIL WORKS. mble a way."

re, the Lords and Commons in state-robes and courtdiesses, the Bishops in their lawn sleeves, all this made a magnificent who's. The opening consisted of a proces-sion-ard address-the national anthem-a reply-a rayer-the special musical performances-and the Dake of Cambridge announcing, in the Queen's name, that the Palace of Manufectures, Natural Produce, and Art was open, followed by a peal of cannon from without, One, three, or five guineas are the prices for admission The cyhibitors are not allowed in, at any time, to see and fix, and look after their own property without paying \$15.50 for a season ticket This illiberality is much Among the jurors on the important Class, 98, (Paper Stationery, Printing, and Bookbinding,) is only one American. Henry Stevens, of Vermont, long a resident is London, is a juror upon Stationery, of which he knows ttle, and not upon Books (Class 29), of which he knows nore than most men of his years. As yet the Exhibition is very incomplete. Many por tions of the alloted space are not yet filled with goods. The building itself is unfinished, and can scare ly be comloted by the first of June. With all the builder's care, the roof is not water-proof. Still, all will be very grand ough not equal to the show of 1851. The real superiority now over 1851 is in the aghibitian of Paintings, a new feature in this show. The saloons are well lighted, and nature and foreign art is well represented. The specimens of British art are very fine-Only four American painters contribute; but the sculpture by Story, Mozier, Miss Hosmer, and others, gives American talent a decided superiority. American general productions, few in number, and not well set out, ocnov a corner on the southeast angle. Minton's Majolica Fountain and the Canadian trophy, (of native woods,) among the noticeable things. That Punch has been far less successful in its second than in its first decade, no one who constantly reads it will venture to deny. It is now in its twenty-first year, long time for a comic publication to have continued, but its culminating period was in 1850, when among its contributors were Jerrold, Gilbert a Becket, Thackeray, Angus Reach, Shirley Brooks, Tom Taylor, and the wits of the Stock Exchange ;--- at one time, while the Ballway mania of 1845 was rife, nearly every hit at Directors and Stags was sent from the Stock Exchange itself. In those lays, when Richard Doyle and John Leech constituted nearly the whole pictorial strength of Punch, there was s much wit in the engravings as in the letter press. Doyle's good-humored hits at Prince Albert gave great fence to Queen Victoria,-so much so that she who, in 1840, had passionately trampled upon the Morning Post containing the correspon-dence between the Marchioness of Hastings and Lord Melbourne, on the Lady Flora Hastings' scandal, directed l'unch not to be admitted in the Palace. Of course, it was read there more than ever after this pro-hibition, and the royal household had their own quiet lamp, no doubt, at Albert the Hatter, finishing off flower pot-shaped hats for the army, and Albert the Farmer exhibiting plethoric oxen and fat pigs at the Smithfield Show, where (of course) he won the leading trizes-first, because he was a Prince, and next because competition did not cost him any thing, as he never paid one sixpence for the large farm which was sliced off Windsor Park for bim to play anateur farmer in. Doyle is son of Lieuienent John Doyle, an Irishman, who, from 1880 until 1845, when Punch was fully established, used to produce the series of political enravings commonly known as the H. B. caricatures They were misnamed, for the H. B. portraits of ublic characters were remarkably good likenesses. At the close of 1850, when Cardinal Wiseman settled in london, as representative of the restored Papal hierarchy in England, it pleased Punch to set up as champion of ultra-Protestantism. * Why, no one could understand. Bradbury and Evans, who own Punch, are Dissenters Mark Lemon, the editor, was a Jew, who had kept a public house in Wych street, Drury lane, a very vulgar locality, and Douglas Jorrold made no religious profesion whatever. Richard Doyle, like his father, was a Catholic, and at once resigned his situation as leading artist to Lunch. Every chort, except promising to reimmish its anti-Catholic partisanship, was made on the part of Punch to retain Doyle, but he was positive. His place has been filled, rather than supplied, by John In some recent numbers of Punch have appeared sketches which, at a glance, the cognoscenti recognized as boyle's. At once, the natural conclusion that he had returned, and great satisfaction thereat. But, it turns at that these are old sketches, left on hand when Doyle left, cleven years ago, forgotten, and used now on being ecidentally found in one of Mark Lemon's portfolios Moreover, in The Tablet, which is the organ of English Catholicity, Mr. Doyle himself contradicts the statement bat he had returned to Punch. He says : "It is not the fact that I have done so. The reasons which led me to leave Punch, remain in full force. The style of writing adopted in '51, and uniformly followed since, wheneve a Catholic religion is mentioned, or the conduct of Catholics is under discussion, makes it impossible, in my opinion, for any Catholic to take part in it, in however Mr. Buckle, the "Civilization" man, has left Egypt on foreign tour, his route being to the United States, hy

