THE PRESS. PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS. TWELVE OBNTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS. THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS-invariably in adwance for the time ordered. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

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

COMMISSION HOUSES. WELLING, COFFIN, & CO.,

220 CHESTNUT STREET, Aponts for the following makes of goods: PRINTS. ESCHNELL MYG. CO. GREENE MYG. OU. LAWNS.

DUNNELL MFG. CO. BLEACHED COTTONS. Jamestown, Blackstone, Hope, Red Sank, Dorchester ort. Naumeag, Zonave, Surton, Greens HIG. Co.'s A. A., B. A., C. A., and other styles.

BROWN COTTONS. Barnelde, Trent, Groton, Ashland, Chestnut, Glenville ond Farmers'. gow, Manonester CORSET JEANS .- GIS DENIMS AND STRIPES .- Gratton, Jewett City, Indicon, Sistersville, Agawam, Keystone, Choctaw.

CANTON FLANNELS.—Sistersville, Agawam. SILESIAS.—Smith's, Social Co., Lonsdale Co.

WOOLENS. ARMY BLUE CLOTHS, KERSEYS, and FLAN-RROAD CLOTHS .- Plunketts', Glenham Co., &c. SATINETS.—Bass Biver, Conversville, Lower Valsy, Hope, Staffordville, Converse and Hyde, Converse ros. & Co., Shaw Mfg. Co. KENTUCKY JEANS.—Rodman, Mystic, Gold Medal. DOMER WIANNELS ... WILLIAMS'S Augola, Saxony, Merino, and other styles: LONSDALE Nankeens and Colored Can PLAID LINSEYS, COTTONADES. &c. (fe26-8m CHIPLEY, HAZARD. & HUTCHINSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. CANTON MATTINGS. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, NO. 519 CHESTNUT STREET.

(OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE,) Have now open

FRESH IMPORTATIONS WHITE,

Offer to the Trade a LARGE AND ELEGANT AS-RED CHECKED, SORTMENT OF GOODS, from the cheapest Brown Stock to the Finest Decorations. And FANCY COLORED N.E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS CANTON MATTINGS. N. B.—Solid Green, Blue, and Buff WINDOW PAPERS of every grade.

500 PB. J' CROSSLEY & SON'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS! FROM 871 TO \$1 PR. YD. J. F. & E. B. ORNE. NEW CARPETING.

JAMES H. ORNE. 326 CHESTNUT STREET,

me new and choice varieties of UARPETING, com-INGLISH AXMINSTERS, by the Yard and in entire Carpets. ROSSLEY'S 6-4 and 3-4 wide Velvets.

Tapestry Brussels. Brussels Carneting so, a large variety of OROSSLEY'S and other makes TAPESTRY BRUSSELS. From 87tc. to \$1 Per Yd. Our assortment comprises all the best makes of Three-y and Ingrain Carpeting, which, together with a go-l variety of goods in our line, will be offered as one low-

OIL CLOTH FOR FEOORS, rom one to eight yards wide, at to any Size. RESH MATTINGS. By late arrivals from China we have a full assortment WHITE AND COLORED

MATTINGS OF ALL WIDTHS. JAMES H. ORNE, 626 CHESTNUT. m1€-2m LEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PA.

McOALLUM & Co., HUTAOTUBERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS 509 CHESTNOT STREET. OARPETINGS.

OIL CLOTHS, &c. e have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpetinas

OURTH-STREET CARPET STORET 47 ABOVE CHESTNUT. J. T. DELACROIX

tes attention to his Spring Importation of CARPETINGS. rising every style, of the Newest Patterns and in VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTEY BRUS-IMPERIAL THREE-PLY, and INGRAIN TIAN and DAMASK STAIR UARPETINGS.

RNETIAN and DAMARK STAIR CARPETINGS.

BOOTOH RAG and LIST CARPETINGS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, in every width.

COCOA and CANTON MATTINGS.

DRIGGESTS, and ORUMB CLOTHS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, LOW FOR CASH. J. T. DELACROIX, 47 South FOURTH Street.

MILLINERY GOODS. SPRING WOOD & CARY,

RAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, STRAW AND PALM-LEAF HATS. &c

er patrons of the house and the trade generally. r19-3m SPRING.

M. BERNHEIM. No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET,

now in store, and is daily receiving, the latest BONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,

CARBON OIL.—100 bbls. Natrona
Oil in store and for sale by
WILLIAM M. WILSON,
mhl8-tf 208 MABKET Street. WREATHS, SILKS, CRAPES, LACES, STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS. MARTIN & QUAYLE'S
STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANOY GOODS
H M F O B U M,
No. 1035 WALNUT STREET, AND OTHER IILLINERY GOODS.

TRADW.

PRICES LOW. OMAS KENNEDY & BRO., 729 CHESTNUT Street, below Eighth. ce Btock of PRING MILLINERY GOODS,

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1862.

DRY-GOODS JORBERS NEW IMPORTATIONS.

VOL. 5.—NO. 248.

ALARK'S

MEW GOODS,

JEWELRY, &c.

ONE DOLLAR STORE,

602 CHESTNUT STREET.

NEW STYLES,

"to of Silver Plated Tea Spoons.

Silver Plated Sugar Bowl.

" Gastor.

For ONE DOLLAR you can buy any one of the fol-

16 Napkin Bings

44 Molasses Pitcher.

Drinking Cup.

Gold Plated Vest Chain, all styles,

· Neck "

Medallion,

a Broast Pin, a ...

Finger Rings,

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

CORNER OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

MILITARY GOODS.

ON HAND

STANDARD 6-4 AND 3-4 INDIGO WOOL-DYED

FARNHAM, KIRKHAM, & CO.,

No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

BLINDS AND SHADES. BLINDS AND SHADES.

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

wne largest and finest assortment in the City at the

STORE SHADES LETTERED.

LOOKING GLASSES.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

LOOKING GLASSES.

OIL PAINTINGS,

FINE ENGRAVINGS,

PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS,

EARLE'S GALLERIES.

816 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES,

CABINET FURNITURE.

BILLIARD TABLES,

ILLUMINATING OILS.

HULBURT & BRODHEAD.

No. 240 ARCH STREET,

Befined and Lubricating COAL O'LS, would call the

refined ILLUMINATING OIL, as it possesses merit

beyond anything heretofore offered in this market, being

entirely free from that gluey substance and bad odo

which characterize that commonly sold in this market,

Orders from City or Country promptly at

L 100 Bbls. "Lucifer" Burning Oil on hand.
We guarantee this oil to be non-explosive, to burn all the oil in the lamp with a steady, brilliant flame, without ornsting the wick, and but slowly. Bbls. lined with glass enamel. WEIGHT, SMITH, & PEARSALL.
fell-M Office 515 MARKET Street.

BELOW BLEVENTE,
PHILADELPHIA.

BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS,

KEMBLE & VAN HORN,

mh20-8m No. 321 MARKET Street, Philade

TAMES HOMER & SON'S CHOICE

onew crop Teas. SEVENTH and NOBLE Streets, and SIXTH and WOOD Streets. my9-lm*

ended to.

my6-Im fp

BRUSHES

OIL I OIL!! OIL!!!

JAMES S. EARLE & SON,

DARK AND LIGHT BLUE KERSEYS.

COTTON DUCK, 10, 12, AND 15-OUNCE.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

ARMY GOODS

INDIGO BLUE MIXTURES.

RUITE FLANNELS.

LOWEST PRICES.

Repairing promptly attended to.

DHILADELPHIA

" Pin and Drops, all styles,

Solitary Sleave Button, all styles

D. W. CLARK'S

ONE DOLLAR STORE.

