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

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MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS, SORTMENT OF GOODS, from the cheapest Brown Stock to the Finest Decorations.

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CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS, EARLE'S GALLERIES. 816 CHESTNUT STREET,

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STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANOY GOODS
EMPOBIUM,
No. 1035 WALNUT STREET,

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PHILADELPHIA. MANY EFFORTS HAVE BEEN ANY EFFORTS. HAVE DEFIN

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dead, without the usual mode, se repugnant to the feellings, of placing the body in ice. This difficulty has
been overcome by Good's air-tight PATENT BOXES.
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## PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1862.

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1862.

CUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

NEWS FROM THE DIFFERENT DIVISIONS. What Our Army is Doing at Corinth HALLECK'S WAR UPON THE CORRESPONDENTS.

NEWSPAPER INDIGNATION MEETING. THE "BOHEMIANS" BANISHED. THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROF. A UNION MEETING IN NORFOLK. FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

TUNSTALL'S STATION. Now Kent county, May 19, 1862. The weather to-day is the very opposite to that of yes terday. A steady rain has set in, and the wind is cold and cutting, causing the soldiers considerable discomfurt, but not suffering, as they are warmly clad and well supplied with blankets. Those regiments which are on the it, as with their tents and baggage packed away in the baggage wagons in the rear, they must either carry their rations in their haversacks or do without food until the wagons arrive at the camping ground. Then, when the regiments arrive on the camping ground, they are compelled to remain exposed to the storm, with no other pro-tection than their blankets, until their tents come upon the ground. Unless the rain should continue for several days, it is not expected that any change or delay will take place in the preparations and movements for the attack on Richmond. The principal officers of the army in this section of the country are as busy as bees in preparing for the work before them. The soldiers hope, and almost rray, that the rebels will make a stand at Rich mond, so that they may have the glory of having been

engaged in at least one well-fought battle, for the defence of that which they hold most dear—the unity and preservation of that Government which has redeeme them from submission to the rule of a treacher THE ROADS. The present rain, if it continues for another day, wit again fill the roads with mud, but perhaps will not make tance between the army and the object of attack is so mall. The roads in this section of the country ar somewhat better than those further South. They are generally better laid out, and on higher ground, so that nuch time is not required after a heavy rain before they are again dry, and passable for large bodies of troops untrains of stores. A large number of workmen are occupied as bridge-builders, and accompany the pioneer corps, and are engaged in erecting substantial bridges

er numerous ditches and small creeks found in the eighborhood. After the war is over these improvenents at Uncle Sam's expense will of course remain, and cenefit those will may, in future, reside around here One of the lanes leading from the main road to a cuse which we visited to day had logs felted across it. as to impede the approach of horsemen to the house, and those who went up were, of course, obliged to take other road. The woods on each side of the roads are robed in their richest green, and from their depths flow ne currents of cool air which are so gratefully appre ciated, even by the rough soldiers. The roads are made by merely cutting away the trees and clearing out th stumps, no fence being built on either side, as a general rule. The trunks of the trees are, therefore, so close that their foliage is entwined, and forms an arch of DEPREDATIONS BY UNION SOLDIERS. Notwithstanding the vigilance of their officers, the sol

reshment line that they find at the houses and farms in any organized bands for that purpose; the depredations are made individually, and on individual's falls the punishment. One reason for these petty depredations is perhaps the quality and kind of articles sold by the sutters. Neither chickens, eggs, butter, nor milk can be had of the sutters. The soldiers become tired of the saltjunk, have an appetite for lighter food, but can obtain nothing from the suttlers except bread, pies, and canned fruits, egetables, etc., and to obtain any quantity of these would soon absorb the little money reserved from a menth's lay for their own use, as they send nearly all of

it home. Poultry is in great demand by both officers and men, while the supply is scarce, many of the inhabitants soldiers take it without leave. About a mile from this cents for a seven-year old goose, and knowing the age at the time. Whenever a proprietor asks for a guard on his premises it is not refused, and the men never attempt o force a safe-guard, as they know the penalty is death not blame either officers or men if anything is stolen from their premises. DESERTED REBEL HUTS. In whichever direction the divisions of the Union army march, they discover the lately abandoned camping places of detachments of the rebel army, but, as yet

nothing to show that any large bodies of their troops have been in the neighborhood. The huts are misorable affairs, and could accommodate from two to six men in ach. They are merely boughs of trees, or fence rails driven in the ground for posts and a few laid across the top, and then cedar bush is used to thatch the sides and top. The buts will not protect their occupants from the storm nor from the dampness of the night, as no fires can be used inside. The largest deserted encampment I have yet seen might accommodate about six hundred nen; three others which I saw, might accommodate fifty, one hundred, one hundred and twenty-five men, respectively. They are generally in out-of-the-way places, far from the load and any occupied houses. In the large encampment I noticed a couple of negro women which the robels might have left when they marched into

Nearly all the houses I have yet seen have been deserted by their proprietors, who fled, perhaps to Richnond, carrying their slaves with them. They must have of neglect, and are fast going to ruin. The comfortable who have succeeded in escaping from the rebel service. ance of the vicinity, appeared to have been the property of some person of means, occupied by a negro family, who appeared much satisfied with their good quarters. Their as they had been using the boards for firewood. In most nder the care of a party of troops, generally cavalry. The residences in this neighborhood, with two exception occupancy, asserting that they were loyal to the Government, and had done nothing to favor the cause of the

ENCAMPING. A large force of troops arrived within sight about an hour ago, while it was pouring rain, and commenced their preparations for encamping for the night. They have wagons parked, and the smoke from the camp-fires of the different regiments overhangs the camp like a cloud, while the men are eating the breakfast and dinner of which they were deprived by their early start from their old amping grounds. A better camping ground could not be found in this neighborhood. It is on the summit of a hill, almost level, and would accommodate three times the umber of men now there. One-half of the hill is sur-ounded by a dense, marshy forest, and underbrush, while at the foot of the hill, on the other side, which slopes gently, is a small run of good, clear, cold water, with which the men soon filled their canteens and then tered through the woods on exploring expeditions, or visited the other regiments, until they were recalled to

camp to prepare their supper. A large force of cavalry has encamped west of the house in which I have taken up my quarters during my stay here. MATTERS ABOUT TUNSTALL'S STATION. and York River Railroad, is the residence of Mr. H. Ellyson. Being a cripple, he escaped forcible enlist in the rebel army, and as his place was about a mile from dense, marshy forest, he escaped with but little annoyince from them, although he is strongly in favor of the Union. As to the slavery question, he has nothing to ay about it, but appears to be indifferent as to whether r not they are to be emancipated. He has ten slaves, Part of the troops are encamped on his plantation, and within about two hundred wards of his residence, and, of ourse, a number of soldiers and officers were around the nouse. The little darkies were very shy at first, and tood behind trees and doors, gazing at the men, but the soldiers' questions. When asked if he had ever seen a soldiers then were around here to day, one of the boys, about eight years of age, replied, "Oh, yes, massa, they were very smart yesterday;" meaning that he had seen more yesterday than he had to-day.