business has been very brisk at Cumberland. Some three

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT. MONDAY, May 19, 1862.

I must be very brief to-day. I hear from a reliable source that we made a reconnolssance yesterday morning, and coming across a body of robels, made a dash at them, but were repulsed with some loss. The division has just received orders to prepare for a forced march. Everybody, from general to private, i busy attending to his business, while the correspon is scribbling that his letter may go by the mail. Did this statement come from any less reliable as ont, with the thority than my informant, I should not give it to the public, but the character of my author precludes all possibility of attempt at deception. It may turn out to e somewhat exaggerated, and it is earnestly hoped that

> Be it as it may, it will not check the onward move ment of the army to Bichmond. But a desperate battle will be fought before that city is yielded up. About six miles from the city, only ten miles from our advanced lines, the rebel army is concentrated in force, and here the battle must be fought, which is to destroy the rebel sway in Virginia. Success is almost certain although the rebel army outnumbers ours by 30,000 men

The weather yesterday was intensely hot, but to-day it is cloudy, and there are signs of rain. But what have soldiers to do with rain or sunshine ? Where necessity calls they must go, and necessity and war own no las All the tents have been struck, and everything is packed; the head of the column is in motion, and the carrier is waiting for me to close up. A few more sentences and I depart. Forty-eight hours more, and I ney be on the battle-field, but we shall see. What is to JE.N.

Letter from Williamsburg. [Gorrespondence of The Press.]

WILLIAMSBURG (Va), May 18, 1862. Colonel David Campbell, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, is new military governor of this city. Captain r. Hennessy, of the same regiment, has been appointed provost marshal, and is now occupied in the duties of that responsible office-granting paroles, filling up passes, administering oaths of allegiance, and generally preferving order. The provost marshal occupios the house (the finest in the city) of the late Mayor. The city is full of wounded men, chiefly Confederates, many of whom will die. The late battle was far more severe than is generally believed. The rebel soldiers appear perfectly convinced of the justice of their cause, and expect its ultima's success. The Confederates were splendidly handled in the late battle, and military men tell me that the retreat from Yorktown was ably executed. The works at Williamsburg are immensely trong. Johnson must have feared for his rear of flank or he would never have evacuated them. The belief is that Johnson will avoid a battle with McClellan, unless he can choose the position. The people here nists of the bluest kind, and bear the presence of the Federal troops with the worst possible grad

I omitted to mention that Captain T. Hennessy, the provost marshal, is a member of the Philadelphia har capital horseman, and now a thoroughly disciplined sol dier.

LATE NEWS FROM NORFOLK, VA.

Business — Currency — Markets — General Appearance of the City and its Inhabitants.

[From our Special Correspondent.] NORFOLK, Va., May 17, 1862. I embrace the first opportunity, after a brief sciourn here, and a general view of this beautiful city and its environs, to inform The Press of the true state of feeling, and to correct impressions which have gone forth in regard to it, calculated to deceive not only the people but those in authority.

