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THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOL LARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

VOL. 5.—NO. 249.

CLARK'S

MEW GOODS,

JEWELRY, &c.

ONE DOLLAR STORE,

602 CHESTNUT STREET.

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

" " Desert "

" Forks.

44 Knife and Fork

" Napkin Rings.
" Butter Knives.

AND NEW PRICES.

NEW STYLES,

te of Silver Plated Tea Spoons.

Silver Plated Sugar Bowl.

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Gold Plated Vest Chain, all styles.

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elry, which we are closing off at cost. The at

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Ladies' or Gentlemen's Port Monnaie, Cubas, Bags, Furses, &c., &c., &c. All Goods warranted as epre-sented. We have on hand a large assortment of Photo-graph Albums, Mantel Clocks, Travelling Bags, and

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SEWING MACHINES,

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Having eponed a General Depot for the Sale of Extra Refined and Lubricating COAL OILS, would call the

special attention of dealers and consumers to their

refined ILLUMINATING OIL, as it possesses merit

beyond anything heretofore offered in this market, being

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which characterize that commonly sold in this market,

produces no smoke, and is free from all explosive

Orders from City or Country promptly at-

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

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DARK AND LIGHT BLUE KERSEYS.

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

Stock to the Finest Decorations.

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Ear Bings, "Pin and Drops, all styles.

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220 CHESTNUT STREET, Agents for the following makes of goods: PRINTS. DUNNELL MFG. CO. ... GREENE MFG. CO.

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CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. CANTON MATTINGS. J. F. & E. B. ORNE. NO. 519 CHESTNUT STREET, (OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE,)

FRESH IMPORTATIONS WHITE,

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ALBO, 500 PS. J. CROSSLEY & SON'S LENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS FROM 871 TO \$1 PR. YD., J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

NEW CARPETING.

JAMES H. ORNE. 1826 CHESTNUT STREET, We have just received, by late arrivals from Europe,

EFRENCH AUBUSON Square Carpets. *ENGLISH AXMINSTERS, by the Yard and in TROSSLEY'S 6-4 and 3-4 wide Velvets.

" Tapestry Brussels.
" Brussels Carpeting. Also, a large variety of CROSSLEY'S and other makes TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, From 87 c. to \$1 Per Yd. Our assortment comprises all the best makes of Three-enly and Ingrain Carpeting, which, together with a gene-

eral variety of goods in our line, will be offered at the low-est 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 tull assorts WHITE AND COLORED

MATTINGS OF ALL WIDTHS. JAMES H. ORNE, ap16-2m 626 CHESTNUT. GLEN ECHO MILLS,

McCALLUM & Co., MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS 509 CHESTNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS. OIL CLOTHS, &c. We have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpetings,

of our own and other makes, to which we call the attengion of cash and short-time buyers. FOURTH-STREET

CARPET STORE, MO. 47 ABOVE SHESTNUT, J. T. DELACROIX CARPETINGS.

CARPETINOS.

Comprising every style, of the Newest Patterns and Jesigns, in VELLVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, IMPEBIAL THENS-PLY, and INGRAIN LARPETINGS.

SUBJECTION AND DAMASK STAIR CARPETINOS.

BOOTOH BAG and LIST CARPETINOS.

BLOOZ OIL CLOTHS, in every width.

COCOA and CANTON MATTINGS.

DOOR-MATS, BUGS, SHEEP SKINS,

DRUGGETS, and CRUMB CLOTHS.

AT WHOLESALE AND SETAIL,

LOW FOR CASH. LOW FOR CASH. J. T. DELACBOIX, 47 South FOURTH Street.

MILLINERY GOODS. SPRING 1862.

WOOD & CARY, (Successors to Lincoln, Wood, & Nichols,) 725 CHESTNUT STREET, Have now in Store a complete stock

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, SILK BONNETS, STRAW AND PALM-LEAF HATS, &c

To which they respectfully invite the attention of the mer patrons of the house and the trade generally.

SPRING. 1862. M. BERNHEIM,

UCIFER" OIL WORKS.

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

1621-tf. Office 515 MARKET Street. No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET, Has now in store, and is daily receiving, the latest MARBON OIL.—100 bbls. Natrona LIBBONS. FRENCH FLOWERS, WREATHS, SILKS, CRAPES,

CARBON ULL.
Oil in store and for sale by
WILLIAM M. WILSON,
208 MARKET Street. LACES, STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS. MARTIN & QUAYLE'S

EM PORIUM,

No. 1035 WALNUT, STREET, AND OTHER MILLINERY GOODS,

which he respectfully invites the attention of the BELOW BLEVENTE,
PHILADELPHIA. my6-1m fp _____ BRUSHES

TRADE. PRICES LOW.

BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS. HOMAS KENNEDY & BRO., KEMBLE & VAN HORN. 729 CHESTNUT Street, below Eighth. mh20-8m No. 321 MARKET Street, Philada TAMES HOMER & SON'S CHOICE SPRING MILLINERY GOODS. new crop Teas. SEVENTH and NOBLE Street and SIXTH and WOOD Streets. my9-lm* AT LOW PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1862.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. NEW IMPORTATIONS.

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

EMBROIDERIES. THOS. MELLOR & Co., 40 and 42 North THIRD Street.

BPRING. 1862. ABBOTT, JOHNES, & CO., 527 MARKET STRRET

> AMERICAN DRESS GOODS.

lave now open an entirely new and attractive stock

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND

WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES. SHAWLS, &c., &c.,

mh24-tiel NEW SPRING AND SUMMER M. L. HALLOWELL & Co., 332 MARKET and 27 NORTH FOURTH STS.

to which they invite the attention of the trade

Wholesale Dealers in/ SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS, esirous of selling off their stock of goods, previous to emoving to their New Store, in PAPER HANGINGS. "JAYNE'S MARBLE BUILDING." CHESTNUT STREET. Offer for the remainder of the season, at Wholesale only, their ATTRACTIVE STOCK of recently-purchased

> DRESS GOODS, COST OF IMPORTATION.

LOW PRICES. A well-selected assortment of other goods in their line many of which will be sold at a GREAT SACRIFICE.

ap19-mwf-tJe5 1862. SPRING. 1862. W. S. STEWART & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. NO. 305 MARKET STREET.

POULT DE SOIE, BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS In SILKS and OTHER FABRICS. ALSO, A FULL LINE O CLOAKING CLOTHS, PLAIDS, STRIPES, PLAIN COLORS.

CPRING STOCK SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. A. W. LITTLE & Co., mhl5-tf No. 325 MARKET ST.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES. THE COPARTNERSHIP HERE-TOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of STITT & BBOWN, has been this day dis-solved by mutual consent. The business of the house the name of Still & Business of the house solved by mitual consent. The business of the house will be settled by SETH B. STITT and GEO. H. SHEBLE, who are alone authorized to sign the name of

iquidation.

SETH B. STITT;

JAS. M. BROWN,

GEO. H. SHRBLE,

JAS. L. SOUTH WICK,

EDWD. A. GREENE

LPHA. May 20, 1862. PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS THE UNDERISHMENT OF The purpose of transacting a general WOOL BUSINESS, under the name of SOUTHWICK, SHEBLE, & OO, as successors to STITT & BROWN, at their old stand, No. 68 South

EDWD. A. GREENE, GEO. H. SHEBLE, JAS. L. SOUTHWICK. PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862. my20-12t; NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of PRATT & REATH, has been dissolved by its own limitation and by mutual consent.

