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

THE DAILY PRESSUE TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THERR DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS-invariably in ad-

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

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. CANTON MATTINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE, MO. 519 CHESTNUT STREET, (OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE,)

FRESH IMPORTATIONS WHITE,

> RED CHECKED, And FANCY COLORED CANTON MATTINGS.

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

JAMES H. ORNE, 626 CHESTNUT STREET,

erising FRENCH AUBUSON Square Carpets. ENGLISH AXMINSTERS, by the Yard and in entire Carpets. TROSSLEY'S 6-4 and 3-4 wide Velvets. Tapestry Brussels.

Brussels Carneting. Also, a large variety of OROSSLEY'S and other makes. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, From 87tc. to \$1 Per Yd. Our assortment comprises all the best makes of Three-gly and Ingrain Carpeting, which, together with a genearel variety of goods in our line, will be offered at the low-OIL CLOTH FOR FLOORS,

From one to eight yards wide, out to any Size. TRESH MATTINGS. By late arrivals from China we have a full assortmen WHITE AND COLORED MATTINGS OF ALL WIDTHS. JAMES H. ORNE,

626 CHESTNUT. GLEN ECHO MILLS. GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUM & Co. MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS LDO CHESTNUT STREET. OARPETINGS.

We have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpetings Con of cash and short-time buyers.

FOURTH-STREET CARPET STORE, CO. 47 ABOVE CHESTNUT, No. 47. J. T. DELACROIX Invites attention to his Spring Importation of CARPETINGS,

Comprising every style, of the Newest Patterns and Bodgas, in VELVET, BBUSSELS, TAPESTRY BBUS-ETLS, IMPERIAL TREES-PLY, and INGRAIN WARPETINGS.

YENETIAN and DAMASK STAIR GARPETINGS.

SCOTCH BAG and LIST GARPETINGS.

FLOOR OIL GLOTHS, in every width.

OGGOA and GANTON MATTINGS.

DOOR-MATS, RUGS, SHEEP SKINS,

DRUGGITS, and CHOMB ULCOTHS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LOW FOR GASH.

MILLINERY GOODS.

SPRING WOOD & CARY, (Successors to Lincoln, Wood, & Nichols,) 725 CHESTNUT STREET,

Have now in Store a complete stock STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,

SILK BONNETS, STRAW AND PALM-LEAF HATS, &o

THOMAS KENNEDY & BRO., 129 CHESTNUT Street, below Eighth

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS, mbla-8m] AT LOW PRIORS. BLINDS AND SHADES.

BLINDS AND SHADES. B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET, MANUFACTURES OF VENETIAN BLINDS

WINDOW SHADES. ZOWEST PRICES. STORE SHADES LETTERED.

LOOKING GLASSES. TAMES S. EARLE & SON. MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, TIME ENGRAVINGS. PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

EARLE'S GALLERIES 516 CHESTNUT STREET,

PAPER HANGINGS. **DHILADELPHIA**

PAPER HANGINGS.

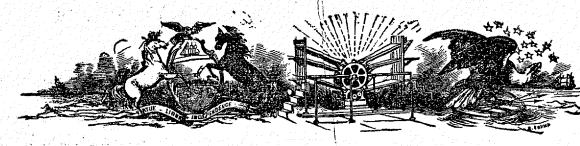
HOWELL & BOURKE, CORNER OF

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 V. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS N. B.—Solid Green, Blue, and Buff WINDOW PAPERS

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS. MARTIN & QUAYLE'S . STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANOY GOODS EMPOBIUM, No. 1085 WALNUT STREET, BELOW ELEYENTH,
PHILADELPHIA.



WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1862.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL,"

The news from the column of Gen. Banks

has depressed the spirits of the friends of the

Union. They had become so familiarized with

other and more potent auxiliaries. Davis and

harshly criticised; but, as I have said, this

reverse may be turned to great advantage.

That reverse, and the masterly retreat of his

reduced column, have disclosed the pro-

we shall be criminal if we do not take advan-

mander, Colonel Kenly, that the Union men.

a single man be retained in office who does-

not give his whole heart, and all his energies,

to the cause of our assailed and threatened

country? Leniency to such men is cruelty to

those who are patriotic. The bare suspicion

of doubtful or reluctant loyalty should be

enough; and it is a fact, often established.

to discover those who are false. Apart

from the injustice of magnanimity to

such influences, is the danger it always

works to the general cause, by enabling those

opposed to that case regularly to supply,

from official sources, important information to

the traitors. How long shall these reckless

tronage of a generous Administration to weaken

and to destroy it? Whenever one of these

partisans is removed, he either joins the rebel

army or gets office at Richmond, or proves

that his removal was right by stirring up the

When we remember that the present war

was prepared for and precipitated by the

slaveholders, without the slightest pretexts,

and that their rebellion has been characterized

by the grossest inhumanity and treachery, these manifestations of sympathy with the

traitors deserve to be punished by the ex-

tremest rigor of the law. Too much

forbearance has been shown to the trai-

tors and their friends. They neither understand nor reciprocate it. Every

day proves that the more moderate we are the

more violent they become; and it cannot be

denied or disguised, that the long-looked for

legalty in the South never makes its appear-

ance until the Federal Government shows

great determination and undoubted strength.

There is a loyal sentiment in the South—a

fighting element, too-as was proved yester.

day in Baltimore, and also in Western Vir-

ginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. This ele-

ment, like the responsive patriotism of the

free States, must be encouraged by the chas-

Half-way measures only stimulate our enemies

"But why," will be the question of the

Breckinridgers, in view of these facts, "why,

if there is so much feeling against the Union

in the South, why not conclude a peace and

agree to a separation?" This is the end to.

which these partisans are working, and this it

is that fires their friends in arms against the

Peace with men whose hands are reeking with

the blood of our bravest and best! Peace

with the murderers of the Union men of the

South! Peace to leave these patriots at the

mercy of their remorseless oppressors!

Never! never! In the language of the great

Kentucky divine, Robert J. Breckinridge, at

While these events are thickening around

sickly Cotton States? Shall they be left to

contend with the diseases of the climate, and

the perils of battle by sea and by land? Now

What is to be done with this " negro commu-

nity?" It is there, ready to fight for us;

States from yellow fever and the dangers of

the battle-field. It is there, loyal and awake-

suspected by the aristocrats, and resolved to

make its choice between them and the Go-

vernment they have attacked and dislocated.

Shall we use this weapon, or shall we cast it

from us to please a false humanitarian philo-

sophy? This is The Question of the Hour.

Mr. Kendall's own:

Cincinnati, last Tuesday:

and dismay our friends.

elements of discontent among the people.

tage of it.

counding and capture of

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1862.

VOL. 5.-NO. 253.

JEWELRY, &c. CLARK'S ONE DOLLAR STORE, 602 CHESTNUT STREET. NEW GOODS NEW STYLES.

AND NEW PRICES. For ONE DOLLAR you can buy any one of the fol-wing articles: ts of Silver Plated Tea Spoons,

" " Forks. et te Desert te " Knife and Fork Bilver Plated Sugar Bowl. a Cream a

" Walter. " Drinking Cup. Gold Plated Vest Chain, all styles Breast Pin. " Pin and Drops, all styles.