602 OHESTNUT Street

" Butter Knives

AND NEW PRICES.

" Forks.

Knife and Fork.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, LINENS, SHIRT FRONTS, WHITE GOODS, AND EMBROIDERIES.

THOS MELLOR & Co. 40 and 42 North THIRD Street. 8 P R I N G. 1862.

ABBOTT, JOHNES, & CO., \$27 MARKET STREET.

DRESS GOODS.

AMERICAN

Also, a full assortment in WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, SHAWLS, &c., &c.,

Ladies' or Gentlemen's Port Monnate, Gueas, Bags urses, &c., &c., &c. All Goods warranted as repre-To which they invite the attention of the trade, Purses, &c., &c., &c. All Goods warranted as represented. We have on hand a large assortment of Photograph Albums, Mantel Glocks, Travelling Bags, and Gold Jewelry, which we are closing off at cost. The at-TAMES, KENT, SANTEE, & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS, Nos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE BACE, PHILADELPHIA, Have now open their usual LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. Among which will be found a more than usually attrac live variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS; Also, a full assortment of MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS. PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS, To which they invite the special attention of buyers. NEW SPRING AND SUMMER M. L. HALLOWELL & Co., 333 MARKET and 27 NORTH FOURTH STS., Wholesale Dealers in

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Desirous of selling off their stock of goods, previous to "JAYNE'S MARBLE BUILDING," CHESTNUT STREET. DRESS GOODS,

At prices generally much under COST OF IMPORTATION. LOW PRICES.

GREAT SACRIFICE. 1862. SPRING. 1862.

RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS.

NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET.

Merchants visiting this city to purchase DRY Goods will find our Stock large and admirably assorted, and at

Low Figures. In certain classes SPRING. 1862. W. S. STEWART & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, WHEELER & WILSON NO. 305 MARKET STREET.

628 CHESTNUT STREET, POULT DE SOIE, BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS. In SILKS and OTHER FABRICS. ALSO, A FULL LINE OF CLOAKING CLOTHS, PLAIDS, STRIPES, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. PLAIN COLORS. FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS A THAN FORNES PRICES.

FARE & BROTHER,

Importers, 824 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.

mb20-4

QPRING STOCK SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. A. W. LITTLE & Co.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL Yarns, Batts, & Carpet Chains, MOORE & CAMPION.

No. 261 South SECOND Street,
a connection with their extensive Cabinet Business
ow manufacturing a superior article of A. H. FRANCISCUS. WHOLESALE DEALER IN YARNS, And have new on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be unperior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

[626-6m] 433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street.

mhl5-# No. 325 MARKET ST.

Buyers will find a full Stock of COTTON, LINEN, AND WLOOLEN CARPET CHAIN,

COTTON YARN, TWIST, FILLING, WADDING, BATTING, COTTON LAPS,

COVERLET YARN, BROOM TWINES, SHOR THREADS, GILLING AND SEINE TWINES, BED CORDS, WASH AND PLOUGH LINES. COTTON, HEMP, AND MANILLA CORDAGE. Also, a full assortment of

FLY NETS, Which he offers at Manufacturers LOWEST NET CASH PRICES. WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

A. H. FRANCISCUS. 433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DEALER IN WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE Always on hand, a full Stock of

tubs, buckets, chubns, measures, brooms,

WHISKS, FANOY BASKETS, WALL, SCRUB, and SWEEPING BRUSHES. LOOKING-GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER. Mats, Keelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes, WASH BOARDS, BOLLING and CLOTHES PINS. FLOOR and TABLE OIL CLOTHS. SCHOOL, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS, eds. Barrows, Carriages, Hobby Horses, &c., &c. LOWEST NET CASH PRICES. mh11-2m

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
from London direct a large lot of Crosse and
Blackwell's celebrated Pickles.

JAMES HOMER & SONS,
BEVENTH and NOBLE and SIXTH and WOOD,
my20-if ATOUR'S OLIVE OIL AND VIR-JAMES HOMEB & SONS, SEVENTH and NOBLE and SIXTH and WOOD.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1862.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE LETTER FROM CUMBERLAND, VA. berland-Description of our Camp-Sutiers-Lient. Col. Egan Honorably ce of The Press.

CUMBERLAND, Va., May 16, 1862. The march from Usus Berry to this point was as cheerless and uncomfortable as a march could be. A heavy rain the night before had changed the clay and sand soil of Virginia to a thick, deep mud. Added to this it rained heavily all day, but the soldiers walked, or rather floundered, through the mud with commendable patience; but it was slow work, and in eight hours the column had made but little more then as many miles. Bere and there would be a spot where some unfortunate wagon or smbulsuce had stuck fast, and would no yield to the power of horse or mule. Then the troops filed cound or went into the woods; but they generally pre ferred to march straight through to taking the circuiton route of the forest. Not so your correspondent. Re-ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND duced to the necessity of walking, he chose the best spots that could be found in the rain storm, while, with indiarubber cost, he bade defined to the poiting drops. The poetry of a narch will do for the fireside; let men see the reality on a rainy spring day in Virg'ula.

Arrived at our destination for the day, the spot from which I write, what a scene met the eye! A plain, once a corr-field, of many acres in extent, with here and there regiment encamped, but the ground a mass of mad. But the cred men think more of the repose they need than the mud, and the shelter tents are quickly pitched by some, while others dash off into the neighboring words to

procure small branches and leaves for a floo half an hour from the time the arms are stacked the men are comfortably housed in their tents, with lighted fires, and drinking the coffee they have just prepared. To day the sun is shining brightly, and beautifully. Outside it is intensely hot, and I sit in the share of the tent enjoying the pleasant scene. The men bave just had their middey meal, and prudently take a short rest before the duties of the afternoon commence The camp-ground, as seen by daylight and surshine, wears a very different aspect than that presented on the evening of our arrival. A river flows at one side, along the edge is a small creek, and river and creek abound with fish. The warm sun has dispelled the chilliness of the

water, and bathers are numerous. Pure, clear spring water is abundant. A finer spot for an encampme could not be selected. The town of Cumberland has spring up within the last week or two. It consists at present of a shanty, two or three tents, and a steamboat landing. But we have reached civilization. At intervals we hear the familiar sound of the steam whistle, and some avow they hear the

roar of the railway train. Rather unlikely, for we are only twenty-five miles from Richmond, and the railroad connecting that place with West Point, where Franklin's army landed, is but tive miles distant. The great institution occupying the minds of the mer at the present time, is the sutler's store. Fancy a tent filled with articles of luxury and necessity, a counter made by placing a plank upon two barrels set on end, the sutler and his assistants inside, and a hungry growd outside, all anxious to be rid of their spare change, while the occupants are busy receiving money and distributing stock, and bring it to this point. He sells it out in four hours; then, away to replenish. Some of them keep several wagons in constant motion, between the camp and Fortress Monroe, while others charter a sloop or

schooner, stock it, and make it a convenient depot from which to draw their supplies. Lieutenant Colonel Thomas W. Egan, of the 4th New York Regiment, who was in command of the siege works at Yorktown, and who was arrested there charged with seen and communicating with the enemy, has been honorably released, by order of General McClellan. The founded, and to have been started by an inferior officer of the same regiment. He had been placed in arrest by nel Egan for insolence and disobedience of order and it is supposed that the accused was influenced by reever, as the colonel has demanded a court of inquiry, bably lend to the cachiering of the accused. General Fitz John Porter has sent to the colonel s yery flattering and complimentary letter, expressing his regret for the indignity of an arrest and the imputation and ordering him to duty.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the colonel is a great favorite with the officers and men, and that he was joyfully greeted by them on his return to the regiment. Where the next move will take us we know not. There is one road before us—there is ore object to be attained. Twenty days, and I hope to date my letter from the rebel