Mr. Ellyson gives a very interesting acc in his vicinity since the rebel rule commenced. After the terms of the old county officers of New Kent had xpired, no new elections were held, and the county has not a single civil officer in it. The rebel forces did ome about the neighborhood until a few months ago They behaved very orderly to the surrounding planters, and paid for whatever they took, though in Confederat notes or shinplasters. They passed current, however, and were good enough then. About two weeks ago the ebels burnt the railroad bridge across the Pamunky iver at White House Point, out the telegraph, and took up the rails on the sidelings. The rebel forces did not move from here until about ten days ago, when they went on foot, taking the road to Richmond. Coffee had not been used by Ellyson for several months, burnt wheat having been substituted. Butter was at a merely nominal price-one dollar per pound-but none selling. Sugar fifty cents per pound, and in like proportions for other articles. Dry goods were very scarce, and sold at

exorbitant prices. He and those on his plantation work

nomespun clothing when I saw them. He had not been

o Richmond for about six months, on account of the

feeling existing towards those to whom was attached the

FRUIT AND FLOWERS.

The rose buthes and flowering plants in this section of

east suspicion of being for the old Union.

walk through the woods one could select a very hand-some nosegay. On a plantation in the vicinity a great variety of flowers have been cultivated, and are now in full bloom, giving a most beautiful appearance to the rarden in which they are planted. The bushes are very fine, and the vises, such as woodbine, honeysuckle, &c., trained over delicate trelliees and laden with flowers, attract the eye at the same time that they fill the air with

their fragrance. This is the first place at which I have in this neighborhood is very backward. Cherries, usually ripe at the end of May, will not ripen until the middle of June this year. S. rawberries are ripe, and may be found over in the woods in considerable quantities. Many are not cultivated here, the vicinity of Richmond being the source of the vast supply thrown on market. There is not much prospect for other kinds of fruit, as the old orchards have been in the hands of Secessio have been neglected. If the crop at the North is a large one, a large quantity will doubtless be taken up for the Southern markets. A RIDE THROUGH THE WOODS.

This morning, on our way to this place, Company D, of the Lincoln Cavalry, lead the advance, and I joined it, my horse having once belonged to a cavalry company, and being quite proficient in all the movements. He had not been long with the troops before he began to remember his old lessons, and to obey whatever command was obeyed by the others. Of course, I save him a loose rein, and allowed him to do as the other horses did. I and the horse got along very well together until we rode into the woods and galloped through them at a breakneck nace much to my discomfort, as I never was much of a rider. We got along well enough in jumping the ditches, until I began to tire of the amusement, and drew up, allowing the company to pass on ahead. In about two minutes I started off again, going up a hill, when the horse slipped backwards, but immediately started forward as fast as he could, with utter disregard of the precious burden on his back, and before I had time to check him with the rein we rode under a large bough of a tree, which I seized with my left hand, held on to the rein with my right, and the next minute landed on the ground, with less ceremony than I would have liked, but

I had the horse, and afterwards gave him to know that I was master. The bough took me right under my chin, RICHMOND NOT TO BE TAKEN. In one of the houses which I visited during the morning I found an old gentleman who pretended that he had been Union to the core, but in a few minutes he was called out of the room, and wishing to pass away the time I picked up a newsparer from the table, which proved to be the Charleston Mercury. We pursued our search further and found a pamphlet of the speeches be-fore the Virginia Secession Convention. I take the following extract from the Mercury:
"We may mention that General Lee, General John

ston, and General Randolph, the Sec etary of War, concur in the confident belief that we shall certainly beat the invading armies in Virginia, and that Bichmond can from high authority." The bands of the various regiments are now playing the inspiring tune of Vive L'America, and as the pa-

triotic sentiments are sounced in music, they are re ceived by the volunteers with shouts and choors which show that the old enthusiasm which urged them on before has not died out yet Monday Monning, May 19, 1862. AN ADVANCE OF THE GRAND ARMY. On Sunday morning, orders were sent from headquar

ters that early the next morning the main body should advance. My station was on the extreme right, in the camp of one of the Pennsylvania regiments. At 3 A. M. we were routed up; at four the order to march was given and the right wing started on the direct road to Richmond. We marched for four hours directly westward, through a country abounding in beautiful scenery, al-though the land has mostly been worn out. We passed through much fine timber, and, at eight o'clock, entered a large field, were the men were ordered to encamp. The ground had not been prepared for cultivation, and the house belonging to the farm was taken for brigade and division headquarters. At 9 o'clock a gentle rain con menced falling, which has contin day. The wagons were not unloaded, except for article which were absolutely necessary—the teams being after rhed under guard in the rear. The en full-force directly in our front-General Stoneman's Independent corps, however, being further in advance of us, his right wing, and, perhaps his whole body, being across the Black creek, a small stream some thirty feet wide, which covers our right flank. To the left of us, the centre and left wings extend for several miles, the front bearing about northwest and southeast. We ad-

vanced six miles from White House to-day, and expec to start again at midnight IN CAMP, SIX MILES FROM WHITE HOUSE, ON THE ROAD TO RICHMOND, May 20, 1862. To day opens with beautiful bright weather, favorable to a further advance of the army. We were not ordered to march last evening as we expected, although everything was in preparation. To day, however, orders ma towards Richmond.

HOPEWELL BAPTIST CHURCH. side of the road to Richmond, stands the Hopewell Banin trees, and is built in the simplest style of architecture What struck me as most pleasing about it was its cleanly appearance. It is about forty feet square and twenty some few yards distant, and the church-door faces it.
On trying the door it was found to be locked, and I went around to the side of the house, where I found that some one had taken off the window-shutter and raised the sash-thus effecting au entrance. Inside, the church did not present so favorable an appearance. There was a small gallery, capable of seating some thirty persons, at the upper end. This gallery had a separate entrance from the outside, but there was no connection with the main floor. Opposite the gallery was the pulpit-a platform step above the floor-fronted by a small rostrum. The whole church would perhaps seat a hundred persons com