Solitary Sleave Button, all styles Finger Rings, " Pen with Pencil Case. les' or Gentlemen's Port Monnaie, Cubss, Bags, , &c., &c., &c. All Goods warranted as repre-We have on hand a large assertment of Photo-Albums, Mantel Clocks, Travelling Bags, and welry, which we are cleaned. ich we are closing off at cost. The at

> D. W. CLARK'S ONE DOLLAR STORE, 602 CHESTNUT Street. DRY-GOODS JORBERS. NEW SPRING AND SUMMER M. L. HALLOWELL & Co.,

333 MARKET and 27 NORTH FOURTH STS. Wholesale Dealers in SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Desirous of selling off their stock of goods, previous to removing to their New Store, in "JAYNE'S MARBLE BUILDING," CHESTNUT STREET,

Offer for the remainder of the season, at Wholesale only, their AITRACTIVE STOCK of recently-purchased DRESS GOODS. COST OF IMPORTATION.

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

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

HOSIERY, GLOVES. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, LINENS, SHIRT FRONTS,

EMBROIDERIES. THOS. MELLOR & Co.,

WHITE GOODS, AND

SPRING. ABBOTT, JOHNES, & CO.

537 MARKET STREET, ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND

DRESS GOODS.

WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, SHAWLS, &o., &o., To which they invite the attention of the trade.

1862. SPRING. 1862 W. S. STEWART & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

RO. 305 MARKET STREET. POULT DE SOIE, BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS, CLOAKING CLOTHS, PLAIDS, STRIPES,

And desirable PLAIN COLORS. PRING STOCK SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. A. W. LITTLE & Co.

COMMISSION HOUSES. Welling, Coffin, & Co.,

mhlo-m No. 325 MARKET ST.

220 CHESTNUT STREET,

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

BLEACHED COTTONS. consdale, Forestdale, Auburn, Slatersville, Centreds Jamestown, Blackstone, Hope, Red Bank, Dorohoster Newburyport, Naumeag, Zouave, Burton, Green Mfg. Co.'s A. A., B. A., C. A., and other styles.

BROWN COTTONS. Surnside, Trent, Groton, Ashland, Chestnut, Glenville Mechanics' and Farmers'.
CORSET JEANS.—Glasgow, Manchester

Madison, Slatersville, Agawam, Keystone, Choctaw. CANTON FLANNELS.—Slatersville, Agawam. BILESIAS .- Smith's, Social Co., Lonsdale Co.

WOOLENS. ARMY BLUE CLOTHS, KERSEYS, and FLAM-CASSIMERES.—Gay & Son, Saxton's River, &c.
BATINETS.—Bass River, Conversylle, Lower Valby, Hope, Staffordylle, Converse and Hyde, Converse KENTUCKY JEANS.—Rodman, Mystic, Gold Meda DOMET FLANNELS.—WILLIAMS'S Angola, Saxny, Merino, and other styles: LONSDALE Nankeens and Colored Cambrics

PLAID LINSEYS, COTTONADES, &c. [fe29-8m SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,

No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

CAUTION.

The well-earned reputation of FAIRBANKS' SOALES n. FAIRBANKS' SCALES are ma

Has induced the makers of imperfect balances to offer hem as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," and purchaser have thereby, in many instances, been subj tured only by the original inventors. E. & T. FAIR. BANKS & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the business, where a correct and durable Scales is required FAIRBANKS & EWING,

apio-if Masonio Hall, 715 Chestnut St. 1

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

FOURTH AND ARCH,

OFFER FOR SALE, NEAT PLAID SILKS. SHEPHERD'S PLAID SILKS, PLAIN COL'D POULT DE SOIES. LEATHER COL'D MOHAIR, LAVA COL'D DELAINES, TOURISTS' DRESS GOODS, 5-4 SHEPHERD'S PLAIDS, NEW, CLOTH SACKS, NEW SHAPE, CLOTHS FOR MAKING SACKS.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR. CASSIMERES. LIGHT MIXTURES. SILK MIXTURES. FINE BLACK CLOTHS .. LADIES' CLOAKINGS. BLACK BROADCLOTHS. SILK MIXED COATINGS. NEW MELTONS.

COOPER & CONARD. S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET MANTLE ROOM.

SILK SACQUES. SCARF MANTLES. SHAWL STYLE. CLOTH SACQUES. COOPER & CONARD, S. E. corser NINTH and MARKET Streets. mv10-smwthtJel

RICH LACE MANTELETS, POINTS, &c. We are now receiving our FIRST IMPORTATIONS

FINE LACE MANTILLAS, POINTS AND BOURNOUX,

INCLUDING THE LATEST NOVELTIES

LLAMA LACE, Now very Fashionable in the European Capitals. We J. W. PROCTOR & CO., THE PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,

R M. NEEDLES, 1024 CHESTNUT Liven Cambric Dresses, very desirable for ladies' and children's summer wear, at a great reduction, to close he invoice.

Also, 50 dozen table napkins at \$1 per dozen, all linen.

" 60 " \$1.25 " my26-3t INENS.-I have now one of the INBNS.—I have now one of the cheapest and most desirable lets of Fronting Dunbar and Dierson's make, very fine, at 37% conts; one lot at 60, which is worth, and has been sold at, 75; one lot 62%, and the vory finest 75.
Richarcson's make in the heavy goods, suitable for general family use in every number, 31%, 37%, and 45, which has always brought 50 cents.
The celebrated Golden Flax LINEN, at 62% and 75, which is pronounced, by the best judges, to be the hardest to wear out of any linen made.
The above goods are really very cheap, having been imported under the old duty, thereby saving 15 per cont.

cont.

50 dozen Union Napkins, 75c per dozen; Spot and
Damaek, all linen, do., at \$1.50; heavy Huck Towels,
\$1.50; plain brown do., 75 cents per dozen; one lot,
1% yards long, with broad red border, 18% cents
arch Fine Spot and Damask Table Cloths, all linen, at 81.50.
Also, an excellent assortment of hand loom Table Linens.
GRANVILLE B. HAINES,
my27-5t
No 1013 MARKET St., above Tenth.

NEW CLOAK STORE!
The most elegant assertment in the city.
No. 29 South NINTH Street,
First door above Chestnu of my customers and friends to the following Goods Argontines, Black and Brown, mixed. Mode Tamertines, scarce and desirable,

Black Crape d'Espagues, from auction Thallie Delaines, nice assortment at 18 Challie Delaines, nice assortment at 18% c.

10 dezen Kid-finish Silk Gloves, at 37% c.