D. T. Pratt is alone authorized to collect the outstanding debts, and to use the firm name in liquidation.
DUNDASS T. PRATT,
BENJAMIN B. REATH,
WILLIAM G. BILLIN.

T. PRATT will continue the importation of WATCHES, of the principal Foreign Manufactures. Also, as wholesate dealer in WATCHES of American Fabrication, Jewelry. Plated-Weres, &c., &c., at the old stand, N. W. cer. FIFTH and MABKET Streets. DISSOLUTION OF PARTNER-SHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of CHARLES E. SMITH & CO., at the Fairmount Iron Works, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled and closed by May 10, 1862. CHARLES E. SMITH. The butiness will be continued by the undersigned under the firm of MORBIS, TASKER, & CO. Office No. 209 South THIRD Street.

MOBRIS, TASKER, & CO.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER

Mortheast Corner FOURTH and BACE Streets. PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION.

No. 261 South SECOND Street,
in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business a
now manufacturing a superior article of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. and have now on hand a full supply, dnished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.

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

fe26-6m FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. ILLUMINATING OILS.

WHITE LEAD, DRY AND IN
OIL.—Red Lead, White Lead, Litharge, Sugar
of Lead, Copperas, Oil of Vitriol, Oalonel, Patent Yeliow, Chrome Red, Chrome Yellow, Aqua Fortis, Muriatio Acid, Epsom Salts, Rochelle Salts, Tartaric Acid,
Orange Mineral, Soluble Tart; Sub. Carb. Soda. White
Vitriol, Red Precipitate, White Precipitates, Lunar
Caustic, Narcotine, Sulph. Morphine, Morphine, Acetate
Morphine, Lac. Sulph., Ether Salphuric, Ether Nitrio,
Sulphate Quinine, Corre: Sublim., Denarcottzed Oplum,
Chloride of Soda, Wetherill's Ext. Cincha, Tartar
Emetic, Chloride of Lime, Crude Borax, Refined Borax,
Camphor, Besin Gopavia. Jamphor, Besin Copavia.

WETHERILL & BROTHER, Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
Nos. 47 and 49 North SECOND Street,
jals-tr

CAUTION

The well-earned reputation of FAIRBANKS' SCALES have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to frame and imposition. FAIBBANKS' SCALES are manufac ured only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIR-BANKS & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the business, where a correct and durable Scales is required.

FAIRBANKS & EWING. aplo-tf MASONIO HALL, 715 CHESTNUT ST. ATOUR OLIVE OIL.—463 baskets LATOUR OLIVE OIL, just received, and for sale JAUBETOBE & LAYEBGNE, 202 and 204 South

OPENING OF A SUMMER GARDEN.—The undersigned begs leave to inform the
public that he has opened for the season his FINE GARDEN and HOTEL, at the toot of OOATES Street, opposite Fairmount Park. Families are particularly invited.
Ice Gream, Cakes, excellent Lager Beer of Baltz's brewery, Wines, &c., always on hand.

HENBY FRIOKA,

GREAT OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET

OF THE STREET OF THE

my3-3m TWENTY SEVENTH and COATES Sta. W E HAVE JUST RECEIVED from London direct a large lot of Crosse and Blackwell's celebrated Pickles.

JAMES HOMER & SONS, SEVENTH and NOBLE and SIXTH and WOOD.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1862.

A Genuine Secession Letter.

First Lieu'enant JAMES FORNEY, of the United States Marines, picked up the following letter while on duty with his corps, standing guard, in the city of New Orleans, after the capture of that city by our naval forces. The writer may be known in Washington, where, it is supposed, some of the parties alluded to still reside:

BIGHMOND, Va., Sept. 2, 1861. MR. CLEGHORN-My Dear Sir: I wrote you some time before I left Washington, but received no answer. I presume you did not receive it, on account of the irregularity of the mail, &c. I have not had the pleasure f a letter from you for a long time. You have not foroften me I hope. Will you remain in New Orleans du ring the coming winter, and if not, where do you expectoreride? I would like very much, indeed, to see and talk with you, for I am in great trouble just now. To what a lamentable state the affairs of the country have arrived! A civil war raging between the two sections of this once glorious and happy country. When will those vile fanatics of the North come to a realizing sense of the enormlly of this unboly war they are waging against us? Are they not yet satisfied of the hopeless oss of subjugating the South? Who are the South I answer, the only true gentlemen upon the continent emen they carry with them that refinemen of feeling and nice sense of honor which is entirely vanting in the Hessian hordes who now invade our soil. Born of Virginia parents, I am proud to be a Southerner. I always was a Southerner, and I hope I may die one. I had to have Washington for this reason, and here I m, with no money and no employment. My poor father resigned his office rather than take the obnoxious oath, and is now without a dollar for support of himself and family. What he will do I cannot say. General Cass wished and begged me to accompany him home; but I aid, no, sir. He had not done towards me and my sufering father what I and all my friends thought was ust. I held on to my office after he departed, for the our pose of saving sufficient money to bring me South but so soon as his back was turned I was removed, and, collecting what little money together I had, I started for and arrived here. And here I am without a dollar, and my board bill dua. What I am to do I cannot tell. I did not mean to beg when I commenced with this litter; butsince I have started, I will ask a favor of you, and be under lasting obligations while I live; and that is to

ascertain if you cannot get me a situation in a banking ouse, or lerge wholesale commission house, on ANY-THING ELSE. Necessity knows no law, and poverty is the worst of masters. Can I get you to do this more than favor—this charity for me? I have nothing but a good conscience and a stout heart to aid me in this, my first, embarkation on the great voyage of life. I am now starting to work for a living. For the first time in my life do I now know what it is to want, and that, too, at the very easet. Cap I beg of you to assist me in obtaining such a position? I do not desire a Governmen effice if I can do without it, as I am sick of public em ployment. There is no chance of promotion, no reward for industry, and nothing to be learned for future benefit. Is it not so? The reason I now would take it i because I can get nothing else, and I do not wish to starve, though matters tend strongly that way at pre sent. Will you not help me in this my great trouble?

Your many kindnesses to me in former days will never be forgotten. But, oh, please help me now! My last dollar has gone, where the next will come fron I know no'. I will do any kind of work which will earn me an noncest living. You will assist me? If you cannot find such a position immediately, I will wait a time in patience. Can I not work for you in some manner? Anything now, anything! I heard from ma and pa some time since. They were all very well, and praying for Gen. Beauregard to harry and enter Washington, that he might drive out old Liu-coln and his crowd. She said it was an awful day the pected to see the advance of our army entering the city.

Please write me soon. Give me some hope, if not a promise, of certainly procuring some employment. No war news of interest to-day. Very truly, your humble friend, L. H. TROOK. General Birney.

We take pleasure in publishing the following letter from Brig. Gen. KEARNEY, to Frank Leslie's Illustrated, in reference to the conduct of Gen. BIRNEY at the battle of Williamsburg. It puts to rest the "absurd and groundless insinuation against Gen. BIRNEY," started by

HEADQUARTERS 3D DIVISION, 3D CORPS, }
May 18, 1862... }
Mr. Fronk Leslie, of Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper Sig: In your paper of May 24th I regret to find a most improper, absurd, and groundless insinuation, against General Birney.