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS OF GRANT'S COEPS DE ARMEE. I understand that General Pope was very confident of being able to beat the rebel force that was sent out against his little brigade on Friday, and that the whole command were very indignant at not having been allowed to stay and fight it out. There were supposed to be 20,000 of the enemy, and 3,000 of our troops; but, we bad very great advantages of position. till, there was great danger that by resisting an attack of 20,000 men we should bring on a general engagement, and for that we are not yet ready. The roads are in perfect order, the weather continues good, and there is nothing, so far as outsider Cerinth, on the extreme left; Sherman (W. T.) on the Our line of lickets is substantially a curved line. Pope' men's face to the southwest and south. The right wing every day. Our pickets are only about half a mile apart, and our advance on the right wing pushes them back every day. We found out yesterday why it was that they so obstinately opposed the reconnoissance on our right on Saturday last. They had, not more than two miles from our advance, a fine large camp situated on a high commanding ridge, from which they could have bidden us douance, and where they might have arranged on each side, not more than 150 our skirmishers would not have been likely to have found them. I rode out to this point last even'ng. A more delightful place for a camp could found. The timber is scattering, ground high and clean and dry, water abundant, and the position could be held from either foe for a small eternity. Each side of this ridge, which may be, at the highest point, one abrupt sides, frem which one or two pieces of artillery could play a long time before they could be taken or forced to leave. Out at the farther end, I imagine, Corieth would be visible. I could see beyond the indicates a valley, or an interval with highlands beyond. I would have investigated farther, but I had been looking pretty sharply shead, and at this high point I thought there ought to be a picket, as i commanded a long range of vision. I concluded to wait

a few moments and watch. As I was looking with all my eyes, I saw the bark of an oak tree swell out to the right, then the whole tree enlarged, and finally changed into a butternut, who quietly contemplated me for a moment, and then retreated to the next tree he his tactics, and both of them had guns, and I had nonhaps the fellow thought we would be green enough to ble prisoners; at any rate, he effectually repressed my desire to gaze on the beauties of Corinth, and I returned incontinently to the protecting shadow of our own pickets, where, under two pieces of artillery, we considere ourselves perfectly safe.

Orders were sent last night, to the whole of Grant's army, to get up from the landing all the rations they could, for the next two days. This looks as though, at and perhaps to Corinth. Unless we are waiting to effect a junction with some other force, we must be ready by hat time. We shall, if we wait much longer, have the whole of those Potomac troops to fight, and we ought to be reinforced by Potomac troops. The rebels seem to have abandoned the East, and con-centred in the West. Don't you see? if they get beaten here, they are all ready, with a band of despera-does, to fight their way across the Mississippi river, and land in Mexico, to take part in the little drama about opening there. The violent Secessionists will be, after the restoration of the Federal authority, as thoroughly expatriated as though they had been sent to Siberia. They cannot live here with any comfort. Dayls, Beau repard, and that crew have a trained hand of fifty or s to the end of the earth. Why not, then, go to Mexico knows but that was what the French minister went to CASCO.

From Cedar Keys, Florida. respondence of The Press.]
U. S. STEAN GUNBOAT TAHOMA, OFF CEDAR KEYS, Fla., April 26, 1862. You may have wondered why I have been so long silent, but it is easily explained—I had nothing to write about. I believe it is customary first to give a description of the vessel, but I will spare your readers the pain of a recital, for no language is able to describe a more miserably contrived or poorly constructed vessel than the United States gunboat Talioma. Machinery always out of order, and water leaking in at every seam, gives us much food for grumbling, and no very Christian-like tenling to the contractors. We arrived here, after many trials and much tribulation, on the 1st of February last, taking up a position to effectually blockede the barbor. After being here a few days, we made capture of a small sloop, loaded with provisions for Secessia, From information derived from the prisoners, frequent excursions were made up the numerous inlets that intersect this part of the country, burning and sinking some dozen small. crafts. In all these excursions, we austained no injury until our last, when, getting left inside by the retreating tide, we were compelled to wait for daylight and flood tide to get clear. Emboldoned by an all-night's stay on ong the rebels, we determined upon the examination of some suspicious-looking places on the shore, but, just as we were making a lauding, a company of rebel soldiery noured down upon us and occured fire. After a few mo-ments brick firing, we had to give way to numbers, and refired to our boat with the loss of one man, making the best of our way on board. Since then, we have had two projects of contrabands (runaways from the sa't-bolling pits, of which there are quite a number here—that article being worth \$20 per sa k). They gave us a long yarn of the suffering of the people on shore, and of their own especially, concluding by claiming our protection.

They soon donned the 'navy blue," and are now experienced 'Knights of the Broom." Since which time things are not at all varied from the usual routine of life on board of a man of-war. The usual morning and evening quarters; the usual amount of lounging away time or repairing to our stations, as if in action; and occasionally the beating to arms, and turning us all out in the middle of the right, to meet an imaginary en-my-we often wish it a real one, just for a change. We are sup-posed to have the benefit of a semi-monthly mail, but it only supposition; as it is, forty-five days have passed since we have received news from hous, or any other p int. The cause to be assigned for this neglect is the The March from Camp Berry to Cam- increased number of vessels on the blockade, and Government having few steamers to act as supplies for the whole coast from Now York to Galveston.

The weather for the past month has been quite boists. rcus. We have averaged about two gales of wind per week, of about forty-eight hours duration each; but it it now moderating considerably, and we look for some pleasant weather. MAIN TOP. Important News from the Gulf

Squadron. OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM OUR COMMANDERS. Expedition Against Mobile.

the Gulf, were received to-day. They relate principally capture of New Orleans. The vessels of the fleet have been fudiciously distributed, a number, under Commander Lee, going up as far as Vicksburg, for purposes which it would be improper to state.

It appears, from the documents, that Commodore Farregut carried out his instructions to the letter, and was

ably and cheerfully custained by all under his command. On our forces occupying Pensacola the Mayor promised that the citizens would behave themselves peaceably. The rebels evacuated the place on hearing that ners, the day before, were going to run into Mobile bay, and that the squadron and mortar-boats would Commander Porter left this island on the 7th, with the steamers belonging to the mortar fleet and the Sachem,

for Mobile bar, for the purpose of fixing a place for the mortar vessels to lie, and plant buoys for the ships to run in by when they should arrive... Great excitement seemed to exist within the forts at the progress of the fleets. There was resson to believe that Fort James was evacuated, and that the troops there were leaving to reinforce Fort Morgan. The Clifton got ashore under the guns of the latter fort, which opened fire upon her, and when they had got her range, they threw shot over her beautifully. Lieut. Commanding Baldwin went to work coolly, and got his ressel off just as Com. Porter sent him

The weather was bad, and for the purpose of coaling the vessels had left for Ship Island.

WRECK OF THE UNITED STATES TRANS-PORT STEAMER ORIENTAL. THE PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED.