To find a church with every evidence of having had worship in it at a very late date, was to me a strange sight. I remained in it some time, taking a general sur vey. A large folio Bible, bearing the imprint of " Tho mas. Cowperthwait, & Co., Philadelphia, 1850," and having "Hopewell Church" written opposite, lay en the rostrum. A New York edition of the Baptist collection of hymns was on a table before the pulpit. In the table drawer, in great confusion, as though recently ransacked were the records of the church; and a little desk along-side contained a few Bibles and Testaments, and seme wenty little books-the Sunday-school library. All these were printed in New York or Philadelphia-many being issued by the American Sunday-school Union square wooden spittoons, filled with tobacco quids, which were lying around the floor. I made a note of the books, and took copies of some of the papers which were lying there, for the benefit of Philadelphians who have never attended Hopewell Chur.b. The Bibles, Testaments, and bymn-books were of the smallest size published. The library was evidently for young children. One book, however, which I picked up, was of a different order, and seemed to have been left there, as it had a name on the fly-leaf. It was Dr. Alexander's "Advice to a Young Christian," and had written on the title-page, in

a gentleman's hand, "MISS MARTHA A. OTEY.
"From her pastor and brother in Christ,
"H. DUNNING,
"Church Hill, Richmond, Nov. 26, 1852." I took copies of various papers, none of them of great importance, but all showing the deculiar forms of Virginia piety. A certificate of transferal of membership Hopewell Church, was among them. Several refer to outhern masters. Here is one:

Southern masters. Here is one:

"Introduced by Charles Canby, a highly-respectable servent of the Retreat Farm, is Lavinia, Patsey, Jr., Patsey, Sr., and Arena, as asking permission to be baptized; which lesse I grant to any, a regularly-ordained Baptist preacher. WM. P. Braxyray, Agr., "For Dr. C. C. Cooke and Miss Ann C. Davis.

"June 21st, 1856."

Another wave short reads thus. Another very short reads thus: "Martha has my permission to unite with the Baptist hurch. Saml. Where."

A third is a little more explicit: "My man Luke and woman Katy have applied to mefor permission to join the 'Church.' They have my
full consent to do so, hoping it may make them better
servants.

"To the minister at Hopewell Church." Another is as follows:

Another is as follows:
"To the Pastor of Hopewell Church: Sir: My ser-rant woman Caty has this morning asked me to let her join the Baptist church, at Hopewell. Should the pastor of that church think her prepared, I have no objection to her doing so.

I am respectfully yours,
"Harry Wedd." A letter found among these certificates may prove inesting. It is short, so I send it entire: "DEAR BRETHEEN: In reply to your letter, directed to the Rev. Thomas S. Morris, and signed Abraham Robinson, the church at Liberty would just say, that the servants of Captain Bassitt, as named in your letter were members of regular and respectful standing in the

were members of regular and respectual statuding in the church, and as they have expressed the wish to withdraw their membership from this and attach themselves to the membership of Hopewell Church—know all whom it may concern, that they are at full liberty to attach themselves to any Baptiet church of regular order, and On the table was lying a report of the Dover Baptist Association, held at Williamsburg, with which it appears that Hopewell Church was connected. This report states that J. F. Parkinson is pastor, and that he has seventeen white and one hundred and ninety colored members under his care. This clergyman had charge of other churches in Hanover and Henrico counties, and seems to have

been an itinerant preacher. The Sunday school is "reported flourishing," there being fourteen teachers and seventy scholars. To find a church on the outposts of the American army descried by its members, who had evidently fled because they had the mistaken notion that they and their property would not be protected, is a melancholy sigt church is just as it had been left-not a single article, so far as I could judge, having been removed, and the de suled men who had so foolishly fled might have remained safely around their place of worship. The Governmen makes no war against churches, their property, or memberr, and it will not; and the modest little church, so neat and so simple, might even now, in the midst of the army have been filled by a pious membership, and the rituals of God's worship been carried on as perfectly as if neither

war nor bloodshed were near it.

We are passing through a great tobacco region, and the weed of last year's crop is lying around loose in every direction. Cigars of Northern or any other manufac ture are very rarely seen here, and in order to fill up a void which to confirmed smokers is very annoying, seve ral soldiers have "confiscated" some of the weed, and set up a cigar menufactory in camp. A board, bowle knife, and good pair of hands are the stock in trade o each of our eigar-makers. An admiring crowd stand around, some smoking cigars which had been made, and others waiting for the manufacturer, who has a far greatthe country are now in full blocm, and in a few minutes | er demand than he has means to answer it, to come t

TOBACCO IN CAMP.

their turn. Three conts apiece is the price for each of

BLOODY NATHAN AND LITTLE PETER. Every one must remember Dr. Bird's admirable por traiture of Bloody Nathan and Little Peter, the med Quaker, always humble, and the faithful dog, always by his master's side. We have here in camp, among the parvents, a second edition of both ; and were it not for he youth of the parties, I would almost be ready to declare they were the originals of the Doctor's conception. One thing, however, is wanting. The dog may tuen out genuine to the end of the book, but as much I can scarce ly say for the courage of the master. Yesterday Blood Nathan left the camp in search of water, and was picked up by the patrol, and sent to the guard-house. For a

long time no one could form any idea of what had become of him. Some said he had gone over to Dixie; bu that was soon scouted, for if the patriotism of the muster might be wavering, a good home, and still better din-ner would keep the cog faithful. Others would have i that he had gone after traitors, in order that he might put Old Nick's peculiar mark upon them. His past his tory, however, denied this theory, because a piece of meat was the savagest article ever crossed by Bleody Nathan. Hour after hour the wonder grew, until at a lucky moment a friend spied him in the guard-house, and brought the news to his master. Off went the fiat for his release; and the picture I wish to present is the scene

An old log but down in a bollow, surrounded by mud and guarded by soldiers, was the pulace which contained Bloody Nathan. There he stood holding fast to a dog which nature had vied with art in making supremely

"What are you doing here?" said the master. " Nothin', sir!" "Well, how did you get here?" "Why, I went through the woods and thought would get a drink, so I asked a darkey, and he said as how there was water over the hill, an' I went over the hill, and this here feller, he ketched me an' took me up when I was'nt doin' nothin' at all." "You are a pretty fellow to go wandering around in that sort of style. The next thing will be that the Seces sionists will catch you. What would you do then ?" "Ah, I would just like to see the Secher as would meddle with me. Idolike to see the feller."

"Well, come out here now, and don't you do this thing again. Do you hear?" The dog and his leader are released from "durance vile," and go to camp rejoicing, the master damaging the character of the United States army in general, and its patrol in particular; the dog endeavoring to pick a marrel with every man and beast he passes. FURTHER ADVANCE. During the night of Monday part of the right wing advanced four or five miles farther on the road to Rich-

mond making us ten miles from White House. Par of the main body is thus within thirteen miles of Rich mand. General Stoneman is reported as within eight miles of the capital. His troops act as skirmishers for the right wing. No actions of importance have taken It is reported here that the Secoch are leaving Richmond and retreating down the James river. We seem to have effectually turned their left flank in the move nent fereshadowed a few days ago. Gen. Hunter's proclamation creates intense excitement

and discussion here. Hunter's endorsers have the majority of the voices and the best of the argument. Contrabands, who are continually coming in, are our chief authority for news. Owing to my want of powers Every one is in good spirits, and the chances of a battle seem to grow less and less. Our army is encamped very compactly, with the baggage to the rear, in readiness fo every emergency. Gen. McClellan is close on our beals and can assume the command at any point.