The case is this: My division was marched by its left on the day of the 5th inst., Berry's Brigade loading, Birney's next, and Jameson's third. General Berry did his duty to his brigade: followed me as rapidly as men could possibly effect; not one moment wasted. General Birney fully kept his place, and It is an injustice to General Berry, a worthy officer other General, fully as meritorious, and who rendered. on that day, so ample for all, equally as distinguished services.

P. KEARNEY, Brig Gen. Commanding 3d Division, 3d Corps.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM GEN. HALLECK'S BEFORE CORINTH, Miss., May 16, 1862. [Special Correspondence of The Press.] IN WANT OF RAIN.

Those who, a few weeks ago, were loud in their denun-

ciations of the unceasing rains; water-soaked "Sibleys," "Markees," "Fremont's" and "Bell's;" muddy roads and slimy surfaces, generally, are now anxiously looking and praying for something from above substantially moist. At best, this is a torrid region, and as nothing o a vapory nature has descended upon us in this portion of the hemisphere for some time, it would be folly for you to hazard a conjecture as to the true state of the atmosphere. Indeed, it is oppressively hot; and no recourse can be had to such beverages as sherry cobblers, mint Juleos and lager beer; to no such articles of apparel as linen

There is no redeeming quality to this warm weather except the cool nights, which constitute a strong contrast with the excessive heat of the days, so much so that feyer and ague accompaniments are on the increase. But large and numerous doses of quining knock the spots out

of the above-named disagreeable malady, if resorted to in time. By the way, all the soldiers take quinine and morphine-one an efficacious tonic, and the other a mild narcotic. Ergo, I annihilate huge doses of the former and huge doses of the latter daily. A STRANGE SIGHT AT CORINTH. have been on the qui vive daily, our close proximity to the enemy naturally suggesting that we could not necessarily remain in statu quo long. But here we are, and history will yet inform us that the world never saw such a sight, which is an underiable fact. Only think of it-

within the hearing of each other's martial music are two opposing armies stationed, the composition of both materially the same—the manners and customs of both subprovided with an adequate supply of the munitions of war of the latest invention and most improved quality, and both conducted by generals of unquestionable ability are composed of Americans-Americans on the one side, laws which successfully maintain the only free Government in the world-and Americans on the other side, who are fiercely resisting laws of a great, good, and NO APOLOGISTS FOR THE REBELLION.

I have yet to meet the man south of Mason and Dixon's

line who can offer to give the why and wherefore of the

GEN. HALLECK'S POLICY-RUNORS IN CAMP. But no one doubts the result of Gen. Halleck's movements. They are slow, to be sure, but of meaning. Some think we can starve the enemy out, if it can be possible to throw a force South far enough to cut off supplies, by capturing the Mobile and Jackson Railroad. You know we have possession of the Charleston Railroad east of Corinth, and a northern road is cut off at Purdy. One day we hear that Curtis has landed with 35,000 men; that Sigel had arrived with 20,000; and that Fremont had also reinforced Gen. Hallock's army with a large rive with a force of 25,000 soldiers, and make a flank INTERVIEWS BETWEEN REBEL AND FEDERAL OFFICERS. The pickets of the two armies meet and discuss matters of the day with no symptoms of a malignant nature.
Yesterday, in company with Lieutenant Ross, of the 2d Indiana Cavalry, I approached a captain of the rebal army, and entered into conversation with him. He informed me that he had forbidden his men to shoot at our pickets; he also informed me that he had not heard of the fall of Yorktown, or of the operations against North the fall of Yorktown against North the fall of Yorktown against North the fall of Yorktown against North the Yorktown against North t folk; he had heard a rumor to the effect that New Or-leans had fallen into our hands, but had seen no details; that not less than, twenty five or, thirty men lost their nd, having in my possession a St. Louis Republican of lives. The robels numbered at least 200. Only two of the 11th, I presented it to him. He would not allow our party got wounded, both belonging to the crew of the himself to be drawn minutely into conversation in regard to the impending battle, but remarked, unostentat bowever, that he believed we should be driven, helterskelter, into Tennessee. To-day, Colonel Stoughton, of

"Then, we must unmask them," remarked Colonel Stoughton. A FALSE ALARM. It was thought last evening, about nine o'clock, tha the ball would open, about the time, too, that Ternsi chorean exercises generally commence. It seems that McCook, Nelson, and Wood sent out yesterday a heavy reconnoisear ce. In coming in, last evening, portions of the three divisions got mixed up, each division thinking the other an enemy, and, but for positive orders pro bibiting a general engagement, the most disastrous results might have occurred in consequence. Presently the brigade belonging to Nelson's division arrived at the lightenesters of the general, and reported that the enemy were in front in great force. Nelson immediately despatched to the beadquarters of General Crittonden a note orging the necessity of his placing his entire division in

an Indiana Regiment, also had an agreeable conversa-

fortifications in and around Corinth were of a formidable

character, and that many batteries were masked.

tion with an epauletted rebel, who informed him that th

line of battle. Immediately the long roll best throughout the whole line of General Bueil's army, and in a few noments every regiment was moving noiselessly toward Corintb—and presently they came moving back, the great error having been discovered. It has occasioned siderable laughter in Buell's army, and much fun i the army under Grant. B. O. T.

Letter from General McClellan's Army espondence of The Press 1 WHITE HOUSE POINT, Va., May 18, 1862. SUNDAY IN CAMP. To day we have had the warmest weather that the army has experienced since it left Williamsburg; but as it is the Sabbath, the men rested from their usual toll of

drill and preparation, and spent the day in as appro

my large bodies of troops, in accordance with General

oriste manner as possible. There was no mo

McChollan's directions as to the observance of the day It is but proper that the soldier should have a day o st after his wearying six days' labor on the merch an n the camp. The men show the benefit of this wise rovision, by their improved condition for the next week's labors, and in using the time thus allowed them to the best advantage, in providing somewhat for their own creature comforts. This morning, after the relitious convices of the morning were over, the neighboring liers, some with handkerchiefs, others with shirts, etc., or the purpose of washing them; and as soon as on et would finish and move away their places would be pay much regard to cleanliness of person and habit. THE AMUSEMENTS OF THE SOLDIERS. Anything affording amusement is cagorly sought by the men. Quoits is a favorite game, and but few of ets. They find time between the exercises of the day different companies of the same regiments as to which een neither checkers nor chess, as yet. Cards are plenty. they make their appearance for a few days, and disappear until the next visit of the paymenter. It must not

lie thought for an instant that our army has any number of men in a fair way of becoming accomplished gamblers but it is impossible to collect any great number of men in ner in which these were gathered, without admitting such characters. The sums played for are small as most of their pay is immediately sent home by the men to their families. Whenever the army is encampe near any river or large creek, the men take advantage of it, ard are soon in the water, bathing. THE SUTLERS Great complaint is still made by the soldiers at the ex orbitant prices charged by the sutlers for all the articles sold in camp. A loaf of bread, which sells for five cents in New York or Philadelphia, could not be purchused a week ago for less than twenty-five cents, but Capt. Boyd. Lincoln Cavalry, and now provost marshal, inter fered for the protection of the men, and the same can now be purchased for twelve cents. But the high price of bread is not all that requires remedy. Sugar is sold

at from fifty cents to a dollar por pound. Butter cannot be had, nor is it wanted. Pies, which are made in Baltimore, and sold there at five dollars per hundred, are retailed here at twenty-five cents each. Lemons, which are greatly in demand among the soldiers, are sold at five cents each. Gingerbread, which retails at six cents a dozen in Philadelphia, are sold here at twenty five cents per dozen. Cheese, of which large quantities are need, retails at twenty-five to fifty cents per pound. THE APPEARANCE OF THE PLACE.

