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NEW STYLES, AND NEW PRICES. OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE. Win whiles: THE BATTLE OF FRONT ROYAL. ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT. COLONEL MURPHY A PRISONER. HOW THE MARYLAND REGIMENT BEHAVED. Gallaniry of the Pennsylvania Troops. CAMP LIFE ON THE CHICKAHOMINY. Within Four Miles of Richmond. A FIRST VIEW OF BATTLE. A SKIRMISH BEYOND THE CHICKAHOMINY A MICHIGAN REGIMENT VICTORIOUS. VAVAL OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI WHAT OUR GUNBOATS ARE DOING. &C., &c., &c. FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION. cial Correspondence of The Press.] Thave been endeavoring to obtain, for the last few ys, a true account of the recent disaster at Front Roy. al. The most intelligent person from Gen. Banks' army that I have yet seen is a private in the 2d section o Knapp's Pennsylvania Regiment.' His name is Joseph has resided for the last eighteen years. He has been in the service of Uncle Sam for over a year, nearly all of which time he was on duty on the upper Potomac, mostly upporting Col. Geary's regiