TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PRE ANNUE, FOUR DOLLARS FOR RIGHT 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, Acents for the following makes of goods: PRINTS.

MINNELL MEG. CO. ... GREENE MEG. CO. LAWNS. DUNNELL MFG. CO.

BLEACHED COTTONS. A. A. B. A., O. A., and other styles.

BROWN COTTONS. Marnelde, Trent, Groton, Ashland, Chestnut, Glenville, mechanics and raimers.

CORSET JEANS.—Glasgow, Manchester.

DENIMS AND STRIPES.—Grathm, Jewett City, Madison, Slatersville, Agawam, Keystone, Thootaw. CANTON FLANNELS.—Slatersville, Agawam. BILESIAS.—Smith's, Social Co., Lonsdale Co.

WOOLENS. ARMY BLUE OLOTHS, KERSEYS, and FLAN-BROAD CLOTHS ... Pinnketts', Glennam Co., &c. CASSIMERES.—Gay & Son, Saxton's Biver, &c. SATINETS .- Bass River, Conversville, Lower Val-May, Hope, Staffordville, Converse and Hyde, Converse Bres. & Co., Shaw Mig. Co. KENTUCKY JEANS .- Rodman, Mystic, Gold Medal. DOMET FLANNELS .- WILLIAMS'S Angola, Sax-

ony, Merino, and other styles: LONNDALE Nankeous and Colored Cambrics. PLAID LINSEYS, COTTONADES. &c. [fe26-8m SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 OHESTNUT STREET,

COMMISSION MEBOHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTES. CANTON MATTINGS. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, RO. 519 CHESTNUT STREET. (OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE,)

Have now open FRESH IMPORTATIONS

WHITE, RED CHECKED, And FANCY COLORED

CANTON MATTINGS. ALBO, 600 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,

some new and choice varieties of CARPETING, com-FRENCH AUBUSON Square Carpets SINGLISH AXMINSTERS, by the Yard and in entire Carpets. Tapestry Brussels.

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

gal variety of goods in our line, will be offered at the low-OIL OLOTH FOR FLOORS, From one to eight yards wide, out to any Size. TRESH MATTINGS. By late arrivals from Ohina we have a tull assortment WHITE AND COLORED

MATTINGS OF ALL WIDTHS. JAMES H. ORNE, GLEN ECHO MILLS.

McCALLUM & Co., *Eahufacturers, importers, and dealers SOO CHESTNUT STREET.

(Opposite Independence Hall,) CARPETINGS.

We have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpo ocl our own and other makes, to which we call the atten

MOURTH-STREET CARPET STORE, ABOVE GHESTNUT, J. T. DELACROIX Invites attention to his Spring importation of

Comprising every style, of the Newest Patterns and Designs, in VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTEY SBUS-SELS, IMPERIAL TRREE-PLY, and INGRAIN OBJECTIONS.

VENETIAN and DAMASK STAIR UARPETINGS.

SOOTOH RAG and LIST CARPETINGS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTES, in every width.

COUCO AND CANTON MATTINGS.

DOOR-MATS, BUSS, SHEEP SKINS,

DRUGGETS, and URUMB CLOTHS.

AT WHOLESALE AND BETAIL;

LOW FOR CASH. LOW FOR CASH.

CARPETINGS.

J. T. DELACROIX, 47 South FOURTH Street. MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,

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. WRIGHT, SMITH, & PEARSALL. (egil-st. Office 516 MARKET Street. (Successors to Lincoln, Wood, & Nichols,) 725 CHESTNUT STREET, Have now in Store a complete stock

ISTRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,

SILK BONNETS, STRAW AND PALM-LEAF HATS, &c corner patrons of the house and the trade generally.

mar19-3m

SPRING. M. BERNHEIM.

No. 786 CHESTNUT STREET,

Has now in store, and is daily receiving, the lates EIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, WREATHS, SILKS, CRAPES, LACES,

AND OTHER MILLINERY GOODS. To which the respectfully invites the attention of the

TRADE. PRICES LOW. THOMAS KENNEDY & BRO.,

mhls-8ml AT LOW PRICES.

729 CHESTNUT Street, below Eighth. ▲ Choice Stock of SPRING MILLINERY GOODS,

VOL. 5.-NO. 250.

CLARK'S

MEW GOODS

JEWELRY, &c.

ONE DOLLAR STORE,

602 CHESTNUT STREET.

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

" " Forks.

Knife and Fork

" Butter Knives

AND NEW PRICES.

NEW STYLES,

ts of Silver Plated Tea Spoons

Sliver Plated Sugar Bowl. "Butter Dish.

Walassas Pitcher.

of Gobiet.

Drinking Cup.

Gold Plated Vest Chain, all styles

" Neck " "

Ear Bings,

Finger Rings,

Ladies' or Gentlemen's Port Monnaie, Gutes, Bags, Purese, &c., &c., &c. All Goods warranted as repre-sented. We have on hand a large assortment of Photo-graph Albums, Mantel Clocks, Travelling Bage, and Gold Jewelry, which we are closing off at cost. The at-tention of the trade respectfully solicited.

PAPER HANGINGS

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

CORNER OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

Offer to the Trade a LARGE AND ELEGANT AS-

SORTMENT OF GOODS, from the cheapest Brown

N. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS.

N. B.—Solid Green, Blue, and Buff WINDOW PAPERS

MILITARY GOODS.

ON HAND.

STANDARD 6-4 AND 8-4 INDIGO WOOL-DYRD

FARNHAM, KIRKHAM, & CO.,

BLINDS AND SHADES.

VENETIAN BLINDS

WINDOW SHADES.

STORE SHADES LETTERED.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINES,

628 CHESTNUT STREET,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

A THAN FORMER PRICES.
FARE & BROTHER,
Importers, 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.
mb30-tf

CABINET FURNITURE.

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

BILLIARD TABLES,

And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOOBE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be reperior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these tables the manuscrurers refer to their numerous patrone throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their rock.

ILLUMINATING OILS.

HULBURT & BRODHEAD,

No. 240 ARCH STREET,

Having opened a General Depot for the Sale of Extra

Refined and Lubricating COAL OILS, would call the

special attention of dealers and consumers to their

refined ILLUMINATING OIL, as it possesses merit

beyond anything heretofore offered in this market, being

which characterize that commonly sold in this market,

produces no smoke, and is free from all explosive

Orders from City or Country promptly at

CARBON OIL.—100 bbls. Natrona oil in store and for sale by WILLIAM M. WILSON, mbl8-H 208 MARKET Street.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MARTIN & QUAYLE'S
STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANOY GOODS
EMPORIUM,
No. 1035 WALNUT STREET,
BELOW BLEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA.

"EXCELSIOR" HAMS

J. H. MICHENER & Co.,

"EXCELSIOR"

SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

Nos. 142 and 144 North FBONT Street,

Between Arch and Race streets, Philadelphia.

The justly-celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co., (in a style peculiar to them-

selves,) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are

KEMBLE & VAN HORN.

ced by epicures superior to any now offered

And curers of the celebrated

BRUSHES AND

THE WORLD.

GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,

ARE THE BEST IN

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!

FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS

Repairing promptly attended to.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

225 CHESTNUT STREET.

No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

DARK AND LIGHT BLUE KERSHYS.

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

ARMY GOODS

INDIGO BLUE MIXTURES.

BLUE FLANNELS.

DHILADELPHIA

" Pencils,
" Pen with Pencil Case.

" Pin and Drops, all styles.

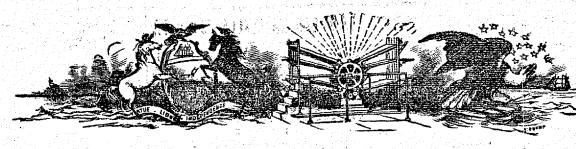
66 Solitary Sleeve Button, all styles

D. W. CLARK'S

ONE DOLLAR STORE.

4 Bracelet.

" Armlets,



PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1862.

We puff, and sigh, and pant for breath— We all nerspire together; We say we're worried 'most to death Because of summer weather.