37 dezen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at \$1.62% per Ozen; a bergain.
One lot of Liste Gauntlets, at 18% c a pair.
One lot of Black Silk, \$1.12%; the best I ever had for

1024 OHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES [a fresh invoice) of puffed Garibaldi muslin; also, new goods in points, Valencienne and other laces; a new lot of Valencienne lace trimmed Handkersliefs; also, rufiled French Cambric Handkersliefs; embroidered in colors; Magpie (black, and white figured) Lace Veils; Barbes in real thread, Chantilly, and pointe applique; a small invoice of choice styles Paris-made Infauts caps. The special attention of ladies intending to visit out of town during the Summer, is called to the above, as also to my sextensive assortment of White Goods and Linens, adapted to summer uses; a great variety of plaid. adapted to summer uses; a great variety of plaid striped, dotted, figured, and plain muslins, and nots, suitable for Garibaldi's, &c. my26

1024 OHESTNUT STREET. INENS AT IMPORTERS' PRICES. A BIGHARDSON'S and DUNBAR DIORSON'S celebrated SHIRTING and FROMING LINENS, received from the manufacturers direct, and guarantied perfect—to which the attention of buyers and the trade

enerally is respectfully invited.
SHEPPARD, VAN HABLINGEN, & ABRISON,
ap19-rptf 1008 CHESTNUT Street orice.
SHEPPARD, VAN HABLINGEN, & ABBISON,
ap19-rp if 1008 CHESTNUT Street SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, 628 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA REFRIGERATORS AND COOLERS. THE "DR. HAYES' REFRIGERA-

REFRIGERATORS In use, being WARRANTED to KEEP PROVISIONS LONGER,

WITH LESS ICE, THAN ANY OTHERS. RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Also, a large assortment of the most approved WATER COOLERS.

J. S. CLARK, No. 1008 MARKET Street MILITARY GOODS. SHEBLE & FISHER, MANUFACTURERS OF INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SWORDS,

SABRE BAYONETS, &c., &c. OFFICE—No. 3 North FIFTH Street, tt* ARMY GOODS

ON HAND DARK AND LIGHT BLUE KERSEYS. STANDARD 6-4 AND 3-4 INDIGO WOOL-DYED BLUE FLANNELS. INDIGO BLUE MIXTURES. COTTON DUCK, 10, 12, AND 15-OUNCE.

FARNHAM, KIRKHAM, & CO.,

225 CHESTNUT STREET. PENING OF A SUMMER GAR-DEN.—The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has opened for the season his FINE GAR-DEN and HOTEL, at the toot of COATES Street, oppo-site Fairmount Park. Families are particularly invited. Ice Cream, Cakes, excellent Lager Beer of Baltz's brew-ery. Wines, &c. always on hand ery, Wines, &c., always on hand.
HENRY FRICKA, my3-3m TWENTY SEVENTH and COATES Sts.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28,

Around and about Norfolk. VISIT TO THE ABANDONED REBEL BATTERIES SEWALL'S POINT AND CRANEY ISLAND.

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR ARMY BEFORE CORINTH. AFFAIRS AT ACQUIA CREEK.

victory as to be unwilling to study the less FROM GEN. WOOL'S DIVISION. agreeable features of defeat. This event, however, may be turned to advantage, if our aurespondence of The Press] thorities will heed the lessons now impressed FORTRESS MONROE, May 26, P. M. FROM THE JAMES RIVER. upon every intelligent mind. The rebels oc The E. A. Stevens, Captain Constable, strived last cupy Virginia in large force. They are not night from City Point, bringing official despatches for unwilling to exchange Richmond for Washington. They desire once more to destroy the ready to make another attack upon Fort Darling, on Drury's Bluff, as soon as the order is given. The rebels have increased their forces very considerably on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Their emissaries are busy among the people of Baltisouth bank of James river, from City Point up to Rich-mond, and have forced the inhabitants of City Point and more and Washington, so that these cities may be ripened for a rising against its vicinage to retire to the interior. The rabels seem to dread an attack upon Petersburg, and are accordingly the Federal Government. They think that a improvising defences on the Appointator river. The successful demonstration near Washington will assist them with the European monarchies: and it is thought now that they will make a stand near and they know that if they can delay our armies Ex-United States Lieut Farrand, who was in command on this line, aided, as they are, by political symof Fort Darling at the time of the bombardment, has pub pathizers in Congress and the country, they can lished his report in the Southern papers, which is said to leave their campaign in the Cotton States to be reasonably true compared with most rebel reports. Owing to a superabundance of red tape used by Liout. the elements; and if they lack troops to oppose the Union forces there, they will not lack James Millward, Jr., acting taptain of the port, and other

his associates believe that if they can detain two hundred thousand Union soldiers near Washsufficiently troublesome, and when favoritism exists beington by threatening it, and make a show of tween officers and journals, the position of a respectable special correspondent is rendered extremely embarrass. fight in Virginia a few days longer, the climate and yellow fever will very shortly fight against BEAURGARD'S VISIT TO RICHMOND the Union army in the Southwest. These are Beauregard visits Richmond, not to take command there, but to confer with the rebel leaders concerning his considerations that demand instant attention. One view of our local military situation is luture operations in the West. It is said he reached the rebel capital only after overcoming extraordinary diffi-culties, and doubts are expressed concerning his safety gratifying. The policy of detaching a sufficient number of men from McClellan and on going back to his grand army, now almost invested by sending McDowell forward opposite Fredericksburg has been fully vindicated. With AN INTERESTING EXCURSION.

an available force under McClellan advancing to Sewell's Point; a wire will connect that point with upon Richmond by way of the Peninsula, the forfolk, and the old line to Suffolk will be repaire', so whole country between Richmond and Washthat we shall soon have telegraphic communication from ington would have been left comparatively unhe above-named important points with all the Northern protected, and as the rebels escaped from Yesterday, the U. S. Government telegraph sur-McClellan they could have readily marched steamer Junista, Captain Leverton, proceeded from upon this city. Now, McDowell lies between Hampton to make a thorough survey of the Roads, having on board Mr. W. H. Heiss, superintendent; Mr. C. S. with an effective and well-prepared army. Bulkley, assistant ; Mr. D. T. Evans, submarine telegraph The weakening of Banks by joining the best pilot; Mr Whaley, in charge of the paying-out machinery; portion of his command with McDowell is

and L. W. Wallazz, special correspondent of the Phila-The first place visited was Craney Island, where we were amazed to find an excellent fortification, mounting fifty heavy guns, with immense amounts of ammunitions gramme of the enemy. With this before us, fixed and ready for usa, abandaned by the robels, to their recent hasty evacuation of the premises. The work was asemated, and furnished with every appliance for a des-In this our latest hour of trial, the spectaclo perate defence, including about five hundred of Reed's

Mr. Charles T. Babcock, agent of the Associated Press.

alone able to obtain Southern newspapers of a late date.

patent skells, a Southern article, said to be the best in of open expressions of sympathy with treason is again exhibited. Yesterday afternoon, any The quarters of the rebel troops were found to be of a observer on Pennsylvania avenue could see very superior kind, and the Federal troops at present occupying them are living like princes. Excellent stoves the exultation of the Secessionists over what and cooking utensils were left in the barracks, and everythey hailed as a defeat of the Federal arms, thing seemed arranged especially for comfort. Like the and in Baltimore the same spirit was so soldiers of our own army, the rebel troops seem to have offensively and publicly displayed, because of had two very bad habits, namely, drinking whisky and the repulse of the Maryland regiment and the gambling, for the bottles marked "old rye" and odd playing cards were scattered around in every direction.