GENERAL WOOL'S DIVISION.

J. C.

Cannon are firing on our left.

Special Correspondence of The Press.1 EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

By the arrival of a refugee from Richmond. ond, at the neadquarters of Gen. Max Weber, I learn that Richmond and Petersburg have both been evacuated by the reb these two cities are preparing for the ingress of the Federal troops. This news is partially confirmed by recent balloon and other reconnoissances. It is not known precisely where the rebel forces are at present; some think they sent large numbers of troops West during the bygone week, and the balance towards Danville. Notwithstanding these facts, the refugees report that Jeff Davis residents in the rebel capital are now virtually without are suffering terribly for the want of the common neces-

saries of life. The excuse given by the rebels for evacuating Norfolk New Orleans, Richmond, Petersburg, and other cities, in that, in consequence of the immense number of gunboats of light draught now employed by the United States, these and other tidewater points are wholly untenable. They will check and totally overthrow us in the interior where they can meet our army alone, and without the aid of the gunboats. Agein, as our army advances, following the rebels into the interior, the Confederate generals argue that it will be he lost from skirmishes and by disease, we will be forced

to leave a strong guard at every important point occu-HOW THE CONSCRIPTION OPERATES. My Southern informant, who is quite an intelligen to increase the moral force of the rebel army at all, and will not increase their numerical strength much, because through threats, entreaties, and necessity, nearly every able-bodied man in the South had enlisted previous to the passage of the act.

The rebels only boast of having a hundred thousand men opposed to McClellan, and the same number in the Army of the Mississippi, under Beauregard, divided into two corps d'armée, commanded by Generals Polk and Price. The rebel army in Virginia consists of three corps, under command of Joe Johnston, Magruder, and G. V. Smith. Large numbers have been lost in battle and by set down as regiments do not muster over 250 men. In consequence of a scarcity of surgoons and hospital stores and apparatus, discuse is almost always fatal, and ounds cannot be successfully treated. Indeed, from all I can learn, little else than anarchy and terror reign throughout the South, and many Union victories are in embryo from panics of every conceivable

Our fleet in the Jumes River, under Flag-Officer Goldsborough, has been increased, and is now very formidable. The camp of the Fifth Alabama was disco vered on Thursday last and shelled by our gunboats. These rebels evacuated their camp rather hastily, butnot until our shells had thinned out their ranks considerably This regiment had been sent to a point near Fort Darling as a reinforcement to the besieged garrison. Cant. Constable, of the E. A. Stevens, has presented a most inenious plan for partially removing the obstructions in the James River above Fort Darling, and for passing up to the rebel capital, which will probably be put into exe-

FROM M'CLELLAN'S ARMY. Some important atrategic movements are now being made by Gen. McClellan, to meet and frustrate the designs of the exemy, of which it would not do for me to speak in detail. Suffice it to say that our army is advancing slowly and successfully upon the enemy's lines, and when the enemy's new position is thoroughly defined, Richmond will be occupied, and a summer campaign will be entered upon immediately. It is gratifying to know that our entire army has passed beyond the sickly view that was a decided advantage over the rebels.

CHARITY AND PATRIOTISM But few of the interesting characters brought forward in bold relief by the present national struggle for liberty, will be more remarkable than Clement B. Barclay, Esq., the well-known philantrophist of your city, and while I do not like to speak in a derogative way about so excel-lent an association as the Sanitary, I must be parmitted to publish it as my settled conviction, that private charitable enterprise is doing wonders never dreamed of by the renowned Sanitary Commission. Our poor, sick, phists to go through our hospitals after the surgeons, to administer bodily and spiritual relief. Send down more men and women, who are willing to make every reasonscan soldiers. They are dying by scores for want of this A few days since my heart was filled to overflowing at

nessing the scenes of real charity and patriotism that met my gaze as I followed Mr. Barclay, in one of his hourly rounds through the Hygeis General Hospital Here we see a man whose terrible wound is acting in a manner to distract his entire nervous system, and he is mouning and groaning as much from want of encouragement as from his wounds. A few soothing words—a plate of ice cream, and a pipe of tobacco diverts his attention from his affliction, and mental calmness is succoeded by refreshing slumber. There, a poor fellow feels with him. Large salaries in Northern cities are too at-But "Mr. Barclay is as good as a preacher," says a fellow-sufferer, "and he will pray with you." The prayer has scarcely left the lips of the philanthropist ere the spirit of a gallant Bay State boy takes it departure for a clime where harm is never known, and the good mar rises to his feet only to behold the lifeless body of the sol-

Mr. Barclay's hourly experience. Send more men just like him down, and let good women come—those who can afford to be charitable for Christ's sake, and let them be supplied with means and necessaries. As soon as we take Richmond we shall have thousands of sick and wounded rebels to care for, in addition to those of our SICK AND WOUNDED GOING NORTH. Arrangements have been made to despatch a steamer North, with a load of sick and wounded, every othe day. The Kennebec sailed for New York last evening, with three hundred and forty suffering soldiers—among them a number of wounded rebel prisoners. The John Brooks will leave for Philadelphia, probably to-morrow,

These are not isolated eases. Similar occurrences form

with two hundred and fifty, and bring back hospital THE STEAMER ORIENTAL. The United States transport steamer Oriental, which went ashore thirty miles from Hatteras, a few days since, will be gotten off without much damage. Her cargo, consisting of ammunition and express goods, have ar rived here on the schooner Sally Ann, of New York Gen. Saxton and staff have gone to New York, to take passage in another steamer for Port Royal. STARTLING RUMORS.

The steamer Ellen S. Terry, just arrived from New-

bern, brings a report thence that the Stars and Stripes

are floating over the Capitol at Raleigh, North Carolina

It is rumored here that McClellan has occuped Rich

mond, and that the whele robel army is marching to the Blue Ridge mountains for the purpose of strengthening Jackson, defeating Banks, and getting into mountain

MATTERS IN NORFOLK. Everything is quiet in Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newtown, and Suffolk. More ladies were out upon the streets yesterday than there have been for months previous. They are not near so surly to our troops as they were a first, and, on the contrary, complain that our soldiers are so proud and "stuck up" that they will not notice Nor-

allegiance. He and his Councilmen want to be profeeted without allegiance to the protecting power. In onsequence of this, the Union men of the city will organize in a short time, and elect a mayor and Counci sworn to respect the flag of our country, and take proper care of the city and citizens. Provost Marshal Nixon administers the cath of alleciance to over a hundred persons daily, but they all beorg to the poor working classes, who always have too up for freedom and the flag. A brother of Henry A Wise—a cripple—is wheeled around the itrests of Nor-folk by a faithful negro. This brother has been suffered to starve and die almost for aught that General Wis has done for him. He is treated kindly by both Union and Secesh men and women, because of his infirmities.
General Vicle has paid him marked respect—conside ably

more than he would tender to the renegate maiman o Accomac. THE SUSQUEHANNAH, U. S. steam sloop-of-war, is ready to sail, with Capt Hitchcock, from Norfolk to the Gulf, to relieve Flag Officer Bell in the Colorado. Capt. B. B. Hitchcock will

be acting Flag Officer of the South Atlantic blockading A GREAT UNION MEETING. A grand Union mass meeting was held in Portsmouth Thursday evening. The attendance was large, and the people were very enthusiastic. I call especial attention to the following report of the whole affair, as given in the Norfolk Day Book by its Secession editor, H. R. Bathaway. His interpolations, it will be seen, cast in the smallest kind of insinuative cant:

According to a posted notice, calling for the same, a meeting of sympathizers with the United States Govern-ment was held yesterday afternoon, at the City Hall, in Portsmouth.