These prices allow too large a margin for the sutlers. West Point and its vicinity begins to show a military appearance. A space of about four square miles is on sed between the banks of the river and the woods, which extend in a remi-circle around the encampment The opposite side of the river is covered with a deforest, and nothing can be seen except the universal green of the foliage of the trees and matted vines. The sheres on each side of the river are lined with the charred timbers of the burnt bridge, and pieces of vessels, masts, and spars. In every direction can be seen the sad results of the spirit of devastation which urges the rebels to destroy what they are unable or too cowardly to defend. The whole space between the woods and river is now covered with divisions of the army, long arrays of bagbulances, a large supply of which will be on hand if needed for the wounded in the battle for the possession of Richmond, if one is ever fought. The telegraph poles are up, but the wires were carried away by the rebels. We have a post office and news depot, which constantly accompany the general headquarters. Papers may be had at the news depot on paying five or six times the

price asked in Philadelphia. CONFLICTING ORDERS. Owing to the constant change taking place among the divisions, the orders of the general officers often are in open conflict with each other. All marauding is forbidden by the articles of war and a severe penalty provided-To-day, however, one of the regiments had struck their tents and had packed everything up ready to march, and had been waiting some time. The captain of a company in the regiment, wishing to provide for his men, ordered seme potatoes, and went to a neighboring negro but and purchased a pig, paying for it at the time. He then went to the provost marshal and obtained permission to shoot it, and as he was doing so a general officer rode up and ordered his arrest, and the captain was placed in his tent under guard, on the charge of marauding. The charge cannot be substantiated, as he bought and paid for the pig, and obtained the provest marshal's permis.

sion to shoot it. There is no doubt, however, that the captain will be released when the facts are brought to RECONNOISSANCES AND SKIRMISHES.

us, but thus far nothing formidable has yet been discovered, although they have been made to within about sixteen miles of Richmond. We are now about twentyfive miles from Richmond, and from the character of the preparations which are now being made, the people at fore the rebel force at the rebel capital will have been custion. The gunboats have advanced about seven miles above here, and keep plying between the two points. Shirmishing still takes place, but not as frequently as usual, as the armed recouncissances have driven them some distance forward, and they fall back without disputing the passage of our parties. If no unfereseen circumstance happens to impede our advance, our army will be in Richmond by Sunday next. So be on the qui vive for early and exciting news of the pro-

JUSTICE TO PENNSYLVANIA SOL-DIERS.

The Skirmish on Edisto Island, S. C. Correspondence of The Press.]

NORTH EDISTO ISLAND. S. C., May 13, 1862. In your paper of the 29th of April last I saw an account of the skirmish on St. Joha's Island, written by Having been in the engagement myself, I can safely say that the whole statement is a falsehood, and that the praise is not attributed to those who really deserve it. I will give you a few details of the affair, and you can

rely upon it as being the truth. On the 17th of April last Judge Reynolds, Government agent at this place, made application to the United for some cotton from the brig Empire. The party, con sisting of six sailors, Lieut, Uran, master, in command, and Judge Reynolds, left the gunboat Orusader in a small boat, when, approaching the shores of St. John's island, the boat was fired on by the rebals, wounding Mr. Uran in both hands. The crew of the boat returned the fire, and seeing that their party was too small to advance any further they returned to our side, keeping up a constant fire until they landed. Col. Fellows, of the 3d New Hampshire Regiment, then commanding this post, was informed of the news, and he ordered Captain Down to get a party of thirty-five or forty men, and to report to the commander of the United States gunboat Ornsader. The party, consisting of Licut. E. Beddell and twenty-five men of Co. D, of the 55th Pennsylvania volunteers, Capt. Down and thirteen men of the 3d New Hampthire volunteers, left Senbrook Landing for the gunbeat Crusader. At 11 o'clock, P. M., the party, consisting of Capt Rhiad, Dr. Britwall, Master-mate Nelson; twenty-two men, and a howitzer from the gunboat Crusaler. Lieut, Buidell of 55th Pennsylvania volunteers, twenty-Capt. Down with thirteen men of the 3d New Hampshire volunteers, making in all sixty men and five officers, left the cumboat Cruender and landed at Bay Point, leaving Bockville about two miles on our left. The party marched slong slowly and quietly through a dense swamp of about

Seabrook's plantation, a few miles further, but the rebels treat, but not before they received a parting volley from about thirty-five rebel cavalry. As soon as Capt. Rbind saw the enemy approaching, he ordered the men under arms, and the howitzer to be manned. The enemy, proba-bly, seeing our howitzer, made a charge upon us, but they were soon brought to their senses by a ball of the cavalry made a flank movement, in order to cut off our retreat, but they were folled, as Capt. Down and his men outflanked them immediately. The main body keeping up a steady firing, and the howitzer put-ting shells in their midst, forced them to retreat in gunboat Crusader, and they are fast recovering. A saddle was captured by Jacob Kegg of Co. D, 55th Pennsylvania; a sabre by John Bennett, of the same corps, nd are now in the possession of the provost marshal Capt. Bhind awaited a renewal of the attack, but the enemy failing to show himself, he returned slowly to the gunboat Crusader.

On leaving the gunboat to rejota our regiment, Captain Rbinde congratulated Lieut. E. Buddell upon the sallant behavior of his men, and the crew gave three loud cheers for the 55th Pennsylvania. H. A. B. Recruiting in New Hampshire.
CONCORD, N. H., May 22—Another regiment of infantry is being recruited in this city for active service, under Colonel Gilmore, in compliance with an order from the Secretary of War.

Arrival of Sick Soldiers at Baltimore.

Baltimora, Mey 21.—The steamer Louisiana has arrived with 266 sick soldiers. With but few exceptions they are convalencent, and as lively as orickets. The Anglo-Saxon at Montreal. MONTREAL, May 22.—The steamer Anglo-Saxon has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated.

IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS. Interesting News from New Orlean Papers.

Gen. Butler's Agreement with the City Councils. REBEL REPORTS OF OUR FLEET ON JAMES RIVER.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR RECTOR, OF ARKANSAS. It is Denounced as Treasonable by the Rebels

We have received from our correspondents in the West, in New Orleans, and Virginia, files of Southern apers, extracts from which will be found below: The City Government and Gen. Butler The Picayune of the 6th inst. contains the following condence between General Butler and the author es of New Orleans. The Picayune says: Being desirous of laying before our readers all the in-formation we have obtained that will show the nature of the arrangement made between General Butler and the

city government, we now give the following resolutions, which were adopted by the City Council in secret seasion Saturday last, and Tave been since made public:

Resolved, That the municipal authorities will coefficient their normal functions; with the understanding that they shall not be interfered with in all matters of police proper, unless disturbences should occur calculated to codanger the relations created by the existing state of things between the city and the invading army.