We arrived here last evening in the Government transport King Philip, which bore as its guests quite a dele-gation from the House of Representatives, including the Committee on Coast and Harbor Defences, the Com-mittee on Foreign Belations, and others. On arriving at the wherf, which was about five o'clock in the evening, we heard the beautiful strains of the "Star Spangled Basher." seemingly giving us a welcome to the place so ecently in possession of the rebels. Directing our steps towards the cheering sounds, we found the band of the Fourteenth Massachusetts discoursing sweet music to a large assemblage of the populace, including all classes and grades, blecks and whites, in front of the Atlantic

From the letters of correspondents of the Western .pa-FROM GEN. MCDOWELL'S DIVISION, ers, dated the 13th instant, we learn that Gen. Hat eck's army is advancing slowly every day. It is expected that he intends to take Corinth by besieging the place

with heavy guns. As our army advance, they throw an FALMOUTH, Va., May 18, 1862. formidable lines of earthworks, so as to fallback on if they are temporarily repulsed. Heavy siege guns have gone As an evidence of the intelligence of the men in on brigade I may mention that from twolve to fifteen hunto the front of our army, and Beauregord may wake dred letters go out, and are received in, this brigule, daily, which is entirely composed of Pennsylvanians. some morning and find himself in the face of hundreds of Gen. Halleck's most formidable cannon The out-going mail leaves here daily at half past three o'clock, and the in-coming mail arrives here at six A. M. How our Army is Situated. daily. We have a splendid ambulance and a team of four handsome gray horses, with colors flying, which is used

Three miles more of riding through the wools and across fields brought us out to the high peak known to the natives as Pea Bidge, and cn the post office directory as Monitery. Get eral Indicek's headquarters' comp was still in the edge of the woods to the left, but the ueighstill in the edge of the woods to the left, but the ueigh-boring fents were all gone. In the two days we had hear on the left, the whole right and cealre had moved for-ward, and we had hours more of following up new roads through the weods and among the swamps before we could find the new positions of the several divisions in the armies of Buell and The mas. The whole centre, it scens, has swing over to close up on Pope, on the left, as the has been urgently remesting, and both centre and right have been stretched out with a wider freat, sense two or three miles nearer then most of

emong our men. Nothing gives more offence that the prediction of the arch traitor-whom God, in his inscru-table wisdom, permits to live=that we will, before the mination of this rebellion, be "swept of like rotten sheep." Woe to the men in Pennsylvania, or elsewhere, who are willing to participate in and follow the infamous wider front, some two or three miles nearer than most their camps had been before to the spenty a works. countels of James Buchauan. General McDowell's orders in reference to taking sup-Cutting New Ronds,

lies of all descriptions-such as forage, provisions, animals, tools, &c .- from Southern citizens, are a vast improvement upon old practices, when we had to pay enormons prices to the enemies of our cause. The plan is to esue a certificate and receipt from the quartermaster, in effect as follows: "I have received from the farm of ____

as our mail wagon. Correspondence is regularly kept up

between man and wife, sweetheart and lover, whose

The affairs of the nation are constantly discussed

hearts naturally beat in unison.

Cutting New Ronds, These advances are small enough dally, when you come to count up the actual miles of progress; but they involve not a little work. Hulleck says in his loctures on military topics, that is a great army should always have at least two or three main roads to advance upon." Here we have three, but the necessity of extending our lines so as to oppose an unbroken from from right to left to the watchful enemy compels ev n more. Hardly a division makes a movement that we do not cut a new road for it through the woods, with bridges for the raviner, and long lines of corduroy for the swamps. Even brigadeer require hout roads off to the left or right of their division road, so as to let them into their piece in the line is ard thus the wood a triangulation or adjusted a thretoblite. following supplies, to be properly accounted for. The owner of said property will be entitled to pay after the suppression of the rebellion, upon proof that he has, from ate, conducted himse'f as a loyal citizen of the United States, and has not given aid and comfort to the rebels." Are there any of the farmers of Pennsylvania that ould not be glad to have such a certificate and receipt, a thecdolite or that would be denied payment !

General Halleck's Foresight. The partial possession of Fredericksburg by our troops greatly annoys the F. F. V.'s, and, particularly, the gentler sex, who, in meeting our soldiers, carry a dark-colored veil on their arm, at the same time wearing a light-colored one over their faces, keeping at a respectful distance, and gathering up their silk embroidery, lest they may be inoculated by the contagion. Contrabauds are coming in by scores and hundreds.

The Breckinridge leaders of the South have done more in a single y car to abolish slavery than the Abolitionista of the North could have effected in half a century. It is certain that the most reliable and valuable nortion of th staves, male and female, are flying for their liberty. This section of Virginia has been regarded as the great slave breeding ground, upon the proceeds of which the slave: owner depended mainly for a livelihood.