The meeting was called to order about three o clock, by Mr. J. Clements, who proposed that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the proper person and procure Oxford Hall.

The committee, after a short absence, reported that their errand was a successful one, whereupon the meet-The commutee, after a short absence, reported that their errand was a successful one, whereupon the meet-ing adjourned to Oxford Hall.

Mr. Clements then nominated Mr. Johannes Watson

president.
Before taking the chair, Mr. Watson said that he was Before taking the chair, Mr. Watson said that he was no public speaker, but that the occasion demanded that he should say something. Ho was glad that his eyes were blest again with the sight of the stars and stripes, and that as freemen they had once more assembled under its folds to express their devotion to the cause it represented, and congratulated his hearers that they could again speak out their sentiments without the fear of injury. He then declared the meeting open for business and took the chair amid considerable applause.

Mr. Robert G. Staples was nomit ated secretary, after which a committee of four was appointed to draft a presmble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The chair appointed the following to constitute the committee: J. Clements, Rebert Pettitt, Richd. Rush, and D. Collins.

The committee having withdrawn, the band played "Hail Columbia," following it with the "Star Spangled Banner."

Banner."
On the return of the committee they reported a preamble and a series of recolutions.
The president, alluding to the evacuation of the navy yard by the Federal forces, took occasion to denounce the act as one of unmittigated cowardice. He said, however, that had passed, and he would not dwell upon the subject. It was to be regretted, but it could not be recalled. His Government had done all they could in the premises—they had censured the officer in command of the yard, and in every possible way announced their thorough disapprobation of the act.
But when the United States vessels left our waters, the Stars and Stripes disappeared, and had he not gone along with it he, too, would have suffered in common with those before him, the tyranny which was then introduced.

(Mr. C. left in the Cumberland after the burning of the ard.]
The speaker said, that being absent he could not The speaker sam, may being assent he communication of his own knowledge, anything with reference to the condition of the people under the rule of Jeff Davis & Co., but he had been informed that they had suffered the condition of the people under the rule of Jeff Davis & Co., but he had been informed that they had suffered intensoly. He rejoiced, however, that the rejgn of terror was over, and that thoy could once again bask in the sweet sunlight of liberty. But there were Secessionists still around them, who would dampen their joy by suggesting that the Coulederate troops would take back the two cities in a short time. He wished to remove any fears which this silly declaration might engender, and assured them that they could never take them back, unless, indeed, they should deputize old Floyd to steal them. Secesh would also intimidate the loyal citizens by assuring them that the intervention of France and England, is favor of the Sunth, was a foregone conclusion. This was equally absurd as the idea of the rebel troops reoccupying Norfolk and Portsmouth. England and France were wise enough to know that it were far more to their advantage to expend their runds in the culture of cotton in Africa, South America, and the Weat Indies, than by going to war with the United States. But, admitting that they did interfere, the United States Government did not fear them. They had already a manmoth engine of destruction under way which would effectually destroy any transports which they might send to her coasts. The resources of the United States were not realized by her own people. Having been at the North for twelve months, he was prepared to say that, though she had done much, she could do still more. For every man now in the field she could present six if it were necessary; and he believed that his Gevernment could successfully maintain a war, not only with rebeldom, but England and France also. A vote on the resolutions was then called for, and it was decided that they should be voted upon separately. The preamble was, on motion, adopted, without discussion, and so with the resolutions was then called for, and it was accided that they should be voted upon separately. The preamble was, on motion, adopted, without discussion, a

hands of the Secretary who would read it, and he noped that all would sign it.

[This petition set forth that the people were out of em-ployment; that they were true to the Government, and suggesting work at the yard, which, if it should please the Government to bestow, would greatly relieve their the Government to Destow, would greatly remove their wants ]

After the reading of the petition, it was moved that a committee of two be appointed to lay it before the Government, and the Obair appointed J. Clements and D. Collins as the committee.

An invitation was then extended to those present to come forward and sign it, which many of them did, the band, in the meantime, performing Yankee Deodle and other airs.

\*\*ELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.\*\*

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION A survey was made yesterday by Messrs. Eckert and preparatory to running a line of telegraph cable from ere to Sewell's Point, and a wire thence to Norfolk and Suffolk—following the army to Petersburg. TO NORTHERN EDITORS.

There is an excellent opportunity for starting a firstclass paying Union daily paper in Norfolk now, with the ample patronage of the Government, soldiers, and people Type, presses, and workmen to be had in the city for almost the asking, and any amount of job work to do.

which was raised in Manayunk, Roxborough, and "elsewhere," is now in the advance of General Wool's army

THE BLOODY "FIFTY-EIGHTH "

The 58th Begiment, P. V., Colonel J. Bichter Jones,

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S DIVISION, A meeting was held to day by the journalists of the principal cities in the Northern States who are present in this camp in either of the armies, to consider what, if any, action should be taken on the promulgation of field order No. 54, by which it is made the duty of the provosi marshals, one and all, to set all "unauthorized hangerson about the various camps to work on the roads and entrenchments," and penalties are imposed upon those officers, of whatever grade, who connive at the violation of the order. Since the order of the War Department camps, everybody had supposed that the policy of the Government on this delicate and much-agitated question was settled, and it never entered into anybody's head that Gen. Halleck was going to set up a new and private policy of his own, especially when he had, by long silence and the unequivocal toleration of correspondents whom he knew to be here, induced many of the most experienced journalists of the country to enter his lines and stay for several weeks, for the sole purpose of recording the coming battle. But such, it seems, was the case and, as we had been explicitly informed that the order did apply to us, we resolved to put Gen. Halleck on the record, so that the absurd and unjust measure, as it seems to us to be, might be honestly fathered. To take by a single stroke of the pen, all or nearly all the inte resting information of this great impending battle from the people, and to take away at least their only chance of having that information laid before them in a welldigested form, and with approximate accuracy, is a serious responsibility for any man to take upon himself. To say that there are evils in newspaper re porting is no reason for abolishing reporters, any more than the evils of the press are sufficient reason for abolishing that. The profession of journalist is every year becoming more respectable and dignified, and the venal pimps who have long been in the habit of disgrac ing the profession are becoming more scarce. As the country begins to demand the best talent of the country for the newspapers, it begins to get it, and it is with journalism as with everything which is of a mixed nature, and indispensable to the public; if left to itself, it wil work itself clear of the evil, and rest solely upon the good there is in it; but all the tinkering in the world by the wiscet heads only hinders its normal development, and forces it into illegitimate channels. The press of the country is a power, and must be allowed privileges; and if the result of this order of Halleck's is to put them on a sound and ascertained basis, where they can never be disturbed, the people can well afford to stand the inconvenience of waiting for the official reports be-fore they can get anything reliable about this late battle. The address is as follows: IN CAMP IN THE FIELD, May 17, 1862.