WASHINGTON. May 21 -An altogether reliable despatch, received this morning, dated Fortress Mouroe to-day, states that the Oriental, in which Brig, Gen. Saxton sailed for Port Royal, was wrecked on Friday night, May 16th, on Body's Island, 33 miles north of Cane Hatteras. The passengers and crew were saved. A portion of th cargo was lost. The remainder will be saved on the Mr. J. A. Fuller, of New York, went 65 miles in a storm in a cance, across the sound, to Fort Hatteras, for assistance, which, by his energy, was obtained. Lieut. Ellis, assistant acting quartermaster, came with the steamer George Peabody, and Colonel Hawkins, commander of Roancke Island, came the next day and took possession of the Government property and placed a guard over it Lieutenant Ellis and Colonel Hawkins displayed the most commendable zeal and judgment in preserving the Government property, and generally premoting the comfort of the shipwrecked passengers. Both deserve the highest praise. General Saxton arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning, and goes to New York this evening. Most of the passengers will be in New York on Friday, in the United States steamer George Peabody.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH. Seizure of \$800,000 by Gen. Butler—Destruction of the Railroad Bridge at Bonne Carre—Position of the Ganboars.

Bonne Carre—Fostion of the Gundoars.

Caro, May 20.—The Memphis Appeal of the 15th contains the following despatch, addressed to the rebel Scretary of State, dated Camp Moore, 11th:

"Gen. Butler yesterday took forcible possession of the office of the consul of the Netherlands, searched the porson of the consul, and took from him the key of a bank wallt, in which were \$860,000, transferred by the Citizens' Bank to Hope's Bank of Amsterdam, intended for the payment of the interest on the Confederate bonds. Gen. Butler also took possession of the offices of the French and Equips to consulates, in the old Canal Bank, and placed a guard th re. nd placed a guard th re. "He also seized the Canal Bank and Smith Bank, and

"He also seized the Canal Bank and Smith Bank, and has issued an inflammatory proclamation, to incite the poor against the rich, or univing to distribute to the poor at housand barrels of beef and sugar cap used at New Orleans. He is recruiting in New Orleans. The poor will seen be sterved. The enemy lave sent a force up to Boune Carre, which marched through the swamps and destroyed the rail road bridge."

The despatch is not signed.

The Vicksburg Citizen of the 12th says that the latest we can learn from the gunboats below is that they are between Fort Adams and Bay ou Tunica, supposed to be in or about the Red river cut-off. REBEL REPORTS OF RECENT BATTLES. Despatches from Gens. Beauregard and

Jackson. patches: BICHMOND, May 10.—The War Office has received the following official de-patches: CORINTH, May 8, via MOBILE, May 10.

CORINTH, May 8, via Modile, May 10.

To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant General:

We stacked the enemy to-day, and drove him from his position.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CORINTH, May 8.—Bragg and Van Dorn advanced on the enemy at 11 o'clock this morning. Attra sharp skirnish, which lasted three hears, we drove the enemy two miles beyond Farmington, and beyond the bridge. Bive thousand troops were eneaged on oach side. The Federal cavalry charged Robinson's battery, but were repulsed in great confusion, their riderless horses running to our line. Our loss was small Major tograham and Capt Leftwich, of Gen. Van Dorn's staff, were dangerously wounded. We captured a large amount of clothing and knepsacks. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was heavy. clothing and knapsacks. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was heavy.

Max 9.—I have just returned from the front. The enemy was driven across Seven-Mile Creek, running like sheep. It appears that General Pope's division of the Federal army alone occupied Farmington. General Balleck, with the main part of the army, is still on the river. The Confedera e loss is slight. The Federal retreat was so rapid that we were unable to casture many prisoners. Generals Price and Van Dorn led the attack. We captured the telegraph office at Farmington. The Confederates are returning to Corinth. It is reported that the Confederate forces operating down the Tenesesseriver have captured large numbers of prisoners and a large amount of property at Peris and Paducah.

Jackson's Victory in the Valley of Vir-AMERICAN STREET AND PARTICAL PARTICAL PROPERTY AT P

Major General.

A despatch to Governor Letcher, this morning, says that General Jackson telegraphs that we have gained a brilliant victory in the valley, and that the enemy is in full flight, hotly pursued. Our loss is 40 killed, and 200 wounded. The enemy's loss was heavy, and all his dead and wounded were lett upon the field. Of the 12th Georgia Regiment, Caplains Furlow, McMillan, and Patterson, Lieutenants Turpio, Gouldware, and Woodward, were killed. Captain Dawson was badly wounded.

May 11.—A later despatch to Governor Letcher, dated Stautton, Saturday evening, says that the enemy's loss at McDewell was 500 killed and wounded. In their flight, the Yankee troops burned all their bagage and wagons. Our forces are pursuing them closely. Some of our wounded have arrived here.

Suffout, Va., April 10.—Norfolk and Portsmouth were evacuated this morning by the Confederate forces. The Gosport Navy Yard, with the guard-ships Plymouth, Germantown, and Bethel, were completely destroyed by fire. All the cotton that could not be removed to a place of safety was also burned. The dry dook was effectively blown up in sections. The Merrimac is down the river, all safe.

THE following letter has been sent to us by the subscriber. It gives us an insight into the doings of the Convention that declared Virginia out of the Union, and sustains the oft-repeated opinion of The Press, that that Convention was not a unit on the subject of Secession, but that it was forced to act as it did by mere brute force of the traitors who surrounded its doors. For some time after the ordinance of Secession was passed, the traitors boasted that it was done unanimously and enthu siastically; but the letter of Captain Burdett em phatically denies this. The letter is as follows:

phatically denies this. The letter is as follows:

Oungarman, Va., May 17, 1862.

To the Kriton of the Yers: I was a member of the Yirginia Convention which passed the ordinance of Secession in the spring of 1861, and represented Taylor county, in Western Yirginia, which is some bundred miles south of Wheeling. Before going to Richmond I pledged myself to my constituents, that in no case would I vote for the infamous Eccession ordinance—indeed, such a pledge was necessary in order properly to represent the sentiment of Taylor county. I went to the capital a Union man—firmly resolved to withstand every allument and to brave any man who dared attempt compulsion by threats—and I did so. I did my whole duty—cast my vote with filty-five patriots who voted against that outrageous ordinance, and went back to Uraylor county to receive the granulations of all true Union men. Taylor county to receive the gratulations of all true Union men.

My purpose in writing this brief letter to you, is to bear witness to the truth of the statements that have been made, that the Secession ordinance was agreed on under the vilest compulsion. So far as t, can learn, such stories are discredited at the North. Such unbelief is improper, and as a Union member of that Convention, present during the whole time, seeing and heuring all that passed, I am ready to bear witness that members voted for secession under the compulsion of a riotous mob, well-armed, who overawed the witness that members voted for secession under the compulsion of a riotous mob, well-armed, who overawed the Unionists of Richmond, and under the beleast of Wise, Letcher & Co., threatened my life and the lives of my Union colleagues, if I did not consent to their traitorous schemes. The Union men were taunted in the Convention—thousands of the lowest outcasts swarmed outside of our meeting place, throwing: stones at the windows, hooting, yelling, and threatening. Cannon were planted on the Capitol Square. Everywhere a Unionist went he was insulted. Lives were in jeopardy, and after I had east my vote for the Union and against the ordinance, Senator Carlile, mys. If, and ton others, were compelled to fiee from Bichmond, only escaping by five minutes the traitor Letcher's telegram sent after us to arrest us for "treason," and when we passed through Harper's Ferry we found an infuriated crowd preparing to seize the arsenal and raise the bloody flag of rebellion. More than this, it was agreed upon, in Richmond, to selze us there and not allow us to vote, but good fortune intervened and balked the nefarious scheme.

Several counties in Western Virginia were terribly misrepresented in that/Convention. In some cases, Secessionists from the East, brought out West for the special purpose, would stand for election there as conditional Union men when they really were the vilest Secession bounds of the whole pack. Had it not been for force of arms that ordinance would never have passed, and my pative State would never have been sold out to the vile South Carolina traitors.