As the escaped colored sexes mingle at the different landings, and meet each other, they fall in love at first Probably on the principle of keeping up the trade sight. taught by their masters, and following the Scriptural inunction to replenish and fill the earth, they evince a strong propensity for marriage, and, in the absence of n, who are rather scarce on this sacred soil, they aquire who can perform the ceremony. This duty is cenerally performed by the chaplain, and, as marriage goes on, if the plough should stand still, the negroes an ent on their way rejoicing.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S DIVISION.

Special Correspondence of The Press.

NEWBERN, May 15, 1862. HEALTH OF THE TROOPS, WEATHER, ETC. The weather at present is all a soldier could wish though in the next twenty four hours it may be as disagreeable as could be well gotten up, for the special ocsion. It is something similar here to the weather of Roanoke Island-clear for an hour, and rainy the next feur. The health of the troops in this section is very good. Very few sick, and a rare occurrence to hear of a decreased soldier by sickness. To those who have we ungs and a thousand other evils which "the flesh is heir to," up North, we would say "come, all ye weary," and

join Burnside's Coast Division, and if you do not get rest, you will at least be benefited as regards health. HAVE ARRIVED AT THIS PORT.

The Third New York Cavalry, Col. Mix commanding, consisting of a full regiment. They are a fine-looking body of men, and have an excellent outfit in the shape of horse-flesh and equipments. They have seen considera ble service, and have contributed their share towards Southern institutions" in the manner in which they forced "Ashby's Cavalry" to "skedaildle" not long since. When they first arrived, some of the troops labored under the idea that they were green hands, and an Eas eru man endeavored to enlighten one of them on the duty they would have to perform. "You will have sharp work down here, and will have to keep your eyes open,

General Halleck's Foresight. Halleck's course in forbidding Pope to reinforce the two brigades engaged on the left, on the Oth, was doubt-less wise and timely. The purpose of the enemy now ap-pears plainly enough to have been to draw Pope further over to the left, and then to push the bulk of their thirty or thirty-five thousand in to the right, where they would thus have completely isolated them from Buell, and have been able to overpower them at their leisure. The dash-ing charge of the Second Iowa Cavatry, the sturdy right-ing of our Grand Guard, and their finally falling back on our main force, completely foiled the enemy's purpose. Beauregard's 'web,'' of which he is boasing, didn't get us into the meshes. us into the meshes. THE SIEGE OF FORT PILLOW.

The bombardment of Fort Fillow is almost entirely suspended, a mortar boat only occasionally throwing in shell into the rebel stronghold. From the letters of correspondents with Captain Davis' fleet we learn the following particulars of affairs:

The Rebels Emboldened by the Recent Naval Engagement.

Naval Engagement. NEAR Fort PILLOW, May 15. The engagement of Saturday morning seems to have greatly emboldened the robels. Prior to that, they were so quiet, for days at a time, as to suggest the belief that Fort Pillow had been encounted; but now their vessels steam around the yoint, approach within range of our guns, and flaunt their treasonable banners in our faces in the meet insolent and defant manuer. They will pro-bubly discover. one of these fine mornings, that their value has got the better of their discretion.

A Vigorous Fire from the Enemy

A Vigorous Fire from the Enemy. Now that the river has fullen several feet, leaving once more some dry land in sight, the rebels have become ex-ceedingly apprehensive that we are about to erect a bar-tery on Craighead's Point, and for the last fortweight hours they have been raining shot and shill on its marsuy marge to defeat the supposed project. There can be no impropriety in stating, now that their fullow its marsus they have probably discovered. Our plans are rapidly maturing, and while I make no pretensions to any gift of prophecy. I believe they are such as to insure the speedy capture or evacuation of Fort Pillow, without tas aid of land batteries on Craighead's Four or any other.

Our Disabled Gubboats.