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1862. OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

ARMY.

cle and devout worship adapted to all Protestant de-

is employed, and where believers of both denomication

that means should most assuredly be provided.

ranks, and conditions, have come out to follow the army

of the pregress of the Union cause. A reporter's life in

camp is by no means an enviable one. Horseback or

foot, through sunshine or rain, with pencil and note-book

n hand, havereack and cane, he wander mis after

mile through the tented field, cailing upon officers and

men, saying a word here, asking a question there, until darkness closes his day's journey—but not his day's

laber. After dark he has to make up his correspon-

lence, and many a weary sigh is given before that work

defice, and many a wear sugar regression and in the home. Then he has to hunt up means of sending it home. Directliging officers and impadent underlings have to be conciliated or avoided. The ubiquitous post-

office tent must be hunted up daily, and, in nine cases

out of ten, the mail has closed or been sent off, or the

tent can't be fourd, or some of the hundred or two

rented the "special" from sending off his despatch.

Reporters also are continually liable to mistakes came

rumers deceive them. Brethren of the quill, ever alive

to a good icke, send them off on wild-goose classes after

startling events, or try to keep them at home when

kirmishes have taken place, so that they will be benind-

hard. Indeed, competition is so intense here that a re-

porter has particularly to guard against sharp practice

from his brethren. Such remarks as these are appropri-

ate to Sueday—a day set apart for reflections upon the

wickedness of the flesh cannot be more appropriately

COL. GOSLINE'S ZOUAVES.

I have just returned from a visit to Gosline's Zonavo-

—the 25th Pennsylvania Regiment—whom all Philadel-phiane hold in such just estimation. They are encamped

on a level spot of ground about half a mile southe set of

the White House. At inspection I had an opportunity of

witnession the soldierly bearing of the men, and the care

with which they kept their arms and accourrements. The

ranks are presty full, and the men generally healthy.

Being in the front of the army, they or course eagerly

of anticipat the day their entry into the rebel capital.

Company I of this regiment, commanded by Capt. Foley

has for the past few days been detailed as a special guard

bitterly of newspiper misrepresentation of the battle at

COLORL CAKE'S REGIMENT.

I also spent a hw moments in this camp of the 98th Pennsylvania volumeers—Colonel Cake. His men appear well fed and contexted, and the colonel cays his re-

gimental ranks are a full as those of any other regiment of the army. He had a few men in hospital; but fears

no more tickness, as dy weather seems to have set in.
The 96th joins the 95th in their complaints about West

Point, and think they lave not been properly represented.
Colonel Cake's regiment comes from the vicinity of

Pettsville, and the stordy men of Echurikill o and the managing Fecessionists.

I recently took a long walk along the railroad from White House towards Bichmond. The soil is the univer-

sal sand of an almost worth-out Virgidan farm—although in some places, thrifty men have curtivited it well, and

walk oniward was along the railroad, my holeward

road, which crosses the river two hundred yalls bove, passes for a mile through a level country, clearly in fil-

lage, and belonging to the Lee estate. This entirely occupied by the camp. Beyond this the railrow chases a swamp, then out into level country again, then hryugh

covered with forests of beech and olm, whin apparently have grown up upon the worn-out the of

a former generation. The road russ along the

miles out, is a high hill, one of a range, running ed and west, from which I thought a good view of the surfading country might be had. Upon according it, Inc.

struck with the beauty of the scenery; on the rie quite close by, was a dense wood, and a forest closed,

in on the left, but from the west around to the east the was a grand view of a champaign country. The ro

Black creck, a dense forest skirting each bank. Boyon

the green, there was a daub of brown from some

the scene worthy an artist's pencil. I saw but half-o-

dozen houses, and they, the merest log huts, were all de-

and they but few and far between-a trooper with do-

under a tree-or, a still lazier negro perched on a Vir-

seen in that hundred square miles of country. I was

wagons. Directly at my back was the only respectable

house to be seen. It was built upon a hill, but no one appearing to be there, I did not go to it. It, no doubt,

was the mansion of some great family, whe, in the days of yore, before the Yankees invaded the sacred soil, was

left of White House, or at least the independent corps under General Stoneman's command, crossed Black

creek, and are now posted about a mile beyond it

This morning Colonel Farnsworth's 8th Illinois Cavalry

built a bridge across the creek, and they, forming the

several camps which had been just evacuated by the

There is every indication that the main body of the

army will, to-morrow, follow the advance diagonally

across Elack creek, on the road to Richmond. Yester

day and to-day, the troops have rested, and they are in

perfect trim for a brush with Secessia. Be prepared for

FROM GEN. McCALL'S DIVISION.

Inspection of the Second Brigade—Elec-

tion for Lieutenant Colonel-Post Office

System-Promotion of Gen. Ord-Gen.

Meids to be Military Governor of Fre-

dericksburg-The Railroad Bridge-Go-

vernment Stores-The Sick.

considered as among the F. F. V's.

employed than in recording newspaper resculity.

accidents continually happening have intervened and pre-

dence of The Press.]
WHITE HOUSE, Va., May 18, 1862.

And so we crowd to Great Oak HALL This is the Sabbath, and slithough a great army is account me, with all the pomp and pageautry of war, I ith funds to make cash We take along our neighbors all, , And purchase splendid raiment. annot Leip feeling that the occurations of the weel Be comfortable! Be comfortable, then, it costs so hite. Elegant variety of stylish well-made clothing; all sizes, qualities, and prices. Cheap for cash. Suns bould be laid uside and our thoughts directed to higher and holier things. In my usual morning walk through the encampment I found every regiment preparing for WANAMAKER & BROWN.
OAK HALL, S. R. cor. SINTH and MARKET. the Funday inspection, which ceremony was to be folspection is drawn up in line—first inspected by the com-Eshlenian Litany-Continued. any officers and then by the regimental commanders The forenoon, from eight to ten o'clock, is the time usually fixed upon for inspection. At half past ton

BY THE BARD OF "THE" CRAVAT STORE. Seventh and Chestout Streets.

From on old Cheker, worn by some croaker,
Pashion revoker, player of below Fashion revoker, player of poker, Harf-Spanish smoker, lottery broker, Haif-Spanish swaker, 1906... Practical joker, and used up soaker, Deliver us!

Tremendous Persoiration!

We toss our overcoats aside, And bang them in the closet; We feel tremendous lassifude, The summer heal doth cause it.

Which gives us great vexation

We rummage o'er our last year's clothes With hightr perspiration; We find them nibbled by the moths,

We, therefore, need to buy new clothes, To suit the present weather; The Great Oak Hall doth furnish those

From Scarfs that might look as il some black cook Or contraband "Suke," in Beccher Stowe's book, Them off their heads took, forever forsook, And onour necks shook our "dander" to brook, Deliver us! From gloves said to be kid, when off your hands slid, You'd not for them bid of tobacco a quid; And being candid, you must yourself chid That you for thom did of money get rid, Deliver us!

From vite Suspenders, sold by sham venders, Good sense off-nders and charp pretenders, Whose wearing renders you intalls to beuders, Swearing engenders in pious tructlenders, From old-feshioned Ties, which some folks with eyes Who won't heer our cries and still us surprise, In giving the lies to brains of good size, And thus never rise in loves of is. dys, Deliver us!

Another verse spin; for this week we're done; We talk without fin; you'd better quick run, Like shot from a gin, old styles to e'er shun, Ere dawn of a sun, to 7—0—1.

ESHLEMAN'S. CHESTNUT, corner SEVENTH Street, (Continued Next Week.)
A large assortment of SPRING SCARFS, NEOK-TIES, and MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS generally,

RETAIL DRY GOODS. 625. NEW SPRING GOODS. 625. C. SOMERS & SON, CLOTH HOUSE,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COATINGS, SILK MIXED AND PLAIN.

Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, and all goods adapted to MEN AND BOYS' WEAR. PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS! IVENS & CO.'S

1. VILLE OF CO.S.,
No. 23 SOUTH NISTH STREET.
THE LARGEST STOCK,
THE BEST ASSORTMENT,
THE CHOICEST COLORS,
THE FINEST QUALITIES,
THE MOST SUPERB TRIMMINGS,
THE NEWEST STILES,
THE BEST WORK, DECIDEDLY THE LOWEST IN THE CITY, IVENS & CO.'S,

CLOAKS.—If you want the best value for your money, go to the City Cloak Store, 142 North BIGHTH Street, above Cherry. mb26-3m

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT ALL THE NEWEST STYLES IMPORTED THIS SEASON,
With every new material, made up and trimmed in the very best manner, at prices that defy all competition,

N. E. COBNER EIGHTH AND WALNUT STO. N. E. COLDAK STORE!

The most elegant assortment in the city.