composed of the friends and relatives of this ral war-vessels, and from National arsenals, in the regiment, could not be restrained from chas-The big guns were mostly marine pieces-some Dabi tising these merciless scoundrels. I hear that grens and rifled cannon. We observed one very heavy rifled one-hundred-pounder, very roughly made, lying on a considerable number of the sympathizers with the rebellion are still permitted to the wharf, apparently but recently landed, marked " C. ments here, but in important positions in The works are admirably designed after expressed idea Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. This Engineers, who, when recently making observations for is no party struggle. It is a struggle for the the defence of the Southern harbors, little thought that his suggestions would be carried out for the purpose of

> The rebels are equal in every way to our Government. it appears, by these strong land works, except in im-proved guns. Those they lack, evidently. It is a noficeable fact, also, that every manner of arms, cartridges, fornaces for heating hot shot, together with shet, shell, grape, and canister, is found lying around everywhere but not a percussion cap of any make, or a single article of hospital stores was to be found. Indeed, the rebels flints, showing that in the great scarcity of perce caps, some of the troops, and perhaps large numbers, are armed with flint-lock muskets, now entirely obsolute in our army. I was careful to examine many cartridge boxes and cap pouches, but while plenty of excellent cartridges were there, not a percussion cap of any kind

destroying the Government he was laboring so faithfully

was to be seen.

Two boats belonging to the Merrimac have floated shore at Craney Island, and are now in possession of the 10th New York Regiment, at present garrisoning the A vast number of pieces of the Merrimac have also floated ashore from the wreck of that vessel, some of them containing portions of the iron plating, which was formed of rolled wrought-iron plates, and not of railroad

VISIT TO SEWELL'S POINT. We next steered for Sewell's Point, which was finally selected by the "telegraph men" as the best point to land the Southern shore end of the new Hampton Roads Here we visited the main battery erected by the rebels, and mounted with thirty of their best guns, some of which were rifled. We found the battery much torn up by the shells thrown into it by our war vessels, which were very destructive. The barracks were mostly burned or knocked to pieces; guns were dismounted;

breaches made in the strongest parts, and casemates covered with dovetailed railroad iron, completely On the north side of the Point there was an exquisite little battery mounting two heavy rifled Dahlgren guns, bearing directly on the naval anchorage in the Roads. This battery is very strong, being first made by a frame work of heavy white oak logs, upon which railroad bars were laid in two layers, dovetailed, and entirely covering tle battery in every part, and making it altogether bomb-

Over this, earth was packed to a thickness of five feet a finishing of grass sodding covering the whole affair. This battery was partially covered by thick underbrush so that it could not be seen at a great distance off; but Colonel Halliday, who used to command at Fort Wool upon it one day last month with his trusty Sawyer gun, and the battery now bears astonishing proofs of the tretisement of the rebels and their supporters. mendous range of that weapen, and the occuracy of the gunners. One shell we observed had struck on the southern embrasure, making a cavern some four feet square in the battery, and tearing the railroad bars into shreds. The trees in the vicinity are torn to splinters, drained by the hundreds of disches made by our terrible

I observed these mammoth pits caused by the bursting of Sawyer shells, over a mile and a half back of Sewell's Point, on the Norfolk road, and in the woods near by. Indeed, the rebels did not leave the Sewall's Point batteries until they were getting too hot to hold them.

The Norfolk Day Book maintained at the time that only two men were wounded in the batteries, when the Federal fleet and the Bip Raps were bombarding them, but a Ariemus Ward 5ays 'figures can't prevaricate,' and I counted one hundred and twenty two rebel graves, over which the grass has not yet flouri hed, and I naturally concluded that somebody was hurt at the bombards of Sewell's Point, or else it was a very unhealthy place! THE PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

"The very first lesson we draw from the actual state of the country is, that the war in which we are engaged ought to be presecuted, and presecuted to the end (tremendous applause), with the whole It is generally believed here that the Government has decided in favor of putting the navy yard in trim, thus to the end (tremendous applause), with the whole energy of the nation; ought to be pursued to the last extremity. (Repeated applause.) I may be called fanatical—perhaps I am; but I have often said, and I say it to you here, and God is my judge.—I believe it would be better for this country, terrible as the calamity would be, and incalculable as the misery would be—I believe it would be better for God's purposes upon earth—I believe it would be incomparably better for the human race; for all that is gained by us, that we should go back to Plymouth Rock and Jamestown—to the infancy of our country—than to let this atrocious and abominable attempt to subvert the Government succeed." giving work to a large number of contrabands and deserving Union men in Portsmouth, Newtown, and Gosport The sunken vessels are also to be raised, and the thousands of tons of iron now sunk in the harbor will be thus secured for the benefit of the Government.

It is believed that the port of Norfolk will soon be opened to trade, and it is really to be regretted that the poor be-nighted inhabitants of the two cities are not allowed to read Northern daily papers. It may be well enough to pers could only be productive of salutary results.

rumors of defeats and mishaps to the Union armies in Virginia were put into circulation here. A transport rivers, what of our brethren in the far-off and steemer captain was flying around with the startling news that his vessel and all other transports in the harbor had been ordered to Acquia Creek immediately to take Mo-Dowell's troops to Washington, which was in need of is the time to give effect to Mr. Kendall's At a later moment it was stated that General Wool had statesmanlike course in February last, before received a despatch from the War Department to the ef-

fect that Banks' corps had fallen back to the Potomac, he changed front and took the other side. followed by Jackson with one hundred and fifty thousand His prophecy has been fulfilled. If he shrinks from the inevitable remedy, the country will men. This morning the Baltimore boat arrived, and Seonists on board were not slow to confirm this news, not and cannot shrink from it. The italics are statisg, in addition, that there had been a riot in Baltimore yesterday, and that the robels all over the State of "In short, (he says), if the masters persist in their mad and causeless rebellion against the Constitution, the end will be a negro community along a portion of the Southern coast under the protection of the United States.

"If the war is to be protracted by the obstinacy of the cotton planters, this is a result which the United States could not avert if they would." Maryland were ready to rise at a moment's warning to aid Jackson in his march upon the Monumental City. At the time I am writing glowing faces are plentiful among Union men who are too credulous and certainly not very fur-sighted; for, granting the news to be true, and giving the rebels their old positions at Winchester and Manas: as, with McClellan in their rear and at their capital with an invincible and powerful army, and they opposed in Northern Virginia by the formidable armies of Banks, Shields, Fremont, and McDowell, flanked by the two latter, it is plain to be seen the whole rebel force eager to save the white soldiers of the free must be bagged.