Our Disabled Gurboats. The Cincin rati, which had been towed to the Tennes-see above after the fight, whice she settled in about 12 fret of water, had since been raised, by means of Latta's steam pump, and is now on her way to Cairo to undergo repars. She will be in fighting trim again in about a fortright. The Mound City was raised last Monday, and towed to the place whose name size bears. The ship carpenters promised that she should be ready to return to her post three duys after being placed on the ways. We may therefore look for her by the close of the present week, Meantime the Louisville, which had here a stationed at Bickman, has come down to supply her place. We are row in a much better condition to receive the enomy should they determine to renew their visit, than we were aveck ago. Some important precautionary measures aveck ago. Some important precautionary measures lave been taken, which it would be impriment to dis-close.

Important from the Lower Mississippi. By the arrival of deserters from below, walk

be equal to 300 men. in pencil, "A rebel officer and two privates." Truly

f any village or town that I have seen in Virginia, except Alexandria. Most of the buildings, however, beau the marks of great age, and very many of them are dilapidated frames. There are, however, some of a really palatial character. There appears to be many publi

buildings, and among the n is an extensive Lunat Asylum. A portion of this is now used as a hospital for the Secesh wounded, while another portion is occupied by the rebel prisoners. The hospital flug of the " reba

is a plain yellow, and that still floats over the principal ullding. The town was defended by a line of the most finely co structed carth-works I have seen any where, and extended several miles, both to the right and left. These have

been constructed for many months, and were used, a originally intended, to make a stand when driven from Yorktown. There still remain many rebels concealed in the woods, who creep up to the roadside and fire upon teamsters and small parties of Union soldiers as they pass. Several of the former have been killed within the week, and one of my sergeants was fired at to-day.

They were at once recognized, when the rebels said "you belong to the Cameron Dragoons; if you are taken fate." The boys only laughed at them. They hate the regiment for keeping them so hard at work all winter We caged many of them, but they got none of us

The major gives the order to move, which closes the chapter. Nous verrons. Yours, J. D. B.

On the march from Yorktown, we found them all along the road, and we had constantly to be giving orders to "file right" or "file left" in order to avoid them. There had been tangled wire attached to the friction match. They are buried directly in the road-way. Two or three days since, a rebel officer, of large stature be will be. was found lying unburied in the woods. The attention

of one of our superior officers was called to him, as he was passing by, who recognized the corpse, and gave the necessary orders for its interment. In one of the brigades of the Union army they had siz guns of a new construction, and terribly effective. We have not yet learned their names. The men designate them "Coffee Mills." It is a heavy rife barrel mounted

on wheels. At the breach is a kind of clock-work machinery, surmounted by a hopper, similar to the kopper of a coffee mill : at the side is a crank. One man turn the crapk, while another supplies the hopper with cartridges, and a third sights the gun. By means of a lever he moves it laterally, or raises or depresses it at pleasure.

Its effective range is 1% miles. It throws 240 balls pe ninute, of the size of an ordinary Minie bull. When operated with, the rebels were uttorly amazed, not know ing what to make of them. One of these guns, properly worked, and well supplied with cartridges, is estim We noticed on a stick at the head of a grave, writte

death is a leveler. In life they would not have associated so closely. There was a distinction then-there is none The town of Williamsburg is by far the most populous

We found some of Stewart's cavalry in prison at Yorktown. Curiosity led some of our men to go see them.