No. 29 South NINTH Street,

mh28-3m

First door above Chestnut.

1024 OHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES Would call
SPECIAL ATTENTION
To his assortment of White Goods and Linens. Sustapped to the requirements of the present season of PLAIN, PLAID, AND STRIPED JACONETS, CAMBRIUS, MULL. NAINSOKS, SWISSES, FRENCH MUSLINS, PILLOW, SHEFING, AND SHIBTING LINENS, &C.
All varieties and novelties in the above at

All varieties and novelties in the above at VERY LOW RATES. Also,
A Choice Assortment LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKER.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. AS. R. CAMPBELL & Co., OLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS, 727 CHESTNUT STREET, Have opened this day,

Have oponed this day,
Bonnet's Black Taffetas.
Triple Chain Satin Plaid Colored Taffetas.
Detached Figured Camel's Hair Thibet, high lustre.
Satin Plaid and Printed Marquilise.
Lupin's best black Isaveges and Bombazines.
Rich Plaid Mozambiques.
Lupin's best black, white, and high colored Challi.
Openadics and Jaconeta, grissails grounds. Organdies and Jaconets, grissaile grounds. Cachemire Stripe Printed Percales, very rich. mard Satine, &c., &c.

NEAT LAWNS, OF FINE QUA-Select Colors Plain Silks.
Fine Plain Good Silks.
Shawls of Plain Styles.
Dress Goods, neat designs.
EYBE & LANDELL. FOURTH and ARCH Streets. myI4-tf

ORGANDIES FROM AUCTION,
OHEAP.
French Organdies, 13% cents.
Fronch Organdies, 25 cents.
French Organdies, 31% cents.
FOURTH and AROH Streets.

PLAIN MOZAMBIQUES AT 13 CENTS. Plaid Mozambiques at 18 cents, worth 20 cents. Plaid Mozambiques at 13 cents, worth 20 cents.
Plaid Mozambiques at 25 conts.
Plaid Mozambiques at 35 cents.
Plaid Mozambiques at 31 cents.
Plaid Mozambiques at 37 y cents.
Embroidered Mozambiques at 60 cents.
800 yards Gray Pimalayas at 18 cts., worth 13 cts.
Gray Sulianas, Gray Poplins, and Travelling
Dress Goods of every variety.
3,000 YARDS BLACK AND WOOL PLAIDS,
All-wool filling. at 20 cents.

3,000 YARDS BLACK AND WOOL PLAIDS,
All-wool filling, at 20 cents.

Brown and Black Ground Lawns.
Fine French Organdles.
BEST 12% CENT. LAWNS IN THE CITY.
1 Lot Haudsome Silk Robes, 22 yards patterns,
At \$17, worth \$30.

FANCY SILKS, VERY CHEAP.
Just received, 2 small lots of Barege Robes,
At \$2.50 and \$3, worth \$8 and \$12.
H. STEEL & SON,

my 20-tf No. 713 North TENTH St , ab. COATES.

SUMMER SHAWLS.—OPENING TO-DAY.

8-4 Striped Barege Shawls.
Black Grensdine, Do Magenta borders.
Rock Spun Silk Long and Square do.
EYBE & LANDELL,
y20 Fourth and Arch streets. CHEPHERD'S PLAIDS, FREE FROM COTTON.

-5-4 Super Shepherd's Plaids. Shepherd's Plaids, all grades. DOULARD SILKS-FROM NEW

YORK AUCTION.
Foulards, now open, at 44 cents.
Mole Grenadine Veils.

TEW GOODS OPENING DAILY. Plaid Fonlards, black, brown, blue, and lilac.
Plain brown Fonlards, one yard wide.
Piques, white ground and bouquets of Chintz colors.
Wool De Lafnes, choice shades.
Plaid and small figured Wool De Laines, for children.
A large assortment of Ginghams, at 1214, 20, and 25 ents.
A fresh assortment of Cloaking Cloths.
Small figure dark brown Mohairs, choice
Shopherd's Plaids, from 18 % to 50 cents

N. B.—Good black Silks, 87 %, 81, and \$1.12%. Call and examine our \$1.12% black Silks. mh28 CILK MANTLES AND SACQUES. Black Taffets Mantles.
Black Silk Racques.
Elegant new styles.
Light Cloth Sacques.
SHEPHERD'S PLAIDS.

SHEPHERD'S PLAIDS.;

New lots, bargains, 12½, 18½, and 25 cts.

Plaid Mozambiques; very desirable.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

Silk Mixed Cassimeres and Coatings.

Light colors fancy Oassimeres.

6.4 Mixtures and Meltons. BOY'S JACKETS AND PANTS. (NEW DEPARTMENT, SECOND STORY.)
First-class Beedy-made Garments.
Style and Fit unexceptionable.
Prices very reasonable. Boys' suits made to order.
COOPER & CONARD,
B. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets

Correspondence of The Press.] ON THE RAPPAHANNOOK, OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, The Second Brigade was reviewed by Gon. McCall ye terday, accompanied by Prince de Joinville, of McClellan's staff; after which they were closely inspected by Gen. Ingersoll. The inspection of the arms and cloth-CLOAKS, PALATOTES AND MAN-BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS,

KEMBLE & VAN HORN.

May 10 Ind.

Man it to their savantage to visit the old established house of Mrs. HENBY, No. 38 North NINTH Street, below ABOH. The latest Paris Styles slways on hand at prices that astonish everybody. ing passed off well, except the caps, which are as diversified as the styles in market. There has been pagement in the clothing department of the Reserves.

the men, while lying at Alexandria, were obliged to wear inguider the orders of the brave Captain Craven. She be-the old cast-off clothing of other traops. At one time came a perfect terror to the robots. We were laid right there were not to be found ten men in the same regiments: uniformed slike. We were furnished with blouses and panis a few days before we advanced to Manassas Juno-There was an animated contest in the 7th Regiment, on

effection of Capt. Bolinger, of Lock Hayen. Yesterday, the men expressed their confidence and respect for their newly-elected lieutenant colonel by presenting him with There has been a new post office system established in McDowell's corps, which works admicably. We have a governl post office department through which all the mails pass and are distributed through minor departments until it reaches the company for which it is dostined. Everything works on a perfect system, and we eccive our mails much earlier than on the old plan, without the extra penuies we have been accustored to payso often happens, it would be advisable to nursue the fol-

MeDowell's Army Corps. McCali's Division —— Brigade. Washington, D. (Brigadier General Ord, of the Third Brigade, ha

belong to the same regiment, the commanding officer generally sends his kommu Catholic soldiers to some been promoted to a inajor general, and assigned to the command of a new division organized of McDowell's egiment of their bretbren, where they can worship God corps. Gen. Ord has few equals and no superiors in the right. Religious education for all the regiments is arnestly inculcated by the army regulations, and such at Brar caville on the 20th of last December. is the sentiment of the people. We owe much to our It is rumored in campand generally credited that Gen. Molde, of the Second Brigade, will be appointed mili ary soldiers of all denominations—they have fought, bled, and died for us—and if earthly means can "ahrive the governor of Fredericksburg. If he be successful, which dying, bless the dead," or smooth tim path of the living, s very probable, in securing this, his brigade will have a pleasant time patroling the streets of Fredericksbu All the principal newspapers of the country are repre-sented in the Army of the Potomac. Men of all ages, At this moment they are about spiking the last rall o the bridge across the Rappahanuock at Fredericksburg, and before soon the first train will pass over.

About a note from the bridge, on the railroad, the Go glean intelligence, and send home to their friends news

recoment is erecting a large military store. It will be a hame building about four hundred feet long, and one hundred and fifty feet deep.
There were about two liandred sick removed from this division to the Washington hespital resierday.

RAPPAHANNOCK. MATTERS AT NORFOLK AND FORT-RESS MONROE.

The Chesapeake Submarine Cable-Some Developments-From McClellan's Army-Important from the South-Beauregard said to be in Richmond-Great Suffering in the South -More Rebel Barbarity-Family of Rebels -Richmond Strongly Defended - Thunder Storm.