> The shores of the James river from Drury's Bluff to City Point, are lined with rifle pits, which the rebels are filling with marksmen as fast as completed, so fate to their cause do they deem the landing of troops under cover of our gunboats on the south bank of the James river. On Saturday last the rebels all along the line of pits opened for target practice on our gunboats, firing manitarian philoon of the Hour.
>
> Occasional.
>
> Institute of the provided for target practice on our gunboats, firing the minimum tary men who witnessed them. During the night several beavy siege guns arrived, and the work of throwing up for the iron sides of our vessels like hall spainst window panes. A brave and worthy colore men in woods constructing conductory bridges, who are generally formed the work of throwing up for the iron sides of our vessels like hall spainst window panes. A brave and worthy colore men in woods constructing conductory bridges, who are

BOLD RIFLE PRACTICE.

man, an American seaman, who had often requested permission to go into the maintop lookout to make observations, discovered a position occupied by the enemy i considerable force, and reported the fact to the captain of his vessel, the United States sloop of war Wachusett. The fleet moved up and shelled the place where the rebels were encamped, scattering them in every direction. The man in the mainton lookout, the colored seaman above alluded to, made no further report, and upon another man going aloft, he was found dead at his post, pierced

NEW ARRIVALS. The gunboats Cour de Lion, Captain Alexander Haand King Philip, old Potomac favorites, have arrived here from the Rappahannock and Piankitank river, but bring no news of importance. The latter is last from Washington, and brings a company of marine

UNION MEETING IN PORTSMOUTH. I copy from the Norfolk Day Book the official report of the Union meeting held recently in Port mouth: At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Portsmouth, held at Oxford Hall, Thursday afternoon, May 22, 1862, Capt. Johannes Watson was unanimously chosen to preside and B. G. Staples secretary of the meeting. nesting.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions to be acted apon by the meeting: Meetra James Clements, Geo. R. Boush, Philip Thomas, Henry Burroughs and Robert Potiti.

During the absence of the committee, the Michigan Brass Band enlivened the occasion with the national airs, Hail Columbia,' and 'The Star Spangled Bauner.'
The committee, through its chairman, Mr. Clements, reported the following presmble and resolutions, which ners unanimously adopted.

Mr. Clements made a few pertinent remarks, which vere happily received:

Mr. G. B. Boush opposed the latter clause of the four:h

PREAMBLE. PREAMBLE.

Whereas. A Convention of delegates, elected by the people of Virginia, assembled in Riemmond, did, in secret session, contrary to the expressed desire of their constituents, pass certain resolves declaring the people of the State absolved from their allegiance to the Federal Government, and connecting them with a so-called Southern Confederacy; and,

Whereas, This so-called Southern Confederacy has war upon the Government of the waged a treasonable war upon the Government of the United States without just cause or provecation, farcing our citizens, contrary to their desire, to take up arms against their country, involving us in ruin, and bringing destruction on our families and friends, causing widespread desolation in our midst, and mourning at our fresides, therefore, des: therefore,

1st. Be it resolved, That we do unhesitatingly con-

taking occasion to set forth his own views of

lat. Be it resolved, That we do unhesitatingly condem the heresy of Secession as being destructive of the
iberties of the citizens, tending to demoralize the community, and the subversion of civilization and religion,
and, it uccessfully carried out, would be a death-blow to
republican institutions; and
2n. Be it further resolved. That we look upon the
Constitution of the United States as a sufficient guarantee
of liberty and protection to all the citizens throughout
the country, and have seen no indications of any attempt,
on the part of the United States Government, to subvert
the Constitution or set aside any of its provisions; consequently, we feel it our duty to yield the Governmentjahearty support in its effort to suppress insurrection and
put down "Rebellion" most effectually, and in the
shertest time; and
3d. Resolved, That we believe a majority of the people
of Virginia are loyal to the United States, but have been
deceived by ambitious leaders at home and driven into
rebellion by an armed mob from abroad, consequently
we carnestly invite them to join us in the effort to set rid
of the horrible appression from which we have suffered
for the last twelve months; and

ren in our midst, who have adopted the heresy of Socession, to return to their allegiance, feeling confident the our Government has no desire to deprive them of any son, to real.

our Government has no desire to deprive them or any or their former rights and privileges; and

their former rights and privileges; and

the Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the true interest of the State of Virginia demands that her citizens in the east should, without delay, enter into a recognition of the Government established in the western section of the State; and

6th. Be it further resolved, That we appeal to the Government to extend a support and protection to us in this period of distress; and

7th. Kesolved, That a committee of two be appointed to carry out the provisions of the sixth section of these

to carry out the provisions of the sixth section of these resolutions.

In accordance with the last resolution, Messrs. Olements and Collins were appointed a committee to proceed to Washington and present a petition, which was read by the scretary, and opened for signers.

During the signing of the redition, the band played assigned and other airs to the great satisfaction of all present. On motion, it was

Resolved, That Government be requested to administer the oath to our city authorities, and in the event of refusal by them to subscribe to the same, that legal steps be taken to remove them.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, and, headed by the band, a laye concourse of citizens formed in procession and marched through the principal streets.

JOHANNES WATSON, President.

R. G. STAPLES, Secretary.

A REMARKABLE DOG "Smut," a dog, raised on board the rebel steamer Sea Bird, was cast ashore when that vessel was burned at Norfolk, on the memorable Sunday that the city was occupied by Federal troops, the pilot went ashore, and being absent some time, the whistle was blown thre times for his return. "Smnt" heard this shrill familiar sound, and thought it was the pilot-call of his own native boat, and bounding away to the wharf he jumpe the crew. On his neck is a handsome collar, upon which is natural for a cat to become attached to houses or ves. masters only. This is a remarkable exception to th

has been most unpleasant here for some days past. Today we are having a cold, raw, drizzling rain. The wind is northeast and cold.

L. W. W. P. S.-A flag of truce boat has gone up the James river, having on board Colonel Gaston, of a Kentucky rebel regiment, to be exchanged for Colonel Corcoran. who is bourly expected here now.

FROM GEN. M'DOWELL'S DIVISION.

my freely expressed opinion of the villations Sece by, when, where, and how any one wishes. I am in hourly expectation of being ordered "on to Richmond," and this is the cause of my present joyous state. In the inmost recesses of my heart I cannot find the shadow of anything but the truest patriotism, and the welfare of the country is my sincerest desire; but I swear I sometoo soon. I want to see the secundrels so thoroughly licked that not one vestige of Secession may be left behind. I think we are in a fair way of doing this down South, and the Home Guard men ought to do it at the

I have a fine plan for the disposition of all the Secesh all, with their lugubrious, melancholy co-Then let them elect Jeff Davis their king, and establish their powerful government, set their galiant army to work to dig a large ditch, and let the chivalry keep their eft-made promise—and die in it. Draining the swamp they would find very much like the establishment of their grand and glorious Confederacy, "up-hill work." C. S. A., from what I have seen of the productions here abouts, must mean, "Corn Stalk Aristocracy."

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S DIVISION.