TO MAJOR GENERAL HALLECK: The undersigned, oyal citizens and accredited representatives of loyal

To Major Grneral Hallrok: The undersigned, loyal citizens and accredited representatives of loyal journals, respectfully represent, That they came here in compliance with an order of Escretary. Stauton, authorizing journalists to accompany the army, some of them bearing passes issued by his authority, and have remained here several weeks for the sole and exclusive purpose of recording the approaching battle.

They are now informed that 's Field Order No. 54" requires them to leave the army limits.

While they will not attempt to remain unless they can do so openly with the permission of Major General Halleck, there are many newspaper letter writers attached to the camps in fictitious capacities who, nowithstanding whatever precaution may be taken, will succeed in evading Field Order No. 54 and remaining with the sum, while the dult accredited and responsible representatives are excluded, in manifest injustice to themselves and the journals which they represent that their exclusion, just on the eve of the event they came especially to record, would be unjust to the loyal public journals, and to the country which looks to them for information, and respectfully ask whether it has been suggested by Col Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, there are any and to the country which hoose of mean for imbornation and respectfully ask whether it has been suggested be Col. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, there are an conditions on which they will be permitted to remain:

Thomas W. Knox, New York Herald.

A. D. Richardson. New York Tribune.

C. C. Coffin, Boston Journal.

TWO CENTS.

Frank G. Chapman, New York Horald.

Teter Tallman, do. do.

John G. Miller, do. do.

W. E. Wobb, Missouri Bepublican.

R. J. Binton, Chicago Tribune.

F. B. Wilkie, New York Times. . Ware, Philadelphia Press W. Beaman, Missouri Den Geo. W. Beaman, Missouri Democrat.

O. T Fishback, do. do.
T. A. Post, do. do.
J. E. McCullough, Cincinnati Commercial.
C. F. Gilbert, Cincinnati Gazette.
MAY 18.—This morning an interview was accorded to

A NEW MUNICIPAL CORPS. lows: "I have certain information that some civilian, Mayor Lamb is sick and don't wish to take the oath of purporting to be a newspaper correspondent, has been in the habit of reporting our forces and positions to municated directly to the rebel army. In order to avoid civilians from the lines. I can make no distinction between persons. I do not want to do it. Therefore, I mus xclude everybody. Over civilians I have no power. Any person lawfully attached to the army I can punish, and any such person will be punished if I catch him sending anything away for publication. If you can find any expedient by which you can be allowed to remain within the lines, and objectionable persons excluded, I will consider it."

> A good deal of conversation was also had, to all of which e listened very patiently, and requested us to consult tion. So we retired. Some were in favor of shandoning any attempt to stay within the lines, and requesting that we might be informed at what time during the progress of a battle, or after it, we might be allowed to come within the lines and gather what information we could General Halleck stated, distinctly, that he did not care what we wrote, that he would afford us every informa. tion he could, but that we could not stay within the lines This was decidedly my own opinion, but the following ion was adopted by a majority of the meeting:

Resolved, That we will all give to General Halleck satisfactory proof of our loyalty, give him our whereabouts in the army, that he may know where to find us at all times, and give the exact parole of honor which the Secretary of War has aunounced will be required of ascredited cournalists, on a condition precedent to their passing within the army lines under his order, which is now in force in all the other military departments of the United States. This was presented to General Halleck, who merels nswered that if that was all we had to say he did not

General Halleck was vory courteous and fair, and we

ould not help acknowledging the justice of his post

want to hear anything further about it. "As might have been expected," the same point already decided was gain raised, and General Halleck is too much of a law yer to stand any such nonsense. I am bound to say that every member of the meeting was against me on this point; that they all thought the issue as to the validity of Secretary Stanton's pass had not been distinctly raised though General Halleck said to the gentleman ho that it placed him in no better position than the re-The issue raised and decided by General Halleck was

civilians, interfere with mili ary operations. But the demand for public information about our armies is so great in this country that the Secretary of War has decided to saue passes to correspondents. These passes General Halleck disregards. Has he the right to do so? I myself think he has. If there is a possibility of information of importance reaching the nemy, through any general regulations which would permit correspondents in the army, it should be provided against, even if the public were deprived of their accustomed reports of battles and passing events. That is the whole thing in a nut-shell. Still, I think that our action in this matter will tend materially to the elevation of the profession of journalism, and that eventually newsnaper correspondence from the army may be made com-

patible with the best interests of the nation.

I am so much disappointed at the result of this event. that I do not feel as though I ought to characterize Gem.

Balleck's conduct. I fear I should do him injustice, hough I have presented his side of the quastion as for bly as I could. I think the country generally will be gainst him, but nevertheless the country may be wrong it at least indicates great moral courage on the part of General Halleck, who undoubtedly appreciates the fact that the reputation of a man engaged in operations of such magnitude as the battles of this civil war will only A brilliant, but, as far as we can yet see, unimportant

kirmish took place last evening on our right. General which they have, for several days, had pickets and skirmv. General (late colonel) Morgan L. Smith's brigal marched up to the support of their skirmishers, and drove the enemy before them for half a mile beyond the ridge which has been the object of so much contention t is no bridge, and is not per se worth an ounce of powroads, the Corinth and Monterey and the Corinth and Purdy, come together. The 8th Missouri lost six killed and ten or fifteen wounded; the 55th Illinois, Octonel David Stuart, lost one killed and three mortally wounded, and four severely wounded. Our total loss was eight killed and twenty-three wounded. A house on that point they fired with considerable effect on our men rebels left the place and left their dead and wounded draw us into an engagement, but our policy is to keep that thirty dead rebels had been picked up on the field, but the probability is that not more than ten or fifteen were killed. They had the advantage of position, and ought to have hit more of our men than we did of theirs To show the difficulty of getting correct information et me state that it was officially reported to General Grant that our loss was forty, and to Ge forty-four, whereas the number as stated to Genera

sive days immediately preceding. This is not true, and he statement ought to be contradicted. The Exodus of the Press Correspondents

that the countersign the night before the battle of Pitte-

ion surgeon, was as I have stated above.