FORTRESS MONROR, May 22-4 P. M. The weather continues intensely warm, but to day we save been favored with a refreshing westerly breeze Our troops do not suffer so much from the heat as might be supposed, however, in consequence of the peculiarity of the climate of Virginia. There is always a cool breeze here, in the warmest weather, which springs no after nadown, and enables the soldier to obtain what he so much meds, refreshing slumber at night; and, while the covering of a heavy blanket is necessary to keep off the heavy dews, it is not uncomfortable during the cool

MATTERS AT NORFOLK Everything in the shape of food is becoming extremely scarce in Norfolk, except the products of the surrounding truck farms. Excellent strawberries are selling at seven cents per quart, and yast quantities are consumed, al-though sugar and cream are not to be obtained to make them more palatable. The contrabads are resping a harvest of small change by selling strawberries and green peas to the American troops. The city is remarkably quiet now, and the citizens are becoming reconciled to the federal military government they will, no doubt, continue to moderate in their Seceshi intruders out of the premises, and prevented all injury to the property. The officers and men of the 95th complain ferlings until they become quite respectful and gentle. when the port will be opened and business will rapidly

the Associated Press, Mr. Charles T. Babcock, is the only person who is permitted to sond news desputches over the line: His despatches ere first examined here by Mr. Sheldon, and liberties taken with them that would not be countenanced in any other country. They are they fact arbitrary emsorable exerted over the public press. in some piaces, unity man are considered it well, and no doubt raised well-paying crops. Use is the areast staple of this part of the Old Dominion clover comes next in amount, although it is raised for my, not seed; and tobacco and the cereals are next. The third old it is tried to the carrier of the constant of the carrier of the constant of the c

the bombardment of Fort Durling, hours in selvance of aware of its importance, and was also aware of the delays connected with the transmission of news, above briefly alinded to. As a consequence, the associated Press had Well, the Chesapeake cable was successfully laid from the echconer Colorado, Captain J. F. Sheppard, on Monday last, under the supervision of Mr. Superincivil engineer, and one of the most experienced telegraphers in this country. The paying out of the cable tion of laying the cable was most successful and interest-

FROM THE HEAD OF COLUMN. and rested last night in sight of the city of Richmond generals riept but little, determined to be fully prepared should the exemy offer battle to-day. It is rumored her that an engagement is now going on, but I am of the

of the rebel capital. EDMUND RUFFIN, SENIOR. This old reprobate and traitor-the man who "fired Marlobouc," his beautiful farm in Henrico county, ld in treason, baving from early boyhood advocated the tallishment of a Southern Agricultural Empire. His the green, there was a danto of brown from some Virginia corn-field. I could see ten or twelve miles across the country. The crocked Famunky wound in and out through the marshes on one side and Black creek lost itself in the distance gnificent estatés may as well be divided up among our a large plantation at Coggins' Point, on the James , has just been operating as a rebel spy upon the ments of the Union gunboats up the river upon scried. No pale streak of smoke ascended from tae core Rodgers as a sort of rendezvous for a comthomely cottage of a contented men. All, in the midst of the opening verdure of a beautiful spring, one of the finest days of May, was deserted. Not a man, woman,

BEAUREGARD IN RICHMOND. rejugees who came from Petersburg, and who Bregard" had resigned his Western army to its in slpi, and had strived in Richmond, had assumed ads to the troops, full of flaming eloquence, which fedels very considerably.

GREAT SUFFERING IN PETERSBURG rolPetersburg, having fallen back from the peninsuighe troops are subsisting on half rations, and are suff terribly. Many warehouses and stores, besides chu and public buildings, have been seized and urn nto hospitals, and- are filled with sick and woul, who die rapidly for the want of medical and refrecontains the bodies of 20,000 persons has been negroes, and the bodies of the rebel soldiers ar

that direction since Friday morning. These recorneis: sances were pushed out for some miles, and discovered of the rear guard. On Saturday two rebel scouts made their appearance on the northern bank of the creek, within balf a mile of Farnsworth's camp, but some well-The leaders have given orders to the army to constand destroy every tangible article that may be of ablue to the Union army, before leading any city directed shots from advanced posts soon made them disag Theders have been strictly carried out, and the citizen Richmond and Petersburg are suffering for food, as nas if a great famine was blighting the crops. and nearly every soldier has been brought up and is en-camped in the vicinity of White House. Gunboats have Caly, our Government should cease to be lenient and gent to such brutes in human form. From the gone up the Pamunky for eighteen miles, and found it accoof refugees, it would seem that the robels have profill the men into their ranks, and are now about navigable and clear of any strong bodies of Secession troops. Advances in this direction, however, are of or by the United States Government. Nothing little importance, as the army is gradually being moved owards the left-the extreme right wing entirely cleared. but s of rebel blood will wash out the sins they have the rebels baying run off before McDowell, before Mocomd since the breaking out of the rebellion, and

an see and just God will yet cause our brave troops to slater to them a terrible punishment. Contrabands are hourly arriving here from the vicinity RICHMOND STRONGLY DEFENDED. Thele have earthworks commanding every an coming in on the railroad, who said they had left Hago ros Richmond, it is said, but General McClelian as means with him to reduce them, if the enemy travelling only at night, and lurking in the woods by day. Their master had run away, and they followed his ex-ample, only varying it by making the tramp in a differsels mes river are ready to assist as soon as Mc Clellys "Go ahead!" ent direction. Upon giving them some silver, they appeared almost wild with joy, each one expressing his gratitude in the negro's usual style, " De Lor', massa, I

Apail this letter we are being visited with a reunder storm, which is most welcome now to phic Letter from New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, May 2, 1862. DEATHER: God be praised, we are safe and well!

fr a battle, in which I tried to do my best duty to my try, all the time remembering your parting whiles longht with termible desperation on both sidules shot, bombs, and missiles flying around us. is resulted in a glorious victory to our arms. I ne give you the details, as they have gone to you from other quarters. I could not, indeed, write, as lent ashore, into the city, to assist in protecting the property now under the banner of the stars ands. Previous to the arrival of General Butler, our es took turns in guarding that flag for which thouses proved themselves ready to shed the last lrowed. When we got in, the city was controlled by t-thirsty mob, but now they are as peaceful as lameneral Butler is the right man in the right place is a brave soldier, a first-rate politician, (who bas epented of his course in the Presidential campadighened of his course in the restricted com-padigh a good lawyer, so that he can read the feel-bigs prople, checkmate the traitors, and make laws ntain the public peace.

So our bravest marines were lost. Heavens, how they ! Our ship, the Brooklyn, was splendidly

managed by Executive Officer Lowry, of Philadelphia. act. under the guns of the forts, and there we had it hot and thick, I can tell you. Such a some I never witnessed.
The rebel ram, Manassas, struck us twice before she was sunk. We are considerably damaged, and it is said that we will be ordered home for repairs. Over twenty shot the 5th inst., for the lieutement colonelcy made vacant. Holes are in her. After this terrible battle I went quietly by the resignation of Lieut, Col. Totton, who resigned on to my room, climbing over the ward room to my own, ecount of ill health. The candidates were Captains | the only one but two not knocked into fragments; and LETTER FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S Benderson, Bolinger, and Jamison; it resulted in the there, on my knees, I thanked God for our victory, (loc to Him alone do we ascribe it,) and for the lives that wer

> . The rebel loss has been fearful—some accounts say if is quite up to eighteen hundred killed and wounded Our loss is but fifty killed and sixty three wounded. am much sunbuint, but well and hearty. If Yellow Jack don't make his appearance, we shall get on. The city is very beautiful at this season of the year, but the poor suffer much for provisions. When these humble people saw the old flag, they could not restrain themselves, but shed tears and shouted like wild men and women. At this time the rebel infantry and cavatry fired upon them a dreadful volley. The cowardly and contemptible ruffishs! All my sympathies for the South left me then. though I hope these wretches do not represent the The commander of the French ship-of-war bowed very low when he came over the gangway of the Hartford, the flag ship, to glorious Commodore Farragut, and said : You have won a great naval victory, sir one; of the

> greatest ever known. I did not think ships could do so much. I congratuate you." The English commander had not at last eccenate, cont in his card. The steamer Rhote Island arrived on the lat with everelcome letters and papers from home. To Commodore Farragut is due the credit of our great victory. His mind, his courage, his genius, and his ex-

> I see Dr. J. M. Folize, the fleet surgeon, frequently. Orders just received to go up the river; the Brookly be in command. Fortune will favor us. If you do do not hear from me, be sure I will try to do my duty to must learn to look the war and its results boldly in the face. When the work is done, then for home and friends I captured a Secesh flag and presented it to Commauder Crayen, who will fly it under the stars and stripes us w go up the river. Good bye! MAGNOLIA.