Special Correspondence of The Press. FARMINGTON, May 18, 1862. The vicissitudes and disappointments of war multiply as the army moves Southward. As warm weather in-creases the sanitary condition of the men deteriorates, and many species of disease are becoming slarmingly preyalent. It must be borne in mind that we are located in a warm climate, and every day we remain in inactivity we lose strength. Three weeks ago many of hind, at Hamburg and Pittsburg Landing, and since that short time one-twentieth part of some regiments have become prostrated by disease. The Northern Indiana hibit very little thinning out. And, to tell the truth, every one is sick of the war—at least in this section of the country. And it could not be otherwise, when people from the beautiful North are compelled to sleep upon the ground among snakes, lizards, and other reptiles, while a multiplicity of the most nefarious and insolent insects annoy one to distraction by buzzing and biting. The entire army look upon the impending battle at this point as the last of the rebellion, and are anxious to fight it and go home-or anywhere, in fact, so as they can When I remark that the men are auxious to fight, I

business in the Southwest. It is not because they love to of blowing off each other's heads; for I will make a dier fights the more he hates it, and the more rejuctantly he goes into it. It is true, however, that the more experience a man has on the battle-field the more unflinching he becomes and necessarily given to less emotions of fear but he can love it never. Whenever you hear a man who has experienced battles of the nature of Fort Donelson other, put it down as idle talk, or rest assured that the person uttering such language has ulterior motives. This is the result of my observations and sojourn in the army. Furthermore, the soldiers all tell me so, and surely they should know. And this does not compromise the valor of a single heart—no, not at all. Many an odious, or a least an unpleasant, practice is performed daily as a duty, not an act of love. No one can disprove what I say, and it admits of no argument. In the army is the place to study the army; and my word for it, gunpowder is a nasty

Yesterday morning an order was read in all the regiwith two days' rations. Notwithstanding such edicts are pretty well storeotyped, it was believed on all hands that actual hostilities were about to commence. But before the regiments could be got into line the order, as far as the march was concerned, was countermanded. In the afternoon, however, the long roll was beat quite nnexpectedly, and at four o'clock the entire army of General Buell rested on the right of this place, Pope's army moving into town, and forming the extreme left of General Halleck's army, the right division of Pope's army, under the command of General Paine, resting upon the extreme right of Buell's srmy, under General Crittenden, divided into two brigades, respectively commanded by Generals Van Cleve and Boyle.

The different divisions went through a series of beautiful mancenvres, and were immediately inited by Natson's splendid division, which formed upon the right, while McCook's division took a position as a centre, slightly in of fields of some two hundred acres, the largest tract of open land I have seen in this country. Several batteries of Parrott and Wiard guns arrived, and took positions well covered. The movements were all of the most brilliant order, and elicited the commendation of the military men who witnessed them. During the night several

the erection of fortifications at this point. I have been busy all day witnessing the sagacity and operations of our sharpsbooters. During the day they ceeded in driving the enemy's pickets in a half mile. This afternoon, quite a large crowd had assembled to se the manouvres, when, all of a sudden, our sharpshoot ers, some hundred in number, skedaddied toward us from behind stumps, fences, bushes, etc., which suggested the fact that they had woke up a large crowd. Immediately our bettery threw into the woods three shells, and the sherpshooters presently regained their position. It is thought by many that the ball must necessarily

TWO CENTS.

mence. Time will tell. FROM ST. LOUIS.

open to-morrow. For my part, I do not believe four

days will elapse before offensive operations will com

Gen. Halleck Reported to be Wounded— Returned Correspondents, &c.

Sr. Louis, May 23, 1862. A few days age, news came that General Hallack was andly wounded, at Corintb, in a desperate conflict with the rebels. Our Secession neighbors got together and gave the report an additional tinge of veracity by saying that the Confederates were compelled to retire with considerable loss, including Memphis, as well as Corinth and as an atonement for the defeat, our commander of ready believers among the Secesh, and by night-fall poor dejor General Halleck was bllowed to be quite dead. The day following, bowover, a despatch was received from Gen. H., for the Sanitary Commission, on army bu-siness, but no allusions were made to the General's painful wounds, received at the late battle, nor was it inerred from the despatch that he was suffering greatly om his unexpected decease! This morning one of the "specials" for the Democrat

eturned from his corresponding tour, whither he has He, with some half dozen other letter-writers, have been equested to absent themselves from the army. Consemently, I noticed "Dixie," with his carpet-hag, trudging up the levee, with his accustomed smiling face, as if othire had hannened. I imagine, however, that things will not remain much onger quiet at Corinth. Possibly before this reaches you on will have heard of the long expected battle, of the

reat victory which will surely follow, and of a terrible, et it is to be hoped final overthrow of the monster rebelion. God grant it may be so, I say

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S COMMAND. Release of Union Prisoners.

I have never written with so much gratification as upon he present occasion, and the information which this eiter communicates will be gratifying to many who have riends or relatives confined in Southern prisons. Negotinticus have been entered into between the Usion and rebel generals, and ere long about 1,300 of our brave soldiers who have been made prisoners will be released. As you are aware, the rebels made prisoners at Rounoke sland, about 2,700, were almost immediately released and ent home. A correspondence has been carried on beween Gen. Burnside and Gen. Holmes on the propriety of setting at liberty all the Union prisoners in his and his prother general, hands to a similar extent. The terms of exchange were arranged by Gen. Huger with Ger ime was the cause of much speculation by newspaper rrespondents at Fortress Monroe; but until recently the rebels evinced no desire to keep their faith and ned tiess. Gen. Burnside has continually pressed the mat-For a week or n oro flags of truce have been passing laily through the lines, and their objects and purposes

have been to us a scaled book until now. With them a copious correspondence was proceeding between General Burnside and the rebel generals, which has resulted in the definite agreement and promise of the latter to release some fourteen hundred Union prisoners who are under their jurisdiction. The prisoners will be brought to Washington, on the Pamlico river, at the rate of two The following is part of the correspondence referred to

above:

Headquarters, Department of North Garolina, Goldsboro, May 15, 1862.

General: Since my reply to your letter of March 29, requesting of me a release of prisoners, I have been authorized by my Government to release on parole all the renk and file of the United States forces now held as prisoners of war in North Cerolina. You will oblige me by indicating the point at which you desire to receive them. Lieut. Colonel De Russett, 3d Regiment North Garalina troops, will bear this communication to your lises. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, TH. H. HOLMES, Major General C. S. Army, commanding Dapt. N. C. To Major General A. E. Burnside, commanding United States forces at Newbern.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLI

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT NORTH GAROLINA, NEWDERN, May 17, 1862.

General: I was much graffied upon the receipt of your letter of the 15th ins ant, and will be glad to receive the United States prisoners, now in North Garolina, at Wilmington, or at any other point between Wilmington and the Cape Fear river, that you may designate. Or, should you prefer it, will receive them at Washington, North Carolina Upon the receipt of your answer to this, I will have vessels in rendiness to receive them at whatever point you may name. I shall, to-morrow, send a flag of truce, with some cifizens of this place, who are desirous of leaving for the country, and I hope you will deem it advisable to allow the citizens of this place, now within your lines, to return to their homes if they desire to do so.

Major General, Commanding Department North Carolina.

General Throdour H. Holmes, commanding Department North Carolina.

General Throdour H. Holmes, commanding Department North Carolina, Goldsboro:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,

ARMY PARMICO, May 10, 1862.

E Represide. commanding United States General A. E. Burnside, commanding United States troops, Newbern, N. C.:

troops, Newbern, N. C.:
GENERAL: In reply to your letter of yesterday (but dated 17th) I have the honor to state that your request shall at once be communicated to the general commanding our troops, and if acceded to, the parties to return to Newbern will be speedily forwarded by flag of truce. Permit me to state that I have no doubt that every act consistent with the public safety will be reciprocated on our part. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brigadier General C. S. A.