from General Halleck's Army. Special Correspondence of The Press:] CAIRO, May 21, 1862. Cest un fait accompli. The deed is done. The reporters have left the army, and rumor has no longer a reice. The gallant bearing of our troops, and the imbecility of their leaders, are no more to be chronicled by the veracious Bohemian pen, and dry official statements of military movements, and lists of killed and wounded, are to replace the glowing Iliads which have heretofore graced the public press. Yesterday all the principal re-porters voluntarily left General Halleck's camps, and, furning their backs in dignified silence on his hollow preline of march for the river. All the way down we looked diligently for the mounted guard, which the authorities had assured us would be posted along the rear lines of the we see. The way was open to all from the landing to our pickets, and even to Corinth. We also searched dili-gently for the guard at the river bank, which we were also assured would be in force, and exercising the went on board steamers without passes, and beyond the line and back without passes, and, as every regulation which had heretofore existed was entirely disregarded, we gave ourselves no uneasiness about getting down river When, however, we came to go on board the good ship Meteor, and after we had paid our passage, and secured our berths, we were informed that we could not go to Cairo without a pass. So we had to scramble up the hill through the mud to get a pass for the only purpose for which we ought not to need one. Was there ever such a farce? If General Halleck was so anxious to get rid of us, why could he not let us go? If General Halleck is so afraid of spies, why don't he take precautions to keep

them out? I am inclined to believe that the whole thing is a pretence, and I have no doubt that, now that those reporters are gone who were unwilling to violate or evade the order, directed against them, the sneaks and open violators of the order will remain, and no pains will be have been all along striving to believe that General Halmade to prevent spies from baving access to the camps. With his usual astuteness, he has made up his record so that his position is unassailable, but I do not think that any candid observer can doubt that that position is only an assumed one, and does not exist in facts.
There are logical and sound reasons enough why civilians should not be allowed in camps. I accept their force, and agree willingly to an order based thereon-Many may think that the danger to the service from having reporters in the camps is counterbalanced by the advantage to the public of getting reliable news I do not. But, as far as I can judge from appearances, this order is, that a great many politicians are about the they have subsidized the reporters and secured their aid of aspirants for office, finding what a tremendous weapon exclude reporters from the lines. There is great color of truth in this. It is a great pity that it should be so, but so it is. The camps are full of Governors and Congresspulling, and, of course, the military men are very much incensed at their interference in what they have no busi-

he promulgation of the order, and it proved to me clearly what had been the character of the influences brought to ear on Hallock. By General Halleck we were treated with courtesy and neideration, and his distinguished example was followed by the members of his staff, with one or two exceptions. Modesty is not a prevailing weakness among the members of that illustrious company of martyrs and atriots, who ornament the parade ground in front of and hitherto unconceived uniforms and regalia. Seme sprightly youths wear those lovely little jaunty polks inckets, which are the favorite costume of the " pretty waiter girls" in the Broadway beer saloons; also, imnensely baggy pantaloons, described, in the language of Mose of the Bowery, as "six inches around the ankle, and forty-seven inches around the knee," a very nea and unobtrusive way of drawing public attention to a small foot and ankle. I don't know how many barber there are around the establishment, but if there are less than six they can't get any sleep; in fact, I think the sounger members of the staff must take turn and turn about every half hour, and I understand that a gross of those ten-pound caus of wagon grease, which you sways see about the army, which had been taken along with the baggage of the staff, was found to contai

ness to meddle with. Moreover, in discussing the order

with members of Halleck's staff, they always fall back on

this reason, that some men had been wilfully and mali-

ciously abused, and others unduly praised. This seemed to be the ruling idea of their minds, the main reason for

THE WAR PRESS.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at.....\$2,06 Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus:

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Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Si

lines constitute a square.

Phalon's celebrated pomatum, and Mrs. Kidder's varmi fuge. There are shoulder-knots and shoulder-straps, of the most impossible kind. There are aetounding patbom they are the substance and the essence of life. But o reporters, procured himself to be introduced to them, when the table had turned, and Bohemia pasked in the royal smile, our horse jockey also changed his dulcet notes, and evidently held us as cheap as a lot of foundered stock. Several of our number applied to him for passes to the river, and he replied that he would write but one, and would include all the names in thatthus compelling those who were mentioned in it to keep together. He was insolent and overbearing in his man-

## LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Good News from Tennessee - Unior Demonstrations — Desertion of Rebel

MURFREESBORO', May 25, 1862. The first Union demonstration yesterday was successful. It was mostly attended by country people. Andw. Jehnson, Edmund Cope, and William Spencer spoke. Gov. Johnson addressed the meeting for three hours. He was most patiently and attentively listened to, creating a profound impression. The Nachville resolutions were unanimously endorsed.

Schol troops are coming in and laying down their

Gen. Mitchell on Marauders. HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAMP TAYLOR, Huntaville, Ala, May 2. the Citizens of Alabama, north of the Tennessee River:
The above orders, printed for your information, explain clearly the course I desire to pursue. Armed citizens have fired into my trains on the railway, have burned bridges, have attempted to throw my engines from the track, have attacked my guards, have cut the telegraph

Tyranny in Baltimore. [From the Memphis Appeal, May 15.] The following is an extract from a letter from a gontle-man in Baltimore to his brother in Richmond, dated the 16th ult: "Oh, if you only knew what we have to suffer here—the tyranny is almost insupportable. Negroes now drels who have imposed these humiliations upon lant but defenceless community.

day) with the custom bonse officials, who will take charge of the business of the custom house at New Orleans on and atter the 1st of June, when the port will again be opened to the commerce of the world. The following is a list of their names: George S. Denison, special agent; W. C. Gray, deputy collector; G. F. H. Young, entry clerk; who, together with an inspector and appraiser, will, it is thought, be able to manage all the business which will be transacted there for a few weeks, when the number will have to be increased.

Mr. Denison, in his capacity as special agent, will be vested with the power of collector, naval officer, and port surveyor.

Richmond People on Richmond.

streets, and sapping the life of our liberty and morals. REBEL SPECULATIONS UPON THE CAPTURE OF [Frem the Richmond Dispatch.]

REBEL SPECULATIONS UPON THE CAPTURE OF RIGHMOND.

[Frem the Richmond Dispatch.]