NEW ORLEANS NEWS. AN INTERVIEW BETWEEN GEN. BUTLER AND HON, PIERRE SOULE.

A New Orleans correspondent gives the following ac-Pietre Boule, and Mayor Monroe, in the St. Charles Hetel. The correspondent says:

Bis Bonor, the Mayor, failed to appear at the appointed hour, and Colonel French went to the city Hall with instructions to request his presence at the st. Charles, and if he declined to come to bring him. The Chief insightante of the rebel city said that if denoral Buller wanted to see him as the Mayor of New Orieans be could not go; but if he wanted nim as John F. Munroe he woold visit him. Colonel French and not know John F. Monroe, but old him that General Burler desired the presence of the stayor of New Orieans at the St. Charles Hotel. After consulting with the members of the Gluy Council. Ouring which there was some speech making, the Mayor reletated his refus it o meet General Butler in his official capacity. Colonel French intensed to the commandors magnate that he must have his presence, peaceably if he could, forcibly in he must. Seeing no other alternative, and not having a partiality for a street parade in which himself would appear as the central personage, the Mayor yielded, and the two walks down together.

After being introduced to Gen. Bufler, the latter read a proclamation which he was about to kane. He told the stayor that he desired to inverter as little with the mulicipal government of New Orieans as possible, keeping in two these declaration of martini law. At the proclamation until evening, and the Mayor left, agreeing to meet thim signic at 8 o'clock.

The Hon. Pierre Soule appears in Behalf Hotel. The correspondent says :

The Hon. Pierre Soule appears in Behalf At the hour assigned for the second conference, the Major appeard, accompanied by the members of the City Council and the Hon. Pierre Soule. The conference was held in the magnificent drawing-room of the St. Charles, which, during the interview, presented a scene for a painter. On one sign sat Soule, surrounded by the members of the staff of General Buder, who, seated beside the Major, the two formed the central figures in the picture. It was the intention of General Buder at first 10-suppress all Confederate and other bogus curroucy; but the representations of the Moyor at their first interview that the puor people in the city depended solery upon the mail notes circulated as money in this community to obtain the necessites of life, and also that there was not staff days provisions in the city, induced At the hour sesigned for the second conferen

itest interview that the poor people in the city depended sole; upon the small mores circulated as money in this community to obtain the next sites of life, and also that there was not sixty days' provisions in the city, induced Gereral Buther to so far modify his ori-inal proclamation as to solve some content content of the city, induced Gereral Buther to so far modify his ori-inal proclamation as it was finally issued, was then read by foreignation, as it was finally issued, was then read by Mr. Soule rose and addressed General Buther. He said that in-helalf of the cury recommendation of the proclamation. Their city had been captured, and they were perhaps suidined, but the same spirit which had opposed the conquerors still existed; and any attempt to enforce the risors of martial law, as offerth in the proclamation, would be met with resistance by the mob, for whose acts they would not be responsible words which implied a threat on his part to resistant he acministration of General Butler. Mr. Soule proceeded with a leudation of the spirit of chivary, a spirit which would not be submit to the exercise of martial law in their nidst. I attempte, the city government would abandon all their functions. He altuded to the bitter experience of the people, and the suffering which the blockade had occasioned among the masses.

General Butler, in reply to Mr. Soule, said he regreted execevingly that in the course of his remarks he had thrown out what he considered a threat; that it was one of the guest mistakes of grutemen of his standing to accuping the statement of their opinions with threats, and that they had in this manter done more to occasion the proceeded to say that he had modified his proclamation at the suggestion of the Mayor as an act of humanity, finding here a painful tate of things, which had been brought upon the poorer classes by the leaders of the Secession mivement. He was desirous and willing to do anything which humanity dictated to alleviate the distress among the masses.

General Butler: The req In the meantime a meeting of the City Council was held, at which a series of resolutions were adopted to the reflect that the muneipat authorities would continue their normal functions, with the understanding that they shall not be interloced with in all matters of police noises, dis not be interfored with in all matters of police notes disturbances should occur calculated to endanger the relations created by the military occupation of the city; roquiring the circulation created by the city authorities to
remain undisturbed; requiring power to organize citaten
patrols in lieu of an additional number of policemen, and
expecting that immediate provision will be made to procure stricles of sub-istence for the masses.

This happy determination of the city authorities to
co-operate with General Buller in preserving the tranquility of the city met his prompt endorsement, and he
immediately authorized a patrol of citizens, not to excect two hundred and fifty, to be armed with sabres or
revolvers, or both, to be added to the police.

Commodore farragut and the Munici-pal Authorities. Farragut and Mayor Monroe we have not before pub.

lished in full:

U. S. Flagship Hartford,
At Anchor off the City of New Orleans,
April 28, 1862.

To His Honor the Mayor and City Council of the City To His Honor the Mayor and City Council of the City of New Orleans:

Your communication of the 28th inst, has been received, together with that of the City Council.

I deeply regret to see, both by their contents and the continued display of the flag of Louisiana on the continued to have the continued to have the continued to have the continued and the continues, as determination, on the part of the city authorities, not to haul it down. Moreover, when my officers and men were sent on shore to communicate with the authorities, and to hoist the United States flag on the custom house, with the strictest order not to use their arms unless assailed, they were insulted in the grossest manner, and the flag which had been hoisted by my orders on the Mint was pulled down and dragged through the streets.

All a f, which goes to show that the fire of this fleet may be drawn upon the city at any moment, and in such an event the levce would, in all probability, be cut by the shells, and an amount of distress ensue to the innocat, population, which I have heretofere dedeavored to assure you that I desired by all means to avoid.

The election, therefore, is with you. But it becomes my duty to notify yeu to remove the women and children from the city within for ty-eight hours, if I rightly understood your determination.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,

Flag-Officer Western Gulf Blockeding Squadron.

City Hall. April 28, 1862.

To Flag-officer. D. G. Farragut, United States Feasship Hartford:

Your communication of this morning is the first in-

Cirry Hall. April 28, 1862.

To Flag-afficer D. G. Farragut, United States Flag-thip Hartford:

Your communication of this morning is the first intimation. I ever had that it was by your strict orders that the United states Hag was attempted to be heisted upon certain of our public editors, by officers sent on abore to communicate with the authorities. The officers whe approached me in your name disclosed no such orders and intimated no such design on your part, nor would I have for a moment entertained the remotest suspicion that they could have been invested with power to enter on such an errand white the negotiations for a surrender between you and the city authorities were still pending. The interference of any force under your commant, as long as those negotiations were not brought to a clees, could not be viewed by us otherwise than as a flagrant violation of those courtesies; if not of the absolute, rights, which prevail between belling rents under such circumstances. My views and soutiments with reference to such conduct remain unchanged. You now renew the demand made in your former communication, and you unsist on their being complied with unconditionally, under a threat of bombardment within forty-eight hours; and you notify me to remove the woforty-eight hours; and you notify me to remove the wo-men and children from the city, that they may be pro-tected from your shells. Sir, you cannot but know that there is no possible exit from this city for a population which still exceeds in sit, you cannot but stow that there is no possible exit from this city for a population which still exceeds in number one hundred and forty thousand, and you must therefore be aware of the utter inanity of such a notification. Our women and children cannot escape from your shells, if it be your pleasure to murder them on a question of mere etiquetter. But if they could, there are but few among them who would consent to desert their families and their homes, and the graves of their relatives, in so awful a moment. They would bravely stand the sight of your shells tearing up the graves of those who are so dear to them, and would deem that they died not ingloriously by the side of the tombs erected by their picty to the memory of departed relatives.