Tionly write this to bear witness, as a member of the Convention, who was present and saw all, to the compulsion which was used in forcing Secession upon Virginia. Respectfully yours,

Capt. JOHN S. BURDETT, U. S. A.

From the Mountain Department. THE PLANS OF THE REBELS. THE BARBARITY OF THE GUERILLAS. Gens. Fremont and Schenck's Treatment of them

A correspondent, writing from Franklin, Western Virginia, under date of May 14th, gives us the following interesting items of affairs in Gen. Fremont's depart The Plans of the Rebels.

The Plans of the Rebels.

Gen. Fremont arrived here yesterday at the head of a column, which in brought up by forced marches to the relief of Schenck and Milroy, who were hard pressed by the enemy: relief of Schenck and Milroy, who were hard pressed by the enemy:

This sudden appearance of a strong force in our front is indubitably the result of the syacuation of Yorktown, and part of a preconcerted plan, the details of which are in possession of all the rebel commanders. The rebuls manage, even without the telegraph, to transmit intelligence with grant celerity through the country which they bold; and there is evidence to prove that the evacuation of Yorktown was the signal for simultaneous activity elong their whole eastern line. All over the mountain department the gueillas made sudden attacks upon the most exposed points; the telegraph wires were cut on all the lines, and deeperate attempts were made to reach the risilroad. Gen. Fremont had anticipated this before the siege of Yorktown came to its untimely end, and was straining every nerve to prevent the success of the enemy's plan. The disaster has been averted. Milroy is not out to picces. The guerillas have been beaten at several points, and are flying before the energetic Lieut. C.I. Harrie, of the 10th Virginia, who com nands in the central part of the department. The enemy has decamped from Franklin, and is new in full rotrest; thanks to the approach of Fremont, who has marched his troops to the popular to this point without transportation, forage, or commissary stores. Some regiments left their tents standing at ed from Franklin, and is new in full retreat; thanks to the approach of Fremour, who has marched his troops to this point without transportation, forage, or commissary stores. Some regiments left their tents estanding at Petersburg for want of wagons to move them. Others are relieved from this embarrassment, having never had any tents. They lie bivouacked in the beautiful valley just below this town, in the midst of a pouring rain.

Gen. Fremont's Pians. I can tell nothing, for I know nothing, of the general's plans. Indeed, his own staff office s tell me that they never have notice beforehand of an intended move. But, if a civilian may express an opinion, I think it impossible to follow the enemy at present, on account of the atter destitution of forage and rations. The country south of here is said to be entirely esh unsted. Scheock has even lost horses from starvation. Now that the new grass is springing, three is, I suppose, no fear of actual tamine, though grass is considered unhealthy and insufficier for hard-worked animals, to say nothing of the inpossibility of feeding it in the immediate presence of the enemy. The cause of all this difficulty is too far back to be discussed now. Someh dy was to blame for not farnishing this depairment with transportation in the winding this depairment with transportation in the winding this depairment with transportation in the winding was a second to the delay of the save far in January by Gen. Rosecrans. I hope there was good reason for the delay. It has cost blood and suffering already, and it will cost yet more. It is sad to see brave men, who have marched nine days in succession, (as have those of the Blocker division) deprived of the necessities of the s. filter's life, which hos so few necessities. Yet they are full of enthusiasm now, for they know that they shall see at least the back of a foc. south of here is said to be entirely exhausted. School A Murderer of a Union Soldier Hung.

A Murderer of a Union Soldier Hung.

There was a pisoner at Wheeling who murdered a Union soldier last July, under circumstances of peculiar depravity. The victim was little more than a boy. He had enlist d in the Union army, and gone home on a short furlough to bid his mother good-bye. He was greeted quietly by an old man, who, with his two sons, was in the house. They inquired if he had joined the Federale, and listened to his hopeful talk and his last farewells as he was leaving; the old man, who had just returned from mowing, coolly cut off his head with the seythe, in the presence of his mother, and taking it by the hair threw it out at the door. There were witnesses enough to the horrible tragedy; and yet ten mouths had persed without the punishment of the offender. A commission having at last found him guilty, General Fremont sentenced him and his oldest son to be hing, on the spot where the deed was committed—the younger son receiving a mider punishment. This ages younger son receiving a milder punishment. This sertence was carried into effect on the 9th, in spite of attempts on the part of the guerillas to resone the

Gnerillas, and how Gens. Fremont and Schenck Intend to Treat Them. I am informed that the General has begged in vain for permission to treat guerillas with severity. The Administration has never yet openly authorized the hauzing of a spy or the shooting of a bushwhacker. These men flatter themselves that they will be treated, if taken, as prisoners of war. The only course practised by our commanders is not to take prisoners if they can avoid it. If they are taken, and known to be guerillas, the guard generally reports some morning that "the pressiver tried to escape during the night and was shot," or that "a generally reports some morning that "in a prisoner fried to escape during the night and was shot," or that "a gun accidentally west off and killed the prisoner;" and that is the end of the matter. But the effect of severity would he doubled if it were official and public. You will recollect that this was the purport of Fremout's celebrated proclamation, afterward modified by President Lincoln lest it would provoke retalistion.

Three or four days ago, three of Schenck's soldiers on a scout stopped at a house near here, where they were hospitably received and entertained. At a given signal from within the house was entered by the guerillas who were lying in wait around it, and the soldiers attacked. One of the m had his brains beaten out on the threshold. Gen. Schenck, on hearing the facts, sent out a party, burned the house, hung the owner, and book one prisoner, who was "shot while trying to escape," General Fremont approved of Gen. Schenck's action.

Lieut Col. Harris, in the interior of the State, is fighting the guerillas daily. His regiment, the 10th Virginia, has never once been in line of battle, and yet it has participated in battles without number. Divided into smill detachments and squada, these gallant fellows follow the maranders into their hannts, and fighting them on their own ground, and in their own way, "excitents" their own ground, and in their own war. extirpate them (to use the word which appears in the orders is ened by the general on this subject.)

FRENCH INTERVENTION IN AMERICA OPINIONS OF THE FOREIGN JOURNALS.

The foreign journals still continue to speculate upon the significance of the French minister's visit to Rich-mond, and upon the rumor that France intends to intervens in the American struggle. The following are some of the leading opinious: The Constitutionnel, of Paris, publishes at the head of its columns, and with all the display of type that is colculated to attract attention, the following article on

concentrate to streact attention, the londwing article on American affairs:

"If there be at the present time an incontestible fact—one which unfortunately is beyond the reach of discussion—it is that the most experienced eye cannot perceive in a future, however distant, the termination of the war in America by mere hostile means. The Norta, at the outset, said that three months would suffice to reduce the South; it is now thirteen months since the struggle by means of cannon shot commenced, and a perusal of the last despatches must convince any one that things are not further advanced than on the first day. Were it only in the interest of humanity, all must wish for the pacification of that immense country; but there is more than an interest of humanity involved—there is the suffering of manufacturing Europe. In the midst of the painful circumstances which succeed each other, and of the accounts which are overy day brought by the despatches from America, the visit of M. M-recier to Richmond has been interpreted in a favorable manger, and considered as a ground for hope. We are not acquainted with the object of that excursion, and we are not aware whether M. Mercier has been charged with a micsion; but we are willing to hope, with the public, that the French minister at Washington may induce the adverse parties to listen to words of conditation and peace. If parties to listen to words of conciliation and peace. If those words are uttered and listened to, it will cause The Paris Patrie states that very important co

presentative to President Davis must have been favorabl

draws the infer

received in principle." But upon the nature of M. Merciers overtures, the French journals throw no light what ever. The Temps, however, says that M. Mercier were rity, that it was communicated to the journal direct from the Government.