The necessities of the people require that the circulation created by the city authorities in the name of the city remain undisturbed. city remain undisturbed.

The city authorities should have power to organize citizen patrols, in iten of an additional force of policemen, that they may be enabled to maintain and protect the put he tranquillity.

It is expected that immediate provision will be made

It is expected that immediate provision will be made to procure those articles of subsistence most needed, and that such neasures will be taken as will secure safe means of transporting them from the place where they may be had to the city of New Orleans.

The City Council would remind the Commanding General of the promise he made to Mr. Soulé to remove the guard from the sycunes of the City Hall, upon the pledge taken by Mr. Soulé and ratified by the Council, that the public srchives shall remain intact.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretaries of the Common Council to the Commanding General of the United States army in possession of the city, and that the same be offered as an embediment of the answer of the municipal anthori ies to the suggestions discussed in the conference had between the General and said authorities.

The above is solutions have received the approval and The above resolutions have received the approval and independent of General Butler, as appears by the fo-

endorsement of General Butler, as appears by the following:

Headquarters Department of the Gulp, New Orleans, May 3, 1862

The commending general believes the action contomplated by these resolutions to be substantially within the terms and spirit of his proclamation. The European Brigade having be a relieved from duty, a patrol of citizens, armed with sabres at revalvers, or both, may be added to the police, not to exceed 250.

The general has already taken such measures to aid the city authoritis in procuring food, in the extremity of suffering, as, in his judgment, and upon consultation with the committee of the citizens, have been deemed sufficient, and has transmitted copies of the accompanying orders.

By command of Major General Butler.

By command of Major General Butler. GEO. C. ST SONG, A. A. G. The orders in relation to the supplies of food, which several Butler refers to in the above document; are as Fellows :
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, } GENERAL ORDERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, SEW OBLEANS, May 3, 1862
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 19.—The commanding general of this Department has been informed that there is now at Mobile a stock of flory, purchased by the city of New Orleans for the subsistence of its citizens. The suffering condition of the poor of this city for want of this flour appeals to the humanity of those having authority upon either side.

For the purpose of the safe transmission of this flour to this city, the commanding general orders and directs that a safe conduct be afforded to a steambat, to be laden with the same, to this place This safe conduct shall extend to the entire protection of the boat in coming, reasonable delay for discharge and return to Mobile. and return to Mobile.

The boat will take no passengers, save the owners and keepers of the flour, and will be subject to the strict inspection of the harbor master, detailed from these headquarters, to whom its master will report its arrival.

The faith of the city is pledged for the faithful performance of the requirements of this order, on the part of the agent of the city authorities, who will be allowed to pass each way with the boat, giving no intelligence to the Confederates. the Confederates.

By command of Major General Butler.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, Some ORLEANS, May 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 20.—The president, directors, and company of the Opelonass Bailread are authorized and required to run their cars over their road, for the purpose of bringing to the city of New Orleans all materials fer provisions, marketing, and supplies of food, which may be offered, in order to supply the wants of the city. which may be offered, in order to supply the wants of the city.

All other supplies are prohibited transportation over the road, either way, except cotton and sugar, which may be safely brought over the road, and will be purchased at their fair market value by the United States, in specie.

The transmission of live stock is specially enjoined. An agent of the city government will be permitted to pass over the road, either way, stopping at all points, on the faith of a pledge of such Government that he transmits no intelligence, and that he affords no nid to the Confederates. By command of Major General Butler. GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEFARTMENT OF THE GULF, Now Orleans, May 3, 1862.

General Orders, No. 21.—The commanding general of the department of the Gulf has been informed that live stock, flour and provisions, purchased for subsistence of the inhabitants of the city of Now Orleans, are now at the junction of the Red and Mississippi rivers. the junction of the Red and Mississippi rivers.

The suffering condition of the poor of the city, for want of these supplies, appeals to the humanity of those having authority on citude side.

For the purpose, therefore of the safe transmission of these supplies to the city, the commanding general orders and directs that a safe conduct be afforded for two steamers, to be loaded with provisions, cattle and supplies of food, either alive or slaughtered, each day, if so many choose to come. there are or stangarders, each any, it so many choose to come.

This safe conduct shall extend to their entire protection by the forces of the United States during their coming—reasonable delay for discharge, not exceeding six days, nuless in case of accident to their machinery, and n returning to go near the junction of the Red and Mi

in returning to go near the junction of the Red and Mississippi rivers.

And safe conduct is further granted to hoats laden, as he fore stated, with provisions for Now Orleans, from any point above the junction of such rivers, if at at any time during which these supplies are needed the forces of the United States should be at or above such junction.

The hoats will take no passengers save the owners and keepers of freight aforessid, and will be subject to strict inspection of the harbormaster, detailed from these head-quarters, to whom they will report their arrival.

The faith of the city is pledged for the faithful execution of the requirements of this order, on the part of the agent of the city authorities, who will be all wed to pass with the boats either way, he giving no intelligence or aid to the Confederates.

By command of Major General Butter.

GRØO. C STRONG, A. A. G.

General Butter having approved and endorsed the action of the City Councils, that body met in special session on Sunday morning, and adopted the following resolution, which has been officially promulgated:

MAYORALTY OP NEW ORLEANS,
CITY HALL, hay 4, 1862.

Resolved, That in accordance with general order No.
19, issued by Mujor General Butler, with regard to the importation from the city of Mobile to the city of New Orleans, Mr. Moses Greenwood, be, and he is hereby, appointed the agent of the city of New Orleans, but the distribution of New Orleans, but the distribution of New Orleans, Mr. Moses Greenwood, be, and he is hereby appointed the agent of the city of New Orleans, to attend to the shipment of said cargo of flour, and that he is also authorized to take all the necessary steps to carry this resolution into effect.

President pre tem. Board of Aldermen.

Approved May 4, 1862.

JOHN T. MONROE. Mayor. Approved May 4, 1862.

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

Our readers, we are sure, will be pleased to see that, thus far, prompt measures have been taken for procuring food, and that there is a good prospect of quick relief from the apprehensions of searcity of provisions which have been entertained, and which heartless dealers and speculators have hastened to profit by. The New Orleans Journalists in a Dilemma. The Picayane has the following view of its du'ies, in the present posture of affairs, in the Crescent city:

If they are permitted to be conducted on that principle—to be a record of passing events—without comproming the personal independence of opinion which it is the prerogative of every man to preserve in countries not avowedly despotic; if their ordinary business can be carled on without exacting from them positive acts which conflict with their sense of honor and duty; if, acknowledging themselves absolutely within the power of an authority they can not contend with or dispute, they may be held to no more stringent application of the power of war than the demand that they should be held by partic of honor, as confessed pisoners might be, to do nothing as journals to aid; the adversaries of those by whom they are paroide—they may be able, without dishonor, to supply a public want, and to find employment for a large body of mechanics, with their families, who are in a great deerce depending on the nowspapers for support. But if they are refused that degree of toleration, or are required to employ their establishments in any form to maintain and defend systems or acts to which they are conscientionally opposed, there is, we believe, but one sentiment among them. They would refuse and take, unflinchingly, all the consequences of refusal It seems to us, however; that all which can be required of journalism, in these circumstances, is submission in good fail, it of the percessities with which it is environed, and the

journalism, in these circumstances, is submission in good fai.h to the necessities with which it is environed, and the rable observance of all the obligations which belong to the condition of prisoners of war. The Crescent takes a similar view of the subject:

Our friends must not expect us to perform impossibilities, or destroy ourselves in the vain attempt to please. We have no mails, nor have we that liberty which its essential to the satisfactory publication of a newspaper. Our city is now in the hands of the congreeror, who shuts us up as in a beleagured fortress, and we have no resources for editorial matter, except the daily occurrences in the city, upon which comment is often unnecessary or nawiso. We might please the taste of some of our patrons by indulging in distribes against the Federals; by advising resistance to their presence and government; but we would only involve them and outselves in a ruin which might include the innocent and improtected.