Headouarters, Department North Carolina, HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA, GOLD BORO, May 19, 1882. GENERAL: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 17th inst., addressed to myself. Your letter of the same date to Gen. Ransom has also been handed me. In accordance with your request, I log to inform you teat the United States prisoners to be released on parole, some fourteen hundred in number, will be delivered at Wash-ington, N. C. The first detachment of about two hun-

dred will probably reach that place on Friday next, and the remainder will follow in daily instalments of the same number.
I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient serv't,
THEODORE H. HOLMES,
Mujor General Confederate States Army, commanding
Department North Carolina.
To Major General A. E. BURNIDE, commanding United
States forces at Newbern. Mr. Colyer, the same individual who established the negre schools, has started a day school for the white children of Newbern, and in this really good work he is ably seconded by several of the ladies of the town, four of whom are to teach the children. Two of these ladies have relations in the rebel army, but have good sense enough to see that that should not deter them from undertaking the good and charitable work of instructing ment should and will meet with the hearty approval of

all, as I can see no party feeling in it, but simply a desire The railroad bridge over the Trent, which was destroyed by the rebels at the time of our taking Newbern, is nearly completed, and will soon be in complete readiness for the passage of trains, should such a thing be de-

great struggle that so recently took place here. The new hotel is quite an institution, and is conducted under the strictest military rule. The country people begin to come in with small supplies of provisions and fresh vegetables, and fruits, strawberries, blackberries, and green peas a Enormous Bank Fraud on the State of Indiana — \$1,200,000 Fraudulent Five Per Cents Issued by the State Agent in Wall Street—Recovery of \$700,000

Wall Street—Recovery of \$700,000

A considerable excitement has been caused in Indianapolis, by the discovery of an enormous fraud upon the State of Indiana to the amount of near one million two hundred thousand dollars, by one of her former ager is. The facts are as follows: Previous to February, 1859, the Auditor and Treasurer of the State were in the habit of signing and entrusting State bonds to the agent of the State, who has an office in Wall street, New York, and it is now accertained that Mr. D. C. Stover, as the clerk of Hon. John A. Cravens, agent of State, Issued over twelve bundred thousand dollars of fraudulent and spurious five per cent. stocks. Mr. Gravens held the office but a short time, not over two months, and resigned. Gov. Willard at once appointed Mr. Stover agent of State, who had control of the office all the time, either as clerk or principal. State, who had control of the office all the time, either as clerk or principal.

It is thought that Mr. Stover continued to issue the bonds from blanks still in his possession during his entire term of office, dating them back to Craven's term, in order to avoid an act passed in February, 1859, requiring them, in case of transfers, to be registered in the State Auditor's office, as well as to secure his own bondsmen. They are all signed J. A. Cravens, by D. C. Stover, clerk. Mr. Cravens was not aware of these frands until within a faw days. They were first discovered by Col. R. N. Hudson, the agont, some months since, when they were presented for the payment of interest. He immediately communicated the fact to Cov. Morton, who at once proceeded to New York, where he had an interview with Htm. Daniel S. Dickinson, Attorney General of that State, and A. Oakley Hall, the District Attorney.

The Governor insisted upon the arrest of the parties, but Messrs. Hall and Dickinson argued that it would have a bad effect on the State as well as national finances, and they thought they could get the parties to take up the paper. The guity parties informed the District Attorney that there was not three hundred thousand dollars out, and that they would redeem them at the rate of twinty-five thousand dollars per week. This had been redeemed, and they now confess that there is still a half million yet outstanding.

Mr. Stover's accessmilices are two well-known Wall-

street bankers Governor Morton, who is with Halleck's army, was no-tified, and immediately telegraphed to the Attorney Ge-neral, and one of the Loan Commissioners, to proceed to New York and assist in the prosecution of the guilty New York state assists in the provention of the parties.

These same parties have a bank in operation at Belville, New Jersey. Mr. Stover is its president.

The war loan, or six-per-cent, bonds of Indiana, being coupon bonds, have no connection with the five-per-cents of the State, which is inscribed stock.

It is also stated that Martin Batzner, for the past two thems treasured of Wanklin county, has absconded with

terms treasurer of Franklin county, has absconded with thirty thousand dollars belonging to that county. He is said to be a sympathizer with Jeff Davis, and has pro-bably gone South. Arrival of the Steamer New York. New York, May 27.—The steamer New York, with Liverpool advices of the 14th instant, has arrived. Her news has been anticipated. The New York 7th at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, May 27 .- The New York 7th Regis has passed through this place, on the way to Washing-

THE WAR PRESS. THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS: Advertisements Inserted at the venul rotor Siines constitute a square.

ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST.

The Situation-Arrival of the Rams-Return of Rebel Prisoners-Prospect of

Arrivat of the Union Rams. me to suppose that a beavy gun might be fired into the rams disabled, and the crews destroyed by the

stant movement, our no order came. The modars, or the way, have not fired a shell since the late engagement. Every shell costs thirteen dellars, and firing away a soldier's monthly pay every half hour is a costly amus-ment. From all the shells thus fired the rebels admit two our people claim many, and des half a dozen or so Rebel Prisoners Sent Down.

Prospect of Evacuation. That the foe may evacuate at any time is probable enough; but I do not suppose he will do so until his position is made more untenable than it now is.

The fort requires but very few persons to man its guns, and the Sec ssion gunboats can be managed with five or six hundred.

Beseriers from relei steamboats, some of whom are known to steamboat men here, say that Randolph is being more strough fortified than Fort Wright. All the rebed gunboats are opposite that place, and about 2,000 men, mostly blacks, are employed in throwing up earthworks and mounting guns. These men confirm what I have mentioned before—that the rebel transports are all discharged and left to hide as they best can. Those mowere discharged and left to hide as they best can. Those mowere discharged gin Memphis, and, to avoid impressment, immediately left.

Quinby.

This addition to the forces heretofore here under Colo-nels Fitch and McLane, makes a very respectable backing up force" for the fleet, and seems to indicate The Weather.

Among the boats reported lost below is the splendid packet General Quitman. She was rnn up it a slough to escape the daily-expected Farragut fleet, and the subsidence of the waters left her aground. Her machinery was taken out to lighten her, but in vain. One or two other less noted boats are reported in the same condition. It is reported that the guns are being taken from the rebel gunboats to be put upon the works at Randolph. As the gunboats are now between two hostile fleets, this would seem probable.

ANOTHER GREAT UPBISING IN THE NORTH

fore was there so much patriotism and enthusiasm ex-hibited by any nation. It reminds us of the early days of the rebellion, when nearly every man seemed disposed o join some military organization, "And felt as though himself were he

New York city, Elmira, and Albany. The 5th New York Volunteer Artillery and the 7th Regiment New

Rhode Island.

. Massachusetts. The call upon the volunteer militia of the State for active service in the field is being gloriously responded to. The enthusiaem of April, 1861, is renewed. Regiments, battalious, and companies are rapidly arriving from various parts of the State. Vermont.