The Parls correspondent of the Globe writes as follows:

"It becomes daily more established that the Government of the Empire is engaged in substantial offorts to bring the North American condict to a close; and its policy in that direction is usemistakably announced in its semi-official organs. The mission of M. Mercier to Richmond is distinctly held out in the Constitutionnet as bearing on negotiations of this character, and it is ufficuous to find it interpreted elsewhere as meant to inculcate prompt submission on the part of the Confederate States, by deprecating the chances of further resistance. The Debats persists in its bygone conclusion that the struggle must end in a coercive tranquility with such 'order' as reigns at Warsaw, and propounds the redirect and pire-clay theory that a French envoy accredited at Washington cannot hold diplomatic intercourse with rehels at Richmond, while other cracles complete our full understanding of the case by intimating that President Lincoln is a consenting and complacent party to the interview with President Davis."

The Shipping Gazette, in a leader on M. Mercier's The Shipping Gazette, in a leader on M. Mercier's mission to Richmond, says the fact is full of significance. The only object the French Government can have in view

they carry out that object, whether by negotiation or by

force, we don't see how a recognition of the South is to

be withheld; nor does it seem likely that France can be

permitted to adventure on the policy indicated by M. Mercier's mission, without some understanding with the overnment of this country. The Times' correspondent, writing on the 7th, says: Every one has been trying to discover the real motive for M. Mercier's journey to Richmond. The one assigned by a portion of the Parisian press—namely, to look after the tobacco interest—is too futile. The Federal papers assume that he is gone to annumen the South to surrender at once and at discretion, as if the South had already spent its last dollar and its last man; while the Confederate journals look upon the movement of the Fre minister as preliminary to the immediate recognition France of the Confederate States. The minister of minister as preliminary to the immediato recognition by France of the Confederate States. The minister of a foreign Government is not usually employed in the character of a herseld; and the circumstance that he bad a long interview with Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln previous to setting out, and the facilities given him for communicating between Richmond and Washington during his mission, throw some doubt on the version as to immediate and absolute recognition. Some curious people have asked M. Thouvenel about the matier; but, if I am rightly informed, M. Thouvenel replied that he knew nothing; that not only had he given no instructions to M. Mercier about a mission to Richmond, but that he was as ignorant as anybody else what he was gone there for. And in siving this assurance, M. Thouvenel, who, perhape, alone of all the Cabinet professes little sympathy for the Confederate cause, has not given him any; and you may be certain that M. Mercier and you may be certain that M. Mercier would not quit his post without orders from some one to whose will even the Minister of Foreign Affairs must defer.

"It is an assertained fact that the Emperor Nappleon has been fer months past most desirous of seeing the war between the North and South at an end, chiefly, no doubt, from motives which are creditable to his humanity, but a great deal from anxiety to arrest the suffering, among the

TWO CENTS. much calamity to both, together with the increased sec-fering of france, induce the Emperor to think that the moment is opportune for reviving the question of neil-ation, as the proposal is still open; or rather for sug-gesting an armistics with a view to a definitive arrange-ment. It is, then, reasonable to presume that M. Mor-cier's mission is with a view to this armistice; and an armistice which would precede a serious arrangement must necessarily he of some leggth. Whether M. Mer-cier will succeed in his mission I do not pretend to say, and no one pretends to say."

The Morning Herald's Paris corresponent sass:

The Morning Herald's Paris corresponent sags " Nothing further has transpired respecting M. Mercier's visit to Richmond, but it is beyond question that the recognition of the Southern States is seriously contemplated by the French Government."

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. The Contributions from the Leading Foreign Countries.

London. We make the following extracts: THE FRENCH COURT.

London. We make the following extracts:

THE FRENCH GOURT.

France has made wonderful progress since the opening day, and, large as is the space allotted to her, there is scarcedy a case in the department which the severest critic would wish to suppress. When all the hage hoxes are unpacked—though the supply seems inexhaustible, and is list as one is cleared out another takes its place—the display will be magnificent. Every branch of the articles de luze, in which our neighbors shine so conspicuously, is fully represented. Messers. Christofle occupy a whole court to themselves with beastiful specimens of orfeverie and argeinterie, and the aplendid olsteau which they have manufactured for the Hotel de Ville will be one of the chief objects of attraction. Mellerio's display of dismond necklaces and braceles is besieged sli day long, and it has been found necessary to assign to it a special policeman. In the same case are some very fine emersid brooches set in diamonds, though perhaps there is more taster-hown in the exquisite pearl ornaments which hang close by. The display is altogether most dazzling, though it is said the most costly specimens have yet to strive. There are numerous cases, too, of gilt and inition jewelry, and of plated articles, which show more instead and workmanship them we are generally accusomed to find in this class of goods. Though the art does not appear to be of a very high character, the oburen plate shown by Messers. Poussiefque & Rusaud is very superb; and a reinquery-box, which they have manufactured for the purpose by the ladies of Paris, is well worth scarching out. Rudolph has sentsome most be an if the precines sure for the most part, as yet covered, but the three or four fauteuits now visible show that the Imperial ertablishments are still unapproachable in these manufacture. Of crnemental furniture in every variety there is, of course, a lurge display. Nothing is more remarkable in the French department than the exquisic taste and skill shown in the arrangement of the silks, v

THE ITALIAN COURT. The Italian department is making rapid progress towards completion, but the efforts of Mr. Dayle to set out the many beautiful articles which are contributed from Reme—at present a department entirely separate from the rest of italy—see very much impeded oy the constant flow of visitors attracted by the beautiful works already displayed. Within the last day or two some very important additions have been made to the collection. A table still norm handful the many of the messics which table, still more beautiful than any of the mosaics which we have already described, has just been unpacked. It displays within its circumference every kind of Roman marble, of the most brilliant colors, blended together with exquisite taste. A small enamel of Pio Nono, of with exquisite taste. A small enamel of Pio Nono, of great beauty, also awatts a titing place; and over the entrance to the court has been placed a title sized meda lion of his Hotiness, in white marble, contributed by Cardinal Wiseiman. A care which illustrates all the different processes of cameo-cutting is well worthy of careful examination; and there are also so me rem stable carrines in ivory and wood, contributed by Cardinal Antonelli. The space allotted to Rome is much too small. There is no part of the building which will be more crowded, and we cannot help thinking that the Commissioners even now would be acting wheely in throwing in a few feet to the scanty area, if possible.

PRINSENIA AND AUSTRIA.

Great preparations are being made on the dais under the west-in dome for the display of the works from the Royal Brilin factory. These are as characteristic of the Berlin manufacture and as excellent in their kind as those which draw so many visitors and purchasers to the: Presden Court: Some very handsome silver candelabra of Prussian manufacture are already displayed in this area, and the whole collection, Austrian and Prussiaa, which is waiting to take its place, will, we think, be found to merit this very conspicuous position. The Austrian Courts still continue closes, except to a favored few, but it is announced that they will positively be fig-ished before the end of the week. The display of the fais non-stable given of the week. The asplay of the la-mous tabling instrument in this court is looked forward to with much curiosity. Only one other instrument of the same kind exists in the world, though in this the dif-ficulty of clearly pronouncing the "th" has not been altogether overcome. It is "aid, however, that in the machine about to be exhibited in a few days, not mly is the pronunciation perfect, but even in several

The Presbyterian General Assembly. AN IMPORTANT PAPER PRESENTED BY DR. BRECKINRIDGE.

The Old School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church is now in session at Columbus, Ohio. On Monday, Rev. Dr. Breckipridge presented the following name on the state of the country and the Presbyterians' duly in the crisis. The paper will be discussed, and very likely adopted by the Synod.

likely adopted by the Synod.