You are not satisfied with the possession of an undefended city, opposing no resistance to your guns, because of its bearing its hard fate with something of manliness and dignity, and you wish to humble and disgrace us by the porformance of an act against which our natures rebel. This satisfaction you cannot expect to obtain at our hat de.

rebel. This sansance.

Our hat ds.

We will stand your bombardment, unarmed and undefended as we are. The civilized world will consign to indelible infamy the heart that will conceive the deed and the hand that will dare to consummats it.

Respectfully, JOHN T MONROE,

Mayor of the city of New Orleans. Mayor of the city of New Orleans,
U.S. FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD, AT ANCHOR \
OFF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, April 29, 1882. \
To His Honor the Mayor of the City of New Orleans. Six: The Forts St. Philip and Jackson having surrendered, and all the military defences of the city being

TWO CENTS. either captured or abandoned, you are required, as the sole representative of any supposed authority in the city, do half down and suppress every engine and symbol of Government, whether State or Confederate, except that of the United States. I am now about to raise the flag of the United States upon the custom house, and you will see that it is respected with all the civil power of the city. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedi-out servent, D. G. FARRAGUT, See Flag-officer Western Gulf Blockading Squadron.

In its comments upon the first of these letters, the

In its comments upon the first of these letters, the Picayine, of Afril 29, says:

'In the interview between the Mayor and the Federal naval officer, who came with this communication, the senior officer took occasion to urge a complaint on the part of Flay-officer Farragut, that the officer commanding the Confederate guadoust McRas had violated the flag of truce, and his pledge to return as he came, by intentionally sinking the McRas. The Federal officer was briefly informed of the actual facts of the case, and given to understand that the complaints he urged had no foundation. Other complaints were arvanced, and were promptly met by the Mayor. There was an evident desire, on the Federal officer's part, to find some protext for hard measures, but we are confident he failed in that respect. The thinly-veiled threat of the flag-officer to out the levoe with shells was repeated by his mescenger, as if he had an idea that the uterrance of they his auguerice officer was not sufficient to make as afraid. He remarked that the flag-officer was very averse to resorting to hisrah means, "but," said he, "bour Romor must be aware that if we hombard the city, the leves will probably be toom by our shells, and in that case an enormous loss of human life will be occasioned." There was no need of this repetition. The strectiv of the threat was not likely to escape observation, but its iteration did not add to the terrorism its author designed to create; on the contrary, the evident desire to fix attention on it even we skened the effect it might have had on the few timid persons to be found among us."

The Evacuation of Pensacola by the Rebels.

Destruction of Fort McRae, the U. S. Marine Hospital, and Navy Yard. All the Fortifications in the Possession of the Union Troops.

[Correspondence of the Boston Journal.] How the Evacuation first Became Kaown. About half past II o'cleck on the night of the 9 h, the

About half past 11 o'cleck on the hight of the 9 h, the parrisen of Piekens and the trouse encamped on the island were started by the report of two hundred mushets which the rebel picket guardron the apposites share fitted in rapid succession. These were followed by two vollies of muskets, when signal lights were sent up from McRe to Peneacola, and the work of destruction command. The rebels set fire to the combustible material in the water battery below McRae, and humediasicy after flemes buret out irom that fort, the light home, the mathe hospital and the hary yard; the villages of Warrington and Woolsey, all the buildings between McRe and the yard, and from an extensive oil factory in the omiskints of Peneacola. The vanuals had made every preparation for the execution of their infamous design, intending to make a clean aweep or everything that had the samp U. S. upon it, as well as the town of Peneacola liss is and all the Contederate steamers which they could not remove beyond our reach.

When the santines discharged their pieces, the officers at fama Rosa thought the Confederates as I gained a victory, and took the method to manifest their jov. But when the flames leaged up at all the well known points, within a rashue of ter miles, their doubts were quickly dispelled, and the tunt flashed upon their minds as the gams—left loaded and spiked in the forts and batteries, teated by the flames—went of one after another, keeping up a brisk cannonancialong the entire line of defence. By the light of the conflagration the rebels were seen running along the beach, carrying torches, with which they were firing everything that fell infihor way—barracks, officers' quarters, wharver, the buildings in the Laoy, and the flame of the ship. Futton, on the laceks. havy paro, and the frame of the ship Fulton, on the Fort Pickens Opens Fire.

The facts being reported to Gea. Arnold, the commundar of Fort Pickens, he immediately ordered the best of the "long roll," and opened a tremendous canonarie from the barbette gues and the water battaries above the from the barbette guos and the water battaries above the fort, for the purpose of compelling the rebest to abandon their work of destruction, and hasten the evacuation of the place. The firing was kept up five hours with the destred effect. The enemy were driven from the forifications, and in their haste to escape, abandoned and left standing their camp, near the house of Gen. Chas., between the Lighthouse and Barrancas. Their tents and a large amount of equipments were secured. By this prompt and decisive action of Gen. Arnold the designs of the raitors were in a measure frestrated, and the result of the conflagration was not so disastrous as from its magnitude was at first apprehended.

Soon as the rebels had been dispersed, Gen. Arnold sent an officer to the blockading schooner Maria J. Wood, then I sing off-fort Pickens, requesting the commander, to come into the bay, which he did, being the first vessel that has passed under the guns of McRoa and Barraneas for twelve months. The schooner proceeded up to the city of Per sacols; taking Capt. R. H. Jackson, sid-de-camp to Gen. Arneld, and A. A. General, who was charged with a demand for the unconditional surrender of the place. He handed, and was met by about one hundred and fifty people, and who, with one single exception, manifested unbounded joy at the arrivat of a representative of the United States authority. He found the wharves in fismes, and directed the people to the inguish them. They promptly resouring white people,—the negroes emulating the came at last, dey have committee the second of the committee of the committ

The Demand for the Surreader or the The Demand for the Surreguer of the Price.

Price.

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Band for an inconcrease — axor, he made the dederivers. To which demand the mayor SBIT in the following of the price of the extent of his authority, and added, I his doning held sway there, and usurped the power which rightfully beyonged to the municipal authorities, that he dd not know really how much authority he had left." On returning to his vessel, Captain Jackson was toold that the Concecrates had attempted to excite the fears of the people by tolding them "as soon as the Yankees came they would be let loose upon them to outrage their women, pillage their houses, and destroy their property." The people, however, were not at all apprehensive after having seen the invaders, who received assurances from a latics that their presence was scceptable to the masses. Captain Jackson was informed that three or four companies of cavalry were picketed some three or four companies of cavalry were picketed some three or four miles from Pensacola, on the road to Mobile, and subsequently learned that there were 1,900 drageone. The recels burned two steamers, the Braiford and Reiffle lying at Pensacola, but succeeded in escaping up the bay, with the old Time, a light draught steamer, which made such a flight from the navy yard, let January, when Pickers wished a party of drunken excursionists a happy "New Year."

to the Mayor of Pensacola. The wharves at Pensacola are but slightly damaged, Long wharf being the principal sufferer. By the surrender of the twon, General Arnold secured between six and seven thousand feet of lumber. An extensive oil factory in the outskirts of Pensacola, containing \$15,000 worth of oil, was entirely destroyed to prevent is failing into the hands of the Unionists. While the conflagration was at its height, the starmy thurster Lagrange. tion was at its height, the steamer Hurriot Lage, with Commander Porter of the morter flouilla on board, was running down the coast from Mobile. The unusual and running down the cosstrom Mobile. The unusual and starting appearance of the sky indicated that something of a serious nature was transpiring, and Captain Wainwright steamed into Pensacoh Haulor. Captain Porter heing desirous of co-operating with General Arnold in re-establishing the dignity and enforcing the laws of the United States over, this important position, despatched the following letter to his Honor the Major of Pensacols:

UNITED STATES STEAMER HARRIET LANE. PENSACOLA, May 10, 1862.
Sin: I wish to confer with the authoriti- sof this pla Sin: I wish to confer with the authoriti sof this place, whoever they may be, civil or military, in regard to preserving good order in case there should be any disposition to commit excesses on unoffending and level citizens, and I wish to obtain information relating to late events and the destruction of public property. I take this opportive ity to say that any abusive or disrespectful conduct, from mobe or other parties in this towo, towards the persons belonging to the naval vessels of the United States, will be treated as an infinical act, and will be resented as if it was assault and battery. No one need fear any interference with their rights or property as long as they conform to good order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Commanding Mortar Flotilla.