The Yankees, it appears, are so certain of soon being in possession of Richmond that they are already making preparations to stat the old line of boats from Washington to Aquia creek. These boats, having performed their mission in bombarding and burning the defenceless homesteads upon the banks of the Potomac, and in kidnapping the negroes, are now to be transformed into mossengers of peace, and in cementing, by social and commercial interconvers, the glorious Union with our murderers and conquerors. That interesting people seem to take it for granted that, as soon as they have whipped us into submission, we shall forget the past, and be ready to make up and be as good friends as ever. As they advance into our country they will inundate us once more with their wares and notions, their books and missionsaries; the mea now employed in outting throats will be competing with each other for our custem, each one accusing the other of having been to the war, and swearing that he himself was always opposed to it; the ships which are ravaging our coast, will come to our harbors laden with the products of Yankee industry, and go back with the recening riches of our soil. Such, at least, is their expectation, founded on that knowledge of human nature which is derived exclusively from the study of their own character.

We do not pretend to doubt that there are people in the court who would fuifill these expectations; but are sure that few of them are of native growth. There may be men from New England, and from other countrie, who would built with rapture the overthrow of the Southern capital, but they are a minority even of their own countrymen resident in the South. The great mass of them are loyal; and as to the native-born disloyalists, they are to few in number to deserve mention. Toryism is not in the south would built with a pure to develop the countries, they are to few in the product of the native-born distributions of sentiment at th

MORE DESPONDENCY CONCERNING RICHMOND. MORE DESPONDENCY CONCERNING RICHMOND.

[From the Memphis Appeal, May 15.]

We do not much like the aspect of affairs at Richmond, as presented by telegraph. Four Federal gunbonts are reported as having started up James river, and, so far as we are advised, there is no sufficient obstruction in that stream to prevent them from reaching the capital. Is Richmond to go the way of Nashville, New Orleans, and Norfolk? If so, the result may be attributed to the unnecessary destruction of the Merrimac and the notorious incapacity of Mallory, whom Mr. Davis forced upon the country against the earnest and unanimous protest of the nation.

Traitors. From the Shelby (Ky.) News of the 21st, we copy the

Indiana.

The plan was formed by a full council of leading traitors. It is unnecessary for us to give the source of our information. Suffice it, that our informant obtained it from a native of this State, now a resident of another State, and whose name has often been given in the newsrayers in the Southern States as a trusted and confided in sgent of the traitors against the Union. Socially and politically, he stood among the most prominent before the rebellion.

establishment, making it called the interior of the main the carpenters are now finishing the interior of the main building of the new part, and about \$40,000 worth of new machinery for making gun stocks has been placed in the wing connecting the two main buildings.

terns of top-boots, and also miraculous styles of legs to go into them, and, ence in, to rattle around with sea-room enough for the Great Eastern. There are moustaches of every variety, from the delicate tracery of sweet sixteen to the gigantic shoe-brush which would become a Cyclops. There are old campaigners, to whom all these things are trifles light as air; and blooming youths, to all of them, so far as I can learn, are gentlemanly, and return a civil answer to a civil question, except one individual, a rather waspish specimen of the inevitable Smith tribe—the "A. M. P. G." (Assistant Provost Marshal General.) This gentleman possesses all the flexi-bility of his tribe, both in body and mind. He is a genuine specimen of the contour, as you read of him in old novels and plays; the paraeite of Louis XIV., or the Stuarts; fawning on the favored, insolent to all others, and puffed up with his sudden and fleeting import. ance. He has a borse, one I suppose, that he selected when he was in the horse business, which looks as much like him as an animal with four legs can well look like an animal with two. It is a black mare, which neither trots, paces, nor canters, but when you see her going from you, she looks just for all the world like an old hen scratching gravel. The pair are inexpressibly laughable. This Smith was at first most obsequious flattered them, and gave them unlimited passes; but

ner, and those who had the pleasure of the interview

with him, voted him a low order of the swazgering bully.

And thus endeth the Bohemian campaign in Tenne

unanimously endorsed.

Rebel troops are coming in and laying down their arms. Thirty-four came in to-day.

Business is entirely suspended. Stringent martial law will be relaxed as regards country people.

There is to be a Union demonstration at Columbia on June 2. The rebels may strike somewhere to break up the meetings, but Union seed is being sown amng the country people by the energetic action of Gov. Johnson, who promises annesty to all save the leaders. Meetings will be held come what may.

Morgan is reported at Chattanooga very sick.

Gen. Mutchell on Maranders.

wires.

All these acts will be punished with death, if the perpetrators can be found. And if they cannot, I will destroy the property of all who sympathize with the Southern rebellion in the neighborhood where these acts were
committed.

Unorganized bodies of citizens have no right to make
war. They are outlaws, robbers, plunderers, and marwar. They are outlaws, robbers, pinnderers, and mu derers, and will be treated as such.
O. M. MITCHELL,
Maj. Gen. Com'dg 3d Division Army of the Ohio.

sit in the congregations with the whites, and that ye may be envitled to any consideration it is necessary paint yourself black. Ladies are not respected, but or the contrary, are insulted every day." Surely, there must be a day of retribution for the God-forsaken scoun-Opening of the Custom House at New The steamer Blackstone left New York yesterday (Monday) with the custom house officials, who will take

RICHMOND PHOTOGRAPHED BY A " SECESH " EDITOR. We are infested with hosts of thieves, blacklegs, pros-titutes, and others, who daily offend the nostrils with their obnoxious and polluting presence. Cambling dens abound in every direction. We appeal to the sense and justice of the city government, civil and military, let not cur youth be longer ruined by these harpies; and par-ticularly let not our wives and daughters be insuited by the unabashed impudence of these fellows, crowding our

protest of the nation.

Startling Disclosures—The Plans of the

which they are endeavoring to carry out, may be stated thus:

1. Withdraw all the forces from the Virginia and North Osrolina coasts, and concentrate them at some contral point in Virginia. These forces to form one wing of the rebel army, to be placed under the command of Joseph E. Johnson, and to move in the direction of Pittsburg, Penneylvania, for the purpose of invading that State.

2. Withdraw all forces from the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia, and concentrate them at Onattanooga, or some adjacent point. This division to form another wing of the rebel army, under command of Robert E. Lee, and to move in the direction of Louisville, for the purpose of invading Kentucky and Ohio.

3. Withdraw the forces from the coasts of Florida and Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, and concentrate them at Oorinth. This wing to be commanded by G. T. Beauregard, and to move in the direction of Paducah, with the intent of invading Illinois and Indiana.

COLT'S ARMORY.—The number of men now employed in Colt's armory is about 1,100, and the pay-roll amounts to nearly \$50,000 a month. The value of the machinery and tools in the old armory is not less than half a million dollars. The new improvement or addition will just double the size and capacity of this immense establishment, making it till largest armory in the world, the interior of the main

wing connecting the two main buildings.

PRESENTATION.—Alderman McKeen has left Troy for this city, having in charge the magnificent testimonial designed by the members of No. 7 of Troy for Commbia. Hose Company of Philadelphia, Several well-known citizens accompanied the party. The committee also carried several pictures of the late fire to their Philadelphia friends.