If, in our opinion, there was use in resistance, or profit in violent measures at present, we should certainly say so with promptness, clearness, and distinctness. But as we carnestly and sorrowfully believe there is none, we only act with common discretion in counselling quiet and order, and in advising our people to refrain from conduct which might inflame the hatred or excuse the brutality of an enemy who has not as yet initiated any policy, but who may be lying in wait for an opportunity to crush us to the earth.

As we advise our friends, so will we act ourselves. We shall not, while in his power, court his anger by continued attack any of the rights of our fellow-citizens—sould attack any of the rights of our fellow-citizens— The Crescent takes a similar view of the subject:

mi.ht interest the general reader. If he, however, should attack any of the rights of our fellow-citizens—for authough a conquered people, we have rights guaranteed by the law of nations which no power, however at one, dare violets with impunity—we shall let the world know it and abide the consequences. Hon Pierra Soule.

Hon. Pierra Soule.

The services of this distinguished citizen in the maintenance of the honor end rights of our people, during the troubles which have recoulty come upon us, have been of a character that give him new claims to the gratifude, esteem, and confidence of our people. Whilst so many prominent gentlemen of talents and influence have refrained from incurring responsibility, and from the duties devolving upon them in this crisis, this courageous and manly citizen has placed himself in the front ranks of those who were determined that the dignity and honor of New Orleans should not be compromised and the place and safety of the people imperilled by improper concessions on the one hund, or a vain resistance on the other. On more than one occasion has Mr. Soule, by his address and shilly, induced the abandonment or modification of the demands of the Federal authorities, and, by the same influence, has arrested and controlled the violent tendencies of the people. We trust that Mr. Soule will continue his duties and services in hehalf of our unfortunate city. It is so time now for prominent citizens, disconnected from the military service, to abandon their proper crities as chizzens and shirk the responsibilities which attach to their position. There are civil and social duties which cannot be neglected with honor, and which are obligatory on all patriotic citizens.—Dathy Detha of 4th.

Captain McIntosh. Captain McIntosh.

The gallant Capt. McIntosh, who was so dreadfully wounded in the fight of the gunboats, now lies in a very critical condition in the Charity Ho-pital in this city. Capt. McIntosh occupied the most prominent and exposed position on the oster deck of the Loxisiana, and when he was struck, the ship which the Loxisiana, and sighting nearly touched her sides. He was thrown by the force of the concursion a distance of forty or fifty feet. Both his arms were badly fractured; one has been ampulated, and his knee-pan was cut off. Despite these terrible wounds, the gallant officer bears himself with recent forting and excellent assists. Dellan of the 4th

erent fortitude and excellent spirits .- Delta of the 4th. A GREAT PANIC IN RICHMOND. Rebel Accounts of the Gunboat Move-

ments on the James River. THE PANIC IN RICHMOND.

> Late Bichmond papers, containing the following it f nows in reference to the movements of our fleet in fames river, have been received : Barly esterdsy morning Col. Avery and Mr. W. K. Harrison, too wel known Prince George planters, living in the immediate vicinity of Fort Powhutan, discovered five formidable looking Yaukes guabast lying abroast of that rosition. The intention of these thierish maranders cannot be divined. It may be that they are now up for the sole purpose of reconneitring and calculating the chances of an ascent as high as Richmond; or it may be that the available of the sole purpose of the sole p for the sole purpose of reconnoliting and calculating the chances of an ascent as high as Richmond; or it may be that the expedition is purely a stealing raid, to carry off a few sheep, hogs, poultry, and contrabands. But that they altimately contemplate going as far, at least, at the famous seven hilled city, where the very heart of "rebellion" lies, there is but little doubt, and the good people of our sister city may as well put their houses in order if the river has not been effectually obstructed.
>
> So far as the river "defences" are concorned, we have the assurance of a gentleman who recently traversed the James from the head of tidewater to the vicinity of Newport Newa, for stating that there is not so much as a poguson siether bank. In the early months of the war we had strog fortifications at Fort Powbatan, moulting several heavy gons, and garrisoned by many hundred brave hearts and atout arms. Thee works have all long since been removed. The gues were dismounted by order of General Lee, and the usen removed to points where liere was not the remotest possibility of a fight. The fate of Fort Powhatan has been that of Jamest wn, Mulberry Island, Par's Point, Hardin's Bluff, and other fortified positions. The Yankee gunboats now have free and unrestricted control of the waters of the James, Appomartox, and Chickaboming rivers. That they have "dash" to go where they list has been seen on the Tennessee and Mississippi rives. On the former river they penetrated as far as Florence, and on the fatter they rushed past Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, under a most gailing and terrific fire. That they will attemp to go up the James, no one doubts, and so hish up, too, as te get

the James, no one doubts, and so hish up, too, as to get a sight of the capital, unless obstructions prohibit. Edmund Ruffin, Esq., of Prince George, has instrent us the following notice of the mevements of the Federal flotilla on James river: May 13, 8 A. M.—Five steamers are now (8 A. M.)
slowly passing up the river by Berkley wharf. Four are
large, and one sits very low in the water, supposed to be
the Monitor. The atmosphere is hazy, so that we cannot distinguish their flags, though they are flying.
The smell boats of the steamers, five in number, are
row counting the channel over Harrison's Bar.
Harrison's Bar is six miles below City Point, and at
high tide vessels drawing fifteen feet can pass over.
It having been ascertained that the fleet could easily
set over, the vessels came directly up, heading for City
Point.

Our picket at the Point perceiving the intentions and nearness of the gunboats fired the depois and warehouses at the Point, and left on an engine for the city. Several burdred hogeheads of tobacco and many other valuables were consumed.

An engine was sent down about 3 P. M. for the purpose of reonnoiting, and it was discovered that the Hessians had landed, but in what force could not be ascertained. They also had out their pickets in the direction of Petersburg, a distance of two miles.

The latest from City Point is, that after landing a few officers and portions of their crew, who cavorted about for an hite and appeared to be on the best terms with a contraband or two who condescended to speak to them, the party re-embersed, and steamed up the river with the prows of their vessels pointed Richmondward.