To the Mayer of Pensacola.

The Mayer replied that he had received the communi-

Commanding Mortar Flotilla.

To the Mayor replied that he had received the communication, and would be pleased to confer with Commander Potter, on board the Harriet Laue, at his earliest convenience. He did so in the course of the moraing. The interview failed to be productive of any considerable profit or encouragement to the naval commander.

Thansporting Troops from Pickens.

The arrival of the Harriet Lane was most opporture. Her services were immediately offered to Gen. Arnold to transport troops to the main land, and she was thus employed all day yesterday and this forenoon. About 1200 troops, together with a large amount of light artidery, siege guns, ammunition, camp equipage, horses, and supplies, have been conveyed across the channel, and are now actively employed in establishing themselves upon the "sacred soil." They have thrown up defences, planted cannon, and taken every measure to prevent a surprise in case the enemy should strempt to repossess the forts, of which, however, there is not the slightest fear. The Centederates have abandoned Florids, and I doubt if five hundred rebel soldiers can be found in the State to-day. Hoisting the Stars and Stripes Over Fort Mcitae—Appearance of the Place.

Last evening Lieut. L. L. James, 2d Artillery, of Gen. Arnold's staff, with a boat's crew, crossed the channel to Fort McRec. Lieut. James raised the stars and stripes on the itaff where the Confederate rag has so long hung. A salute was fired in honor of the old ensign, and three cheers given for the Union and three for the flag. The fort presented as ad spectacle of charted and smoking timbers, blackened walls, and demolished masoury. The timber flooring in all the casemates, which had sustained the upper tier of guns, was entirely consumed, as were the gates of the main salle porte, and the timbers of the blindages. Only three pieces of ordnance remained in the fort—two 32-pounders, from one of which a shot had been discharged during the configgration, and the casemate howitzer, both spiked and dismounted. In the land battery adjoining the fort were found two pieces of peculiarly-constructed robel artillery, of the usual inoffensive character, but which occupied the places of two heavy rifled cannon, which had been removed. The 'Quakers' were the merest shams—not logs, but constructed rive wooden wheels for muzgle and breech, wooden elats forming the body of the piece. Mckae-Appearance of the Place.

The lish house was set on fire, but, only slightly in-jured. Fort Barraneas sustained little injury from the yandals, owing to the incessant shower of grape poured into that work from Fort Pickens. It was damaged more by the bombardment of December and January than by the revels, but still, is in excellent condition. The relery, in the old Spanish battery, and the redoubt in the rest of Nort Barrancas, are uninjured. Burrancas Barracks, an immense pile on the right of the fort, escaped, the torch of the incendiaries. But the magnificent naval hospital, said to be the finest structure of the kind in the United States, lies a mass of smouldering ruins. It was behind this hospital that Bragg had a heavy mortan battery during the first bombardment, and, shielded from the fire of Pickens by the humane folds of the yellow fig which floated over the hospital, he, kept up an incessant fine upon the Federal garrison. So general was the ruin of the towns of Woolsey and Warrentown from the two hombardments, that there seemed but little remaining to feed the conflagration.

No minute examination has been made of these villages, but it is reported that neither of them has, suffered severely by the evacuation. The Navy Yard—The Guns Removed.

The navy yard presents a scene of ruin and desolation. Smoke and flames still rise from the burning timbers of the extensive store houses, workshops, and the wharves, all of which are destroyed. The skeleton freme of the old Fulton has vanished into thin air, and the stocks where she stood so long are now an ash heap. The splendid granite dock appears to be unharmed, and its wooden duplicate lies a wreck under Deer Island. The shears are standing in the yard; the foundry building and the blacksmith shop are safe, and the tall chimney still erect. The rebels made every preparation to burn the custom house, but were probably driven away by the fire from Fort Pickens, as it is uniquired. All the Government buildings outside the years of the standard of the s The Navy Yard-The Guns Removed.

the fire broke out twenty guns were seen in position from

THE WAR PRESS. THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

..... B.00 Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus; 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 100

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send as Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six ines constituto a suuare.

The rebels left the keys of the magazines of McRas and Barrancas, and of the gates of the latter fort, handing-nguinst the walls causide, as if to invice their successors to walk in and rake passession. But our troops were not to be exugat with that chaff. The disposition of the keys had too much the appearance of a sanisher design, and with a warms which makes the true collier, when yenturing into the enemy's country, they avoided the trap which may have been laid to how them up, and instead of entering the fert by the main passes, they scaled the walls. The magazines of both for the will be zavavated in order to accertain if the rebils left any infernal mechanism by which to destroy the Federals. Number of Batteries and Guns Mounted

Number of Batteries and Cans Mounted.

Bragg took away with him, in March, a large rifled cannon and listicch eclambiad, which considered the light house battery. The arcements of the different butteries and forts at Pensacola at the time of the bombardment, as near as it can be ascertained, was as follows. There were forly two gens on the island on which Fort McCae is situated, is cluding the armament of that work and the water batteries. There was a battery of two 10-inch morters and another of two 10-inch commission, in an above the residence of Oo! Gas.c. which stomounted between them three 42's and two 8-inch gens. The light-house battery, rendered famous by the destructive first it poured into Pickens curing the Jainuary bombardment, remains intest. The gaus have been removed. In the rear of the light house was a mortar, supprised to be a 10-inch sea-cost.

There were four batteries between the lighthouse and Parrancas, which mounted seven 42's and five 8-inch columbiads. Between Fort Rarrances and the marcacks were four 22's in two hatbries, which are still there, beddes four 10 inch columbiads, which had been referred, were four 8-inch columbiads, which dit not open fite. Next in order was When't battery, consisting of two 10-inch columbiads, and three \$2's; Churcho's battery, with one 10-inch and two smaller guns. There was a 10-inch columbiad mounted on a point in the cavy yard and batteries of unknown rumber and strength lined the short from the yard to Pensacola. At the mouth of Eu Rayou there were two 10-inch and several smaller guns mounted. Nearly, all the heavy guns used here were transported from Norfolk after the seizure of that place by the rebels.

Iron-clad Vessels for the Pacific.

The following correspondence appears in the California SAGRAMENTO, March 25, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I am directed, by a concurrent resolution of the Legislature, to transmit to you the following: Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is her, by, requested immensilately to telegraph to the Secretary of State of the United States, to assertian whether, in the opinion of the Federal Administration, our foreign reations are, as present, such as to make it necessar, or expedient that California should take active measures toward publing the barbor of San Francis: o in a, state of ward publing the barbor of San Francis: ward putting the barbor of San Francis: o in a LELAND STANFORD. WASHINGTON, April 2, 1862.

The present espect of our fareign relations is racific out the President remains of the opinion, hereto ore so often expressed, that whilst this civil war actively con-tinues there may be foreign aggressions. So important part or period of the United States ought to be left exposed. One or two iron-claik steamers

t San Francisco would assure its sefet) at sm-li axosus W.M. H. SEWARD. Weekly Review of the Markets. PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1882. Business has been moderately active this week, notvithetanding the want of exciting news from the seat of war, and the markets are generally without any particu-Corp, lewer prices have been accepted. Oats are also dull. Bark is in steady demand at previous rates. Candian are unchanged. In Coal there is more activity, and the miners generally have put up their prices. Coffee, Sugar, and Mclasses command full rates. Cotton moves off more freely, and prices are firmer. Fish are in batt demand. Fruit is steady. The Iron market is firm Lead, there is very little stock here to operate in. Lumber meets a good inquiry for the season. Naval Stores are scarce, and prices well-maintained. In Oils there is no change. Plaster is dull. Provisions are in fair demand. Rice-There is very little stock here to operate in. Salt has advanced. Seeds are dull. Tallow and Teas command full rates. Tobacco commands full rates. Wool attracts very little attention, buyers holding off for the new clip. In Dry Goods there is a moderate business doing, and no marked changes to note in price or demand. The Hou market continues dull and unsettled, the de-mand being limited both for shipmentana nome use, but prices are irregular; the sales reported for cxp wt are only about 5,000 bbls, mostry good Western and Penna extra family at \$5.50 mb 87 kg, faucy do at \$5 87 kg 62.25, prices Me Preguar; Ine sales reported for expirt are only about 5,000 bbls, mostry good Western and Penna extra family at \$5.50 mt good superfine at \$5. Sales to the rateilers and bakers at \$5.65.12½ % bbl for superfine, \$5.25 m5.50 for extras. \$5.75 m6.75 for extra family and fancy oranda, seconding to quility. About 200 bbls Rye Flour sold at \$5.80. Corn Meal, there is more doing and prices are unchanged; we quote Penna at \$2.62½, and 1,500 bbls. Braddywire at prices kept private.