The Adjutant General of the State, Oscar Malmaos, has issued orders for the completion of the 6th Regiment, which is to consist of 101 men who will report at Fort Smalling.

Three Men Swept over Niagara Falls.

Three Men Swept over Niagara Falls.

On Sunday last, the people of Niagara Falls were startled by the report that three men were swept over the falls in a row-boat. The occurrence is said to have taken place about eix o'clock A. M., and was first discovered by a porter at the Cataract House, who saw the boat containing the men in the middle of the river, and saw the final plunge from the brink of the awful chasm, whose depths have already engulphed many human beings in a destruction terrible to the imagination, and appelling to realize. The fatal catastrophe was also witnessed from near the Clifton House.

The men were seen putting out from the Canada side, near Chippewa, with the evident intention of landing near the south end of Gest Island. After gotting out a short distance the current was found too strong for them, the recent high wind up the lake was still forcing more than a usual quantity of water through the river, and although they made every exertion to stem; the rushing tide, yet their efforts were entirely unavailing. They were seen, after battling for a time desperately against the current, to draw their care from the water, and sit motionless in the beat, resigned to their fate. In this condition they were swept over the falls. The names of indition they were swept over the falls. The names of the unfortunate men were not obtained.

Accidents of this kind have taken place several times before, to persons who were foolbardy enough to attempt

a passage across the Niagara river in an open boat near

the Enemy's Evacuation, &c.

MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA, May 21 1862. Unbroken quietude has reigned during the past three r four days in the national fleet; and the expectation of n stiack from the rebels has grown less and less, until now, those who declared the enemy would certainly asume offensive operations, have almost despaired of th Our Present Situation.

Several movements are progressing in this vicinity, which point to an attack of the flotilla on Fort Pillow hefore many days; but when they will culminate, or what their exact nature, of course, I am not privileged to what their exact nature, of course, I am not privileged to state.

The Bohemians have been looking for a battle every day for the last week, and they still think there will be one before the present week closes. I am semewhat skeptical, however, for I apprehend the idea of waiting until after a battle at Cortint is fought, still influences Commander Davis, as it did Commodore Foots.

We can siford to delay quite as well as the enemy, though the return of Farragul's fleet to New Orleans will render the rebels more easy in mind than they must have been when they supposed themselves between two fields of steadily-approaching fire.

Arrival of the Union Rams.

The long-expected rams have arrived from Cincinnational Pittebung. When "our bys" heard that they were lying at Oscools, above us, the desire to see a "ram fight" was general; but when they saw them, their sanguinity oozed out. They are ugly, uncainly, and misshapes encough to be effective.

They are six in number, all stern-wheel except one, (the Lancaster No. 3,) and were formerly towhoats. I would not attempt to judge of their efficacy without in specting them, but they cortainly look very harmless. I have have no guns, a sharp prow and a prote ted pilothouse; but the wheels are expessed, and the boilers and engines have no other than wooden defences, inducing one to suppose that a heavy gun might be fired into them. Preparations for a Forward Movement. Saturday last Lieutenants Johnson, Wheelock and Simonds got their mortar boats in readiness for an in-stant movement, but no order came. The mortars, by

Rebel Prisoners Sent Down.

The L. M. Kennett came down here yesterday from St. Louis with one hundred and fifty rebet prisoners. The Kennett with down to Craighead Point about ten o'clock in the morning with a flag of truce, and could see no sign of, men or boats, and, after lying there for two or three hours, returned, and did not 30 down again until after dinner, once more assuming her place at the head of the point, with her white baaner fluttering in the breze. Just before four o'clock the wreck of a hostile transport was descried steawing up from Fulton, and she soon hove in sight, received the prisonurs with the usual forms and ceremonies and returner to her former position without the least remarkable or interesting occurrence.

Fortifying Randolph.

Yesterday the transports braught down eight compa-nies of the 47th Indiana, Col. Slack; four of the 34th In-diana, Lieut. Col. Cameron; four of the 2d Illinois Cadiana, Lieut. Col. Cameron; four of the 2 valry, Lieut. Col. Hogg; and parts of Capts and Rogers' batteries, all under comman

The weather has been cool and pleasant for the last two or three days, and so freed us from our usual insect pests that just now the flotilla does not, as it usually does, deserve the name of the Mu-quito Fleat. The rail has been falling steadily and heavily during the last tweaty-four hours, and the sky and the river and the atmosphere look very gloomy.

THE RESPONSE OF THE LOYAL STATES. militia are up and doing, ready to march at the shortest notice to the defence of our national capital. Never be-

panies and regiments are pouring in The most active preparations are making for reinforcing the army at Washington by the Reserve and Home Guard. The first regiment of the Reserve brigade is now

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL,
TRENTON, May 23, 1862.

Anthority having been given to his Excellency, the Governor of New Jersey. to raise one additional regiment of intantry for the service of the United States, to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged, offers of service from campanies desiring positions in such regiment will be made immediately to the Governor, through this office. By order,

R. F. STOCKTON, Jr.,

Adjutant General New Jersey Militia.

Delaware.

The 3d Delaware Regiment left Dover on Sanday morning and passed the junction of the New Castle road with the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore road about helf past 12 o'clock. A number of citizens who had friends in the regiment were at the junction, but the cars did not stop any longer than was necessary in passing from one track to the other. The regiment went direct to Baltimore, and, we are told, ou through that city without stopping. Their destination was Barper's Ferry.

Rhode Island.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 5.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WOODSTOCK, May 21, 1862.

In persuance of a requisition upon his Excellency the Governor of the State of Vermont by the President of the United States, dated the 21st day of May, A. D. 1862, a regiment of infantry volunteers, to be denominated the Night Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, will be raised and organized in this State as soon as possible, to serve in the army of the United States for the term of three years, unless soome discharged. It is hoped and expected that the patriotic citizens of Vermont will use their utmost endeavors to facilitate the raising of the regiment with despatch. Recruiting stations will be designated immediately, of which due notice will be given.

By order of the Governor.

PETER T. WASHBURN, Adjutant and Inspector General.

Illinois.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FTATE OF ILLINOIS, PITTSBURG LANDING, May 19, 1862.

To the People of the State of Illinois, Greeting: To the People of the State of Illinois, Greeting:

I am this day called upon by Mrjor General Halleck, in conformity with an order from the War Department of the United States, to furnish recruits to fill up the volunteer regiments from the State of Illinois. Many of our regiments entered the field with numbers scarcely above the minimum. These have nobly done their duty, and many of them have purchased lasting honor with the price of their lives, and it remains only for us to maintain what they have achieved, and therefore I call on the people of Illinois to raise men in every precinct of the State for the regiments that were sent from their own sections, to fill up their own companies.

Relying upon the same patriotism that has thus far furnished a brave and noble host at the shortest notice, I send forth this proclamation, and confidently expect a prompt response that will maintain the present glory of our State.

O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

our State.
O. M. Hatch, Secretary of State. INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, May 28, 1862.—Four compa-nies of the 63d Indiana Regiment, two companies of the 19th Regulars, and Captain Naylor's battery, leave for Washington to night.

Joseph D. Williams, Esq., adjutant general of the State
of Connecticut, has taken measures to complete the or-