We do not believe that these Yankee thieves contemplate any thing more this trip than a general reconnesis.

plate anything more this trip than a general reconneis-sance; but should they see enough to justify a favorable report, the inland cities of Petersburg and Bichmond may prepare themselves for another visit at an early day. may prepare themselves for another v Being forewarned let us be forearmed. The Panic in Richmond. Bichmond was terribly frightened at the near approach of our gunboats, and many were the suggestions

offered as to the best way of saving the city from the expected broadsides of our sbips. Enthusiastic young chips of chivalry, thinking that during the panic was the best time to raise a company or regiment of which they might have the command, posted on every lamppost and street corner flaming proclamations, printed in valric" language, calling upon the young, the lame, the halt, and the blind, to fly to arms and save their "beloved city." The Dispatch, in its editorial, says: During the day of yesterday, the greatest auxiety was manifested by our citizens with reference to the approach manifested by our citizens with reference to the approach of the enemy's gunboats to this city. Early in the day, the nanexed despatch was posted upon the bulletin, and read by hundred interested in the fate of the city, who carnestly long for its deliverance from the face which has befallen some of our sister Southern cities:
Wilton, James river, 1024. A.M., May 14, 1862.
Three of the gun boats have stopped about three miles the output of the control of the gun boats have stopped about three miles.

Three of the gun boats have stopped about three miles below the obstructions. They threw a shell at 9% o'clock, which fell short; and a solid shot a few mivutes later, which passes over and beyond the fort. They have the exact range of the fort. Three guns in the fort and five in the pits are ready for them when they get within range. The men are all anxious for a fight.

The Thomas Jefferson, the Northampton, and the Curtis Peck have been sunk; also the Roanoke and several other canal boats. The obstructions are not as complete as could be desired; but if the gunners do their duty, the enemy cannot pass.

No one doubts that the gallant gunners will do their duty faithfully; and if upon them depends the fate of our loved capital, we have reason to hope that Richmond is secure. and three tolid shot at our batteries.

The population seems to have been divided between a desire to run and a wish to remain and see the Yankses. Companies were called together for defence, and much slarm was shown. One billiant military genius offers to board our fleet and capture the whole lot, including the Moeltor. Here is bis advertisement:

"SAYE RIGHMON.—I will be one of one hundred to the guilboat to join any party officered by determined and resolute offices, to board the whole fleet of guilboats and take them at all hazards, to save this beautiful city from destruction. I am not a resident of this State, but of the Confederate States, and if such a scheme can be got up,

Confederate States, and if such a scheme can be got up, my name can be had by applying to this office. "OBINTH."

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS.

As a specimen of Arkansas literature, we print the following proclamation of Governor Rector, of that State, and the comments of a paper on it. The Governor is not in any way pleased with the treatment arkansas re-ceived from the Confederates, and he throws out the hint that the State cannot be counted as one of the Confederacy. Here is the principal portion of the procla-

UTTLE BOOK, May 5, 1862.

To the Freemen of Arkansas.

Freedow of

ment.

The enemy upon our soil is crushing to earth the proud spirit of our people; presuming upon the temporary absence of many of our bravemen, they seek to crush the energy and courage of the remainder. We will drive them from amongst us. Where there is a will

crush the energy and courage of the remainder. We will drive them from amongst us. Where there is a will there is always a way. An enlightened and brave people will never be subjugated.

The armies of the Revolution were at one time under George Washington reduced to 2,500 men, still, with the blessings of God, and an undying spirit of resistance, the American colonies, each upon its own account, putting forth its entire energies, conquered a peace from its reluctant and powerful Government. So, if we of Arkansas are true to ourselves—true to our professions of nattred to the North, and devotion to the South—true in our devotion for constitutional liberty and free government, the sun will never set upon us as a subjugated and conquered race. Then, by authority and sanction of the Military Board, whose duty it is to protect the State from invasion—whese right it is to call an army in the field when the Confederate States "refuse or neglect" to protect the people, I call upon each and every man, capable of bearing arms, to prepare at once to miset the enemy, though it is not contemplated that all will go—some must—a sofficient number must; to free the State and repel the tyrant.

* ** If the arteries of the Confederacy do not permeate beyond the east bank of the Mississiph, let Bouthern Misscurians, Arkansiane, Texans, and the Great West know it, and prepare for the future. Arkansas lost, abandoned, subjugated, is not Arkansas as an entered the Confederate Government. Nor will she remain Arkansas a Confederate State, desolated as a wilderness. Her children fleeing from the wratt to come, will build them a new ark and launch it to new waters. derness. Her children, fleeing from the wrath to come, will build them a new ark and launch it on new waters.

will oblid them a new ark and natural it on new waters, seeking a haven, somewhere, of equality, safety, and rest. Be of good cheer, my countrymen; there is still a balm in Gilead; the good Samaritan will be found. Strike now and ever for your homes and liberty, against all men who invade the one or dispute the other. The despotic power of the North, which seeks now to crush you, contains in its own creation ripe seeds for its early destinctin. sall men who hayase the one or dispute the other. The despotts power of the North, which seeks now to crush you, continue in the North, which seeks now to crush you, continue in the North, which seeks now to crush you, continue in the North, which seeks now not crush you, continue in the North, which seeks now not not the North of the North of the North of the North of North of

TWO CENTS.

In less perilous times we should comment upon this reduction mere at length; but as it is, let it pass now by ntering our earnest and most solema protest against cerain features in it. The French Commander's Proclamation at New Orleans a Forgery.

At New Orleans a Forgery.

The document published in the New Orleans Morning Delta, purporting to be a protest from the commander of the French war vessel now lying in that port against the bomhardment of the city by the Federal fleet, is pronounced a forgery. The Evening Delta of the same and it is "repulated by the parties in whose mane it purports to have been addressed."—Memphis Evening Appeal.

Republished Rebel Report of a Victory in Virginia The Memphis Appeal of the 12th contains the follow-

The Vicksburg Evening Citizen speculates thus on river matters:

[Despatches to the State Gazetto.]

CORINTH, May 6.—Captain Cross, of the One-hundred-and, fifty-fourth Tennessee Begiment, has just come from Bethel with three prisoners. They report the ennemy's force at ninety thousand, and that Fremonit's division has come up. The enemy is hard at work on roads, and are furnished with resdy-built bridges, and are throwing up works of defence as they advance. Prisoners also report great disaffection in the Federal army.

Western men refue to fight against the South, to put negroes on a per with whites. There has been considerable ekirmishing between pickets to-day.

Conintil, 6.P. M.—Enemy is throwing up ent-enchments, making plank roads, and building bridges over swamps and ditches as ke advances.

Generals Beauregard and Polk were serenaded last night by Gen. Price's hand. The former made a speech, in which he eads the hoped soon to be in possession of some Northern cities.

A HORRIBLE MURDER IN KENTUCKY .- The A HORRIBLE MURDER IN KENTUCKY.—The Lonisville Journal says that an awful nurder was committed at Colesburg, Ky., on the 13th inst. Mr. Thomas Florence, the postmaster of that place, had commenced to build a fence on land belonging to Mrs Green, whereupon she, being a woman of spirit, proceeded to tear it down. While, she was doing so, Mr. F. walked deliberately up within twenty-five feet, without being seen by her, and shot her. Thirty-nine buckshot entered her right arm and breast. She expired in twenty minutes. He had two loaded miskets with him, and when a young man in her employ ran down where she was he snaped man in her employ ran down where she was he sna the other at him. Her husband is sectionforeman or railroad, and was four miles from home at the time. re she was he snann AN UNPRECEDENTED BUN AT BILLIARDS. AN UNPRECEDENTED RUN AT BILLIARDS—
A great game of billiards was played at Owens' billiard
saloon, Syracuse, last Wednesday. The game was one
of 160 points, between a Mr. Way and Wm. Owens, the
keeper of the billiard saloon. Owens played carons and
discourt against his opponent's full game, with 64 to
finish the game. Owens nursed the balls, got them in
the jam, and retained them there till he had made the
unprecedented run of 4,005 points, mostly upon a white
and red ball. The last p'ay made by Mr. Owens was a
five shot, and he then reliquidshed the one from sheer
exhaustion. The play began at 3% and ended at 8 P. M.
—Rochester Union, 19th.