The Ceneral Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, in session at Columbas, in the State of Ohio. considering the unhappy condition of the country—it the midst of a bloody civil war—and of the Country—it the midst of a bloody civil war—and of the Church, agitated everywhere, divided in sentiment in many places, and openly assailed by schi-m in a large section of it; counseling also the duty which this tibunal, met in the name and by the authority of the glorified Saviour of sinners, who is also the Sovereign Enter of all things, owts to him our Head and Lord, and to his firck committed to our charge, and to the people whom we are commissioned to evangelize, and to the civil authorities who exist by his appointment—do hereby, in this deliverance, give utterance to our solemn convictions and our deliberate judgment, touching the mintrer sheriu set forth, that they may sorve for the guidance of all, over whom the Lord Chriet has given us any office of instruction, or any power of government.

I. Peace is among the very lighest temporable sings of the Church, as well as of all mankind; and public order is one of the first necessities of the spiritual as well.

make rebellion, or to counsel treason, or to kevor anarchy, in any case whatever. On the contrary, every follower of Christ has the personal liberty bestowed on him by Christ, to submit, for the sake of Christ, according to is own conscientious sense of duty, to whatever Govern-nent, however bad, under which his lot may be cast, But, while patient suffering for Christ's sake can never be ment, however bad, under which his lot may be cast. But, while patient suffering for Christ's sake can never be sinful, treason, rebellion, and anarchy may be siuful—nost generally, perhaps, are sinful, and probably are always and necessarily sinful in all free countries, where the power to change the Government by voting, in the place of force, exists as a common right, constitutionally secured to the people who are sovereign. If in any case treason, rebellion, and anarchy can possibly be sinful, they are so in the case now desolating large portions of this nation, and laying waste great numbers of Christian congregations, and fatally obstructing every good word and work in those regions. To the Christian people exattered throughout those important regions, and who have been left of God to have any chief hand in bringing on these terrible calemities, we carnestly address words of exhortation and rebuke, as unto brethren who have sinned exceedingly, and whom God calls to repentance by fearful judgments. To those in like circumstances, who are not chargeable with the sins which have brought such calemities upon the land, but who have chosen, in the exercise of their Christian liberty, to stand in their lot and suffer, we address words of affectionate sympathy, praying God to bring them off conquerors. To those in like circumstances, who have taken their lives in their thinds and risked all for their country, and for conscience sake, we say we love such with all our heart, and bless God, such witnesses were found in the time of thick darkness. We fear, and we record with great grief, that the Church of God and the Christian people, to a great extent, and throughout all the recorded States, have done many things that ought not robuse adsenting which is reported of trial, rebuke, and blasspleany.

Concerning the wide spread schim which is reported

undone much that ought to have been done, in this time of trial, rebuke, and blasplemy.

Concening the wide-spread schism which is reported to have occorred in many Southern Synods, this Assembly will take no action at this fime. It declares, however, its fixed purpose, under all possible circumstances, to labor for the extension and permanent maintenance of the Church under its care in every part of the United States. Schism, so far as it may exist, we hope to see healed. If that cannot be, it will be disregarded.

III. We record our gretitude to God for the prevailing upunimity of sentiment and general internal peace, which has characterized the Church in the States which have cotyev(ted, embracing a great majority of the miforeign Government is not usually employed in the character of a hereid; and the circumstance that he had a long interview with Mr. Seward and Mr. Liccoln previous to setting out, and the facilities of the colling of the continuous colling of the church; and all its acts and works indicate its right to a title to noble. Let it strive for Divine grace to maintain

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Sin ines constitute a square. subject in the Lord. In all these respects we must all give account to God in the Great Day. And it is in view of our own dread responsibility to the Judge of quick and dead that we now make this deliverance. Arrival by the Great Eastern.

THE WAR PRESS.

Ameng her passengers is Colonel Arthur J. Willie, of Patters Lending, Caroline county, Maryland. The Colonel is a State Senator of Maryland, and was known at the commencement of the way and control of the w Maryland, and was known at the commencement of the war, and came out as an nocompromising Union man. He raised the regiment of Marylanders now serving under Colonel Wallace in Western Virginia, but having had his arm broken in an attempt to save Governor Hicks from insult at a meeting in Caroline county, could not take command of the regiment in person. He has travelled all through England, France, and Germany, and brings with him documents from Mr. Adams, our minister to England, and Mr. Dayton, our minister to France. He speaks in high torms of Geo. Francis Train and Oharles Anderson, of Texas, (a brother to the general,) for their zealous efforts in behalf of the Union. He met Mr. James Prendergast, of Baltimore, in England, trying to purchase arms for the The English journals contain long descriptions of the ticles now exhibited at the International Exhibition,

THE WAR PRESS.

Lurger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus;

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

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will soud an

Postmasters are requested to act as Agreets for

Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

more, in England, trying to purchase arms for the Southern Confederacy, but he had, up to that time, been unsuccessful. He states that the Union feeling is spreading largely among all classes in Europe, particularly among the American residents and sojourners. Colonel Willis intends to return to Maryland, and take his seat in the Senate.-New York Sunday Mercury. AMERICANS AT LEGIORN .- We have a newspaper from Leghorn, kindly sent by Andrew J. Stevens, Esq., U. S. Consul there, which gives us the following list of Ame ricans registered at the U.S. Consulate at Leghorn, or the week ending Saturday, 3d of May, 1864: for the week ending Saturday, 3d of May, 1862:

Mr. J. N. Smith, of Philadelphia; Mr. Whitlock and
femily, Mr. Joseph Rogers, Mr. Arthur B. Graves, Mr.S.
A. B. Graves, Mr. Francis Freeman, Mr. Lemnal Freaman, of Now.York; Mr. Jonas G. Clarke, Mrs. J. G.
Clarice of San Francisco; Capt. Oliver Briggs, of Marion, Mass., master of brig Samosst; Mrs. E. 12a. D.
Briggs, of (come sophia;) Capt. R. Husery, of New
York, master of ship Lizziv Soutard; Mrs. & A. Hussey, of (come sophia;) Capt. R. H. Otis, of Brunswick,
master of ship C. O. Duncan; Capt. G. Growell, of Boston, master of ship Highland Light.

GENERAL NEWS.

OBITUARY OF GENERAL JOHNSTON .- The London Times gives its readers the following sketch of the rebol General Sydney A. Johnston, killed at Co-Johnstone, reported among the killed at the battle of Co-ribth, was a Lincolnshire man, his father being Mr. J. Johnstone, of Ashby-cum-Feebby, pear Grinsby. He first entered the North Lincoln militia, and then left Brista for Australia, where he was engaged for some fine in ercorting gold from the diggings. On the out-break of the American troubles he offered his services to the Confederate cause. He won the rank of general at the action at Bull Run."

It would be difficult to crowd more blunders into this It would be difficult to crowd more blunders into this paragraph. The ignorance of the Times touching American affairs is sometime a course of samesment. Such blundering as that in this paragraph is very samesing.