prisoners, God help you. Death will be your certain

M. BERNHEIM,	We guarantee this oil to be non-explosive, to burn all	a foreign tour, his route being to the United States, by way of Syna-rather a round-about journey. His next	buckred steam and sailing vessels are in the vicinity, all ergaged in transportation. Huadreds of contrabands	[Special Correspondence of The Press.]	Hotel. Here, the picture of the sentiments of the citizens	as the rebel cavalry are pretty saucy." "Hell," says New York. "we have done nothing else	Commodore Farragur's gunboats are still ascending the
No. 726 CHESTNUT STRERT,	the oil in the lamp with a steady, brilliant flame, without crueting the wick, and but slowly. Dbis. linod with plane oramel. WHIGHT, SMITH, & PKARSALL,	volume will exclusively treat of the United States. Sir John Herschel, the Astronomer, has contributed to	are there, too, cuiting up antics and prefending to work. The commissarist complain bilterly of the way they are	CAMP AT WHITE HOUSE, VA., May 17, 1862.	was before us, and was singularly interesting and truth- ful. Here were prominent residents, male and female-	the last nice months. Our eyes are always open." Messachusetts suddenly discovered that he was en-	river, spreading consternation among the inhabitants wherever they appear. Vicksburg and Natchez-the Sodem and Gemorral of the South-mrs both balayad to
Has now in store, and is daily receiving, the latest	fe21-tf Office 515 MARKET Street.	the May number of the Cornhill Magazine a translation of the first book of the Hind, done into hexameter yerse.	treated. The quartermaster's department, on whom they	This morning I visited our encompments and glemed	merchants, their clerks, loafers, young men and old-all exhibiting a quiet, conquered demeanor, but returning	desvoring to see a mocking-bird on the apex of a lofty	be in our possession, and soveral gunboats are reported to be advancing upon Mempli's from below. In the lat-
tityles h	MARBON OIL100 bbls. Natrons	Not content with following Homer's words, (if Homer's	depend for transportation, has not enough force to do the work with sufficient expedition, and, besides this, in	some slight information as to army movements. All news from official sources being totally denied to newspaper	our gaze with an expression of defiance and contempt The national airs-so soul-stirring, inspiriting, and full	house, and he forgot to return after the bird had taken its departure.	ter city a vast amount of cotton, sugar, and molasses, has been burned and rolled into the river, and the work
BIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,	U Oil in store and for sale by WILLIAM M. WILSON,	they be, which is questioned,) he expands his own version	many cases they are put to unnecessary trouble and	correspondents, there necessarily is but little that I can	of beauty to the lover of his country-scened only to	THE DEMONSTRATION UPON NORFOLK.	of destruction is still going on. Well, well, if the rebels
WREATHS, SILKS, CRAPES,	mbl8-tf 208 MABKET Street	by introducing what he calls "expletory" words and phrases, intended more fully to carry out the meaning.	bardships. One flagrant instance I cannot forbear men- ticning. On Monday, several thousand troops advanced	learn which would not previously be telegraphed to you. A correspondent's duty, however, is not so much to find	awaken anger and bitter scorn in them.	It seems the "Tour of observation" of part of the	can stand all this, surely it need not give the Nationals any uncosiness. To use a homely adage, it is simply
LACES,	STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.	and inserted in Italics-after the manner of the Euglish	to White House. There was nothing there for them to	out new things, as fully to describe what is going on	Not so with the darkies. Their delight, which found a big went in their words and the characteristic expres-	Second Brigade to "Ganden," of South Mills, created considerable of an excitement in that region. From	* cut ing off the nose to spile the face." The Memphia rebels are reported to be stampeding from the city, while
and the second		translation of the Bible, in 1612, where a few words are thus set in, to complete the sense. Sir John Herschel is	A		sich in their huge eves and active limba, knew na	Southern sources we learn that all the available force,	those who remain are generally regarded as as month zers with the winyading hordes," The city is denomiced by
AND OTHER	MARTIN & QUAYLE'S	a better philosopher than poet. In a large octavo, pub-		and do the next best thing to going to war themselves- that is, learn of its joys and its sorrowsits victories and	I Defines bissenting a striving as won as an amusing con-	which could be collected, were sent to that quarter to re- rel any of our force which might be sent thither. That	the robel leaders as an "Abolition hole," and no one