LIEUT COL. LOHN C. REYNOLDS—The Court

—Rochester Union, 19th.

LIEUT. COL. JOHN C. BEYNOLDS.—The Court Martial which has been in session for ten days past for the trial of Lioutenant Colonel John C. Reynolis, of the marine corps, concluded its labors resterday. The verdict of the court was made up within a few minutes after the case was closed. Although it has not yet been promulanted, there is reason to be lieve that it acquits Colonel Reynolds entirely of all the charges preferred against him, and restores him untarplished in name to the position in which he has groved himself one of the most valuable and efficient officers in the corps.

AN ORDNANCE EXPERIMENTAL PARTY

able and efficient officers in the corps.

AN OBDNANCE EXPERIMENTAL PARTY—
There is at present organizing an experimental party to
test the power of the different kinds of shot on iron
plates. The experiments, which will be similar to those
letely made in England, will take place in a few days,
and, on being made known to the authorities, will probably be given to the reading public. A target, at which
the ordannoe will be tried is now in process of construction, and guns of proper calibre are being selected
for the work. prospects of reform. The postal service, the customs regulations, and the political condition of the people, are subjects of immediate concern with the Emperor, at this moment. Petitions for a constitution are flowing in upon the herls of the emacipation of the serie. The press is to be granted greater privileges. A Dwriters are

heir own responsionly.

ELECTION BIOTS IN PRUSSIA - The Prussian papers teem with accounts of the grand triumph schieved by the Libers's at the late elections. In Berlin, 20 Reactionists, 100 old Libers's, and 1 300 Propressives were chosen as, electors. At Muchihausen, where the conservatives were the strongest, serious light occurred, and the houses of many prominent

for the King.

RUNAWAY AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Saturday last, Bartlett Mannion and his wife, accompanied by an infant child, sixteen or eighteen months old, and a Mrs. Carr, come up from Mohawk to Utica in a buggy. The horse got frightened and ran into the canal near Broadstret bridge, and Mr. Mannion and the child were drowned. The two women saved themselves by clinging to the top of the buggy.

of the Worsham House, at Memphis, publish the following card: "The stringency of the provision market compels us to advance our prices to the following rates: Board and lodging per week, \$20; board per day and lodging, \$3; dinner, \$1; breakfast, 75 cents; supper, 75 cents; board per month, without lodging, \$30." A NEW FULMINATING SPUR FOR IRON-CLAD

character.

COUNTRY NEWSPAPEB PRINTING.—The London system of printing one side of country newspapers in the city, and then sending the edition to the respective offices in the country, to have the local news and advertisements added, has been adopted by several papers in Wisconsin, the work being performed in the office of the State Journal; at Madison.

TEROMOTION OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. B. MCPHERSON.—Lieutenant Colonel J. B. McPherson of the engineer corps, who has performed such important services with General Halleck's army, has been neminated by the President as a brigadier general. This will be gratifying news to his many friends.

1RON-CLAD GUNBOAT-RUILDING IN ST. LOUIS.—Three iron-clad gnnboats are in course of con-

A FEMALE FORGER.-A female forger has created

COL. ELLSWORTH'S FATHER.—The father of Col. Ellsworth has been appointed to take charge of the ure main at Vergenues, Vt., and will shortly move to that place.

20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 100 For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Glub. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. ines constitute a square.

..... 12.00

over the northeast portion of the State and will soon
reach the south unless stayed by a rampart of Arkansas
freemen. I am for defence, the Military Board is for defence, and if aided by the people the State will be redeemed.

H. M. RECTOR,
Governor, and President of Military Board. Comments of the Arkansas Press on the Proclamation,

THE WAR PRESS.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

The Arkansas State Gazette of May 10 thus comment It is a commound of usurpation, treason, and trash. The True Democrat of May 8 savs:

Ing tergraph despatch:

The telegraph brings us news this morning of a brilliant victory obtained by "Stonewail" Jarkson, over Barks' column, in Western Virguia. Though not stated, the battle occurred at swift kin Gap, in the Blus Ridge, east of Harrisonburg, where General Jarkson's command has been posted for some time. The triumph is stated to have been complete, and the enemy routed and put to flight. Our loss was ferty killed and two hundred wounded; the exemy's not known, though unconditedly heavier. If Banks is effectually driven from the valley by this disaster, Jackson's army can be speedly moved beyord kichmond, to reinforce Johnston and Lee. Rebel Fears for the Ascent of the Mississippi River by Commodore Farragut

"A variety of opinions prevail as to the time when the Federal gunboats will come up the river. Some expect their advance to commence immediately, if it has not already begue; that the river is now virtually clear from all hindrances for their gunboats to ascend from New Orleans to Fort Pillow. Others express the opinion that they dare not venture upon the trip until the forts below New Orleans are reduced and their transports got up. New Orleans are reduced and their transports got up. We cannot see anything in the way of their gunboats going up the river immediately. A few of them with be able to hold New Orleans in avo, while a few others can go up the river and reduce every own on its banks."

We must not be blind to the fact that traitors are whenty and that the contract of We must not be blind to the fact that trainers are plenty, and that the enemy is kept well informed of the condition of our defences. They know as well hav we are fixed along the river as we do, and in view of this they will be smart enough to take advantage of the time they have gained, and not wait until we can blockade the river at every available post with fermidable batteries, and remove or destroy all the valuable property along the shore. We don't believe they will delay long in their trip, and whatever we may determine to do must be done immediately.

Despatches to the State Gazette.

GENERAL NEWS.

GERMAN EMIGRATION TO THE WEST - A large number of Germans are about to emigrate to this country, and will settle in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota This immigrating party consists principally of wealthy chased for them in the three States named, a pected they will arrive by the middle of July.

SHIPS.—A French naval officer, holding a high command, has tendered his resignation, in order to devote himself to the completion of a new fulninating spur, which he has invented for iron-clad ships, which will

IRON-ULAD GUNDUAT-BUILDING IN L. LOUIS.—Three iron-clad gunboats are in course of construction at St. Louis, by Mes-re. Brown. McGord, and Sanger. They are to cost altegether \$450.000, and two of the hulls now on the stocks at Caire are nearly com-

A FEMALE FORUES.—A temnic torger has created a good de al of consternation among the banks in New Haven. Six banks sold drafts to her, all of which had been altered from small to large sums. The woman, who passes under the name of Mary L. Way, is said to be a very plausible and quite good-looking person, and has not wet been averaged. yet been arresied.

BRITISH STEAMERS AND THE BLOCKADE.—
Captain Danie's, of the schooner Wenona, which arrived at Boston on Friday last, from St. George, Bermuda, May 8, states that two British steamers left that port a few days previous to his salling, for the purpose of running the Southern blockade. ing the solution of the soluti