LARGE HAULS OF SHAD—The predicted great yield of shad this season, following and resulting from the flood in the Connecticut viver, proves to be an unctimes resilting. At Helyoke, on Saurday, the extraordinary catch of 484 was made at the first hand of the seine; and 200 more were caught at the second hand, and over 100 at the third. The average catch of shad down at Saybrook during the season is about 8,000 a day, part of which are caught in the "pound," at the mouth of the river, and part in large drag nets, the latter being used also in other towns above. On the 15th, at Saybrook, the eatch smounded to 10,000. Most of them were satted and sent THE BRAZILIAN WAR-STEAMER PARAENSE -

THE BRAZILIAN WAR-STEAMER PARAENSE—
The Brazilian war-steemer Paraense arrived at this port
late on Saturday. Captain Carvalha, her commander,
came up to the city, and stopped at the Gilmor House,
in company with the Brazilian minister, M. Lishon, from
Washington. The Pataense is a large side wheel see ner,
and the first Brazilian vessel-of-war that hat visited this
port for a number of years. She came from Rio Janeiro,
via Babia, Pernambuco, Maranbam, Para, Barb dones, St.
Themas, and Amapolis in twenty-three days, exclusive
of stoppages.—Baltimore Sun of 18th.
PICCANINNY SPECILIATORS.—A number of PICCANINNY SPECULATORS—A number of years ago a free black man of Washington raised sufficient money to purchase a black woman. By her be had

since raised a family of six or seven children. As by the law of the District the child follows the condition of the mother, of course these children are his slaves. He has, therefore, filed his claim, and asked par ment from the Government, valuing his "piccaniunies" at \$300 each.—Boston Post. Boston Post.

THE REBUILDING OF TROY.—The enterprising people of Troy are already preparing to rebuild the burned district. The Union Railroad Company, first in the field, will immediately rebuild their depot on the old site. The Tremont House and several atores will be reble. The sudden demand for the service has created a dearth in the city, and n have been summoned from neighboring pl

have been summoned from neighboring places.

NEWS FROM GENERAL CON'S ARMY.—We learn from a gentleman who strived yesterday from General Cov's headquarters, at Baleigh, that Colonel Scammon, who had accuraced to Princeton, in Mercer county, had fallen back from that village to a stronger position, before vastly superior numbers of rebels. The roads from Gauley to Raleigh, and from Raleigh to Princeton, are in a inferrable condition. Forage is exceedingly scarce, and it is with the the greatest difficulty that food is found tor either man or beast. is found for either man or beast.

NUMERICAL THATIO! OF JOMMON NAMES.—
What the numerical ratio of the most common names is
to each other and to the whole for has never been estiled
in this country. English statistics, however, are more
complete, and give t: e following facts: Of the entire nopulation, they have one Smith in '3; one Joues in '6;
one Williams in 117; one Taylor in 148; one Davy in
162; one Brown in 174. If Brown don't like that, we can
inform him that his initial, B. commences more names
than any other letter in the alphabet.

RACING ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN.
On the late trip of the Great Eastern from England, some sporting gentlemen on board insugnrated a new school of amusements at sea called the "Grand Arlantic Races."
The bill read thus: Big ship meeting at six o'clock this evening. Foot race, twice around the deck, for 7s 6d.; seck race, once round, winner to have 7s. 6d.; steepid chase, once around the deck, three prizes, chief winner to have 7s 6d; cock fight, no spure allowed, best of nine throws, 5s.; foot race, one half a mile; walking match, one mile, &c.

The OLD AND NEW SCHOOL PRESSORT one mile, &c.

THE OLD AND NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN
GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.—Both branches of the
Pretryternen Church—Old and New Schools—are now
holding their Church—Old and New Schools—are now
the convened in Cincinnation the latth inst.—twenty-one
Syneds represented. The former mot at Columbus on
Thursday, and Dr. Bailey, of Steubenville, Ohio, was
chosen moderator.

ELECTION OF COL ISHAM N. HAYNE.—Col. Isham N. Hayne has been elected to Congress from the Minth district in Illinois by a plurality of eignty-two. Col. Hayne is said to be a Democrat. But his success is THE HAYTIEN REVOLUTION.—By very late advices from Port-au-Prince it appears that the attempted revolution at the town of Aux Cares merely proved the strength of the Government, and the well-earned pooulavity of President Geffrard. The magistrates Cayes and the surrounding towns eviced fidelity to the Government, and the "blue a triumpled.

A CHILD SMOTHERED BY ITS MOTHER.—An intemperate mother, named Gibson, residing on Ida street, Troy, N. Y., retired to bed Wednesday afternoon, staggering from the effects of liquor, and carrying her child, about eight months cld, with her. Late that night, the woman was awakened by the neighbors, who discovered that the infant was dead, having bean crushed and smothered by its insensible parent

MRS. MAJOR RBIGNOLDS.—It is represented that Lieut. Reignolds, has a significant was despited for the stage of the

GENERAL SIGEL .- Report has sent General Sige leg slone keeps him from active service.

THE WHEAT OROP IN MISSOURI.—The crop of winter wheat in north Missouri is very promising, and if the season continues favorable, a yield will be had this season of extraordinary quantity. Peach trees are now in bloom, and at present the prospect is good for a plentiful crop. The prospect is likewise fa THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.—The Commercial Bank of Canada has obtained a verticit for \$1,100,000 sgainst the Great Western Railway Company, for money furnished for the completion of the D-troit and Milwaukee Railway; it being held that the Great Western Company was the real creditor in the transaction.

RUNAWAY NEGROES.—Three hundred negroes THANKS TO MR. GEORGE PEARODY __ The ublin Corporation has passed a resolution thanking Mr. eorge Peabody for his gift of £150,000 to the poor of MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A BOSTON MERCHANT.—The Boston Traveller states that a gentleman, who has been doing an extensivo business in the boot and shoo trade, in Pearl street, mysteriously disappeared on Saturday, leaving debts to the an \$175,000. A number of his notes went to protes THE NEW JERSEY FRUIT CROP — The fruit crop in New Jersey promises to be unusually large the present season. From all quarters we hear most encouraging reports, especially as to the apples, pears, and peaches, and our own observation, in recent trips countryward, fully confirms all that our exchanges say upon the subject. — Weards Mercury. SUABOITY OF SAILORS IN THE NAVY.—On

lyn station ryn station.

PROMOTION OF LIEUT. COL. THOS. F. MOB-RIS.—Lieut. Col. Thos. F. Merris, of the 17th New York volunteers, has been promoted to the command of the 23d. New York volunteers, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the capture of Col. Crocker. DEFICIT OF THE CANADIAN REVENUE. The deficit of the Canadian revenue was last year \$2,579.439; in five years it has been \$16,119.373. Considering the amount of care our fiends across the line devote to our concerns, they have not much to boast of as regards THE YELLOW FRYER IN NEW ORLEANS .- A

gentleman for twelve years resident in New Orleans says that the statements of robel papers, that yellow fover is beginning to show itself in that city, must be gotten up as severation stories—that disease never having shown it-Ecil there at this season.

A STRANGE CAUSE OF INSANITY.—A women in New Jersey took to wearing the bloomer costume, a short time since, which so mortified her son—a fine young man about twenty years old—that he has become insene. AN ENGLISH DROMEDARY.—A female drome-dary, belonging to a menagerie exhibiting at Stirling, Scotlend, has lately given birth to a promising infant dromedary, the first ever born on English soil. SHIPMENT OF COTTON NORTH,—The shipment of cetton from Arkansas North has commenced. A lot left Oscoola in that State some time since, and more will soon follow.

HOBSES ANDSHEEP FOR AUSTRALIA.—A number of choice houses and sheep have been shipped from Boston within the last week, to the order of parties in Austrana
WITHDRAWAL.—The Bitchie county Press annonnees the withdrawal of Daniel Haymond as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth. GEORGE SAND.—George Sand recently spent a month in Paris. It is said that Napoleon called to see LAMABTINE.—Lamartine, the French poet, is in robust health, and engaged in a new romance.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—The boat from Old Point has arrived, but her news has been anticipated by the despatches direct from Fortress Monroe.