MILLINERY GOODS.	LVL STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANOY GOODS EMPOBIUM,	lished in 1857, containing his "Essays from the Edin-	guard to fire on any one unfastening his lines. There he	defeats-the halo which surrounds it when viewed at a	trast to the sullen conduct of the "white folks." I can imagine no surer way of finding the true feelings of a	small feint may have bastened the evacuation in other	scenes to doubt that the "Lincoln hirelings," on their arrival in the city, will meet with a very different wel-
To which he respectfully invites the attention of the	No. 1035 WALNUT STÉEET, BELOW BLEVENTH,	burgh and Quarterly Reviews, with Addresses and other Pieces," will be found fourteen poetical effusions by Her-	staid till after dark-no supplies could be loaded, and our brave soldiers, when in the face of an enemy, were kept	distance, and the horrors and desolations attending it when one is with it and of it.	people, and easier of comprehension, than this plan of	quarters. One thing certain is, the object of the expedi-	come from that which Tom Corwin once said he would give the Americans, were he a Mexican.
TBADE.	my6-lm fp PHILADELPHIA.	schel. The longest of these, a metrical version of "The	without food for nearly twenty four hours. Such con-	MOVEMENTS.	General Viele, acting provost marshal, and we must ad- mire him for it. The music of the band, (and it is splen-	tion was attained. REAUFORT AND FORT MACON.	
	TODISUIS	Walk," by Schiller, (Der Spaziergang,) is also in Eng-	duct as this deserves reprehension.	This morning at twelve, General Franklin's Division	did,) is discoursed to the populace at the most prominent	We had the pleasure of conversing with Dram Major	KARI-KARI OF A JAPANESE OFFICER. The last steamer brings news from Paris that one of the offi-
PRICES LOW.	BRUSHES AND	lish hexameters-not very good. It is scarcely an item of literary intelligence, but some	CONTRABANDS. White House and Cumberland, and, indeed, every point	took up the line of march along the Pamunky. Last night the gunboats moved some seven miles up the river		Johnson, of the Ninth New Jersey, yesterday. He re-	cers of the Japanese delegation had committed kari.kari.
	BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS.	of your readers may like to know that the British Bible	along the river, swarms with negroes of all hues and	to a place where a slight skirmish had taken place during	. The ill-humor which the performance of a national air	ports all quiet in that vicinage since the capture of Fort Macon. There are the usual amount of rumors relative	or disembowelled himself. in the bath-room belonging to the Japanese, in compliance with the order of the Ty-
THOMAS KENNEDY & BRO.,		Society has voted £2,000 to the American, in aid of the diminished receipts of the latter during the present strife	shapes. On Monday morning fifty came into Yorktown	the day. They are expected back to-night. Rebel en-	occasions, among a portion of the assemblage, is some-	to picket skirmishes, but which are generally unfounded,	coon, which immediately followed the embarkation of the embassy from Japan. The officer was missed, and his
739 OHESTNUT Street, below Eighth.	KEMBLE & VAN HORN. mb20-3m No. 321 MARKET Street, Philade	between North and South.	from across the river, exhibiting the wildest demonstra- tions of joy. An old negro was the only man found at		what carried away by an enlivening waltz, or the quick, pretty strains of a spirited quickstep, the varying feel-	as the enemy's cavalry would as lief meet the "Devil " as our infantry, and, therefore, give our pickets a wide	bcdy found partially embalmed, to be carefully preserved by the members of the embassy for return to the Tyccon.
A Choice Stock of		A volume of Recollections of Lord Macaulay in his	Yorktown when our troops entered. When spoken to,	sion followed immediately after the other, so that quite a	ings essily noted in the changes of harmony.	berth, unless they can steal up and capture them singly.	The French Government took possession of the remains.
SPRING MILLINERY GOODS,	JAMES HOMER & SON'S OHOICE new crop Tess. SEVENTH and NOBLE Streets.	University day is anneunced by Mr. Richard Perry, his cotemporary, forty years ago, at Trinity College, Cam-	he said with reference to the siege, "dat he seed dat ting	stir has taken place among the troops. As these men va-	We have had ample observation to assure us that the	which is a very rare occurrence. All the troops in that	and interdicted such transactions for the future. It seems the unfortunate officer had committed some officer c
		bridge.	maining when all his friends were gone, realied "he wer	care the ground, other divisions come in from below to	feeling here is almost utterly disloyal, and our converse with residents, which was considerable, confirms us in	section have good health, and are anxious to come across another fort, to make daylight appear through its walls.	in Japan previous to his leaving home, hence the order
	· 사망 가 가슴이 가 가 가슴 가슴 가슴 가슴 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가			- AMAR ANAL BUANKS BUT NA AND HIMAN A MUTUTING	HALL AVENUELIS, HELLER WES COUNTRANDO, COMPENS IS IN .	undered that to putte autofar abbaut entoned its Mans'	for his self-execution.
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