WHEAT —There is rather more offering, and prices are unsettled and lower, with sales of 40,000 bus red at \$1.32m1.25 for Penna, and white at \$1.30m1.40. Bye is steady 65 m70c for Penna. Corn is in fair request at \$51.32m1.25 for Penna, ind white at \$1.30m1.40. Bye is steady 65 m70c for Penna. Corn is in fair request at \$62 m160mt, and 52 kc in store; 45,000 bus fair to-orining quelity affoat, sold at \$52 m2.2 manuaged at 45 m18c.

OMES FOR Delaware. 1,000 bus Barley Malt sold at \$50.00 bus Brief penna at 37c per bus more pennal and pennal at 37c per bus and the second pennal at 37c per bus and the second pennal at 37c per bus and second pennal at 37c pennal at nothing doing in Seatch Pig. Bar and Boiler Iron are steady and quite active at quotations. Lead is quit; a sole of 2,500 pigs Galena was made on private terms Copper is dull, and no sales of Sheathing have been re-ported. Yellow Metal is selling in lots at 22c, six

pertid. Yellow Metal is selling in lots at 22c, six months.

BARK.—The receipts and slocks of Quercitron are very light; sales of 1st No 1 at \$33.50 \$\psi\$ ton. Tanners' Berk the market is nearly bare of supplies, at \$15 \$\pi\$ 16 for Spanish Oak.

OANDLES are unchanged, there being very little demand for Sperm and Adamantine; sales of the latter at 15 \$\pi\$ 0 16 \$\pi\$ c, 4 months.

UOAL.—There has been pore doing both for the supply of the interlor and for the Government flottle South. Orders from the eastward are coming forward more freely and the tendency of prices is upward.

COFFEE.—There is a firmer feeling in the market with a modernet inguir; sales of 1.800 bags, in lots, including COFFEE.—There is a firmer feeling in the market with a moderate inquiry; sales of 1.80 base, in lots, including Rio at 18½ 621c, and Leguayra at 21621½c. cash. The stock has been increased by the arrival of a cargo of Blo.

COTTOF.—There is very little doing in the staple, and but little stock left to operate in; holders are firm in their views; cales of 200 bales low and midding-fair Uplands at 256316, including some stained at 28c, and Surata at 26c cash. nats at 26c cash.

DRUGS AND DYES —An invoice of crude Brims one DRUGS AND DYES —An invoice of crude Brims one was taken on terms not made public. Sales of Soda Ash, in lots, at 2% a2% c, and Sal Soda at 1% c. There is no Logwood in first nands.

FFATHERS are scarce; sales of prime Western at 40 #42 #2 h.

FISH.—There is very little doing in Mackerel; the wharf quotations are \$9.07 for No. 1 ard 2; sales in lots from store at \$9.25 #2 \$6 for No. 1 \$7.25 #7.50 for No. 2, \$6.25 for large, \$8 for medium and \$3.50 #4 for small No. 3s. Occifish sell at \$3.25 #3.50 toe 100 hs. Pickled Herring rell as wanted at \$2.44 #2 bbl.

FBUIT.—A cargo of 3,000 boxes Messias O anges and Lemons have been disposed of, from the wharf, at about \$8.83.75 #2 box. 15.600 bus African Peanuts sold last week on private terms. Domestic Fruit is quiet; sales of 1d Apples at 4c, and new at 6.67c, as in quality. Green Apples are worth \$4.46.50 #2 bbl, and Dried Peaches very dull.

FREIGHTS to Liverpool are firmer; we quote Flour at 22 6d; Grain, at \$6.99 d; and beavy goods at 26.27s. To London the rates are about the same. A burk of \$00 tons was taken to Belfast, at the close of last week, at 11d for Grain. West India freights are steady; two small vessels were taken at 40c for Sugar, and \$3.50 for Molasses; all foreign port charges paid. The Boston packets are getting 25c for Flour, 6c for Grain, and 50c for Coal Oil. Colliers are in demand, and scarce at quotations.

GINSENG is in demand, with sales of about 1,000 lbs or domestic.

HIDES are dull, and the stock has been increased by the arrival of a cargo from Porto Cabello, which are going to New York.

HOPS are held with firmness; sales of first sort Eastern and Western at 16218c 49 th.

LUMBER—There is more doing, but prices have undergone no change. LUMBER—There is more doing, but prices have undergone no change.

MOLASSES—There is a fair inquiry, and prices are firm; sales of 600 hhds clayed Cuba at 23a25c, Mucovado at 27a31c, and Porto Bico at 35a38c, on time

NAVAL STORRS—The market is byte of Rosin, Tar; and Pitch; sales of No. 2 Rosin at \$3.25a8.50, and fine at \$12b12.50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bill bill.

Tar; and Pitch; sales of No. 2 Rosin at \$3.25a8.50, and fine at \$12b12.50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bill.

Tar; and Pitch; sales of No. 2 Rosin at \$3.25a8.50, and fine at \$12b12.50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bill.

Tar; and Pitch; sales of no. 2 Rosin at \$3.15a81.50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bill.

Spirits: Turpentine are making at \$1.55a1.55 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ gallon, cash.

OILS—Fish Oils are rather dull, but for both Sperm and Whale prices are firm. Small sales of Linseed are making at \$0a82c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ gallon, which is better. Lard Oil is quiet at 65a70c for best No. 1. The receipts of Petroleum continue large, but it is dull. Bofined is quoted at 18c25c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ gallon, as in quality.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week onding May 18, 1862:

Bibls, sp. Bibls, wh. Libs. bone.

New Bedford,

Bark Filish Dunbar... 760

361,800 PLASTER is arriving, and selling freely at \$2.50 \$ Fairy held at 0% 2016. East India is selling at 5.65% c

SALT.—The opening of the Southern ports, and a supposed increase of duty, has caused a better feeling, and prices have advanced 12% c \$\Psi\$ sack. Bales of Liverpool ground at \$1.15. Fine is generally held at \$2 and upwards. A prize cargo of Turk's Island sold at 22% c cash, in'rold.

SUGAR.—There is a firm feeling in the market. Sales of 900 blde, including Cuba at 6% 27% c, and Porto Ricc at \$\psi\$ eask; on time.

SEEDS.—There is very little doing; a few small lots of Clover are reported at \$4.60 \$\Psi\$ bushel, Timothy at \$1.75, and Flaxeed at \$2.

SPIRITS.—Frandy, and \$\Psi\$ are firm but quiet at quotations. New England Hum is steady at 38 237. Whisky is rather firmer, and large sales of Ohio at 24% 205c, Pennsylvania bbla at 24c, hhds at 23c, and drudge at 22c \$\psi\$ gellon. F gsllon.
TALLOW is scarce, and city is worth 909%c, and country at 8 % c 學 lb.
TEAS.—Prices for both Blacks and Greens are firm, TEAS.—Prices for both Blacks and Greens are firm, with a good inquiry from the trade.

TOBACOO.—There is very little manufactured here, and prices are firm. Leaf continues dull, and there is very little doing.

WOOL.—The sesson for active operations has not commenced. A few lits of the new clip have been received from New Jersey, and sold at 25c for unwashed, and 35c 45c 47 b for washed. Buyers are holding off for lower fugures.

BEBPLLION IN MADAGASCAR.—A serious re-bellion has broken out in Madegascar, headed by a consin of the present king, and an aspirant for the crown. An attempt to assassinate the king had failed, and they were proceeding to actual hostilities at last execute.

FRENCH TREATY WITH JAPAN, It is reported in Paris that the Japanese Embassy have concluded a treaty with the Emperor, in virtue of which he undertakes to send to Japan eighty millions of francs worth of machinery and metallic goods, and is to receive in return wool, cotton and textiles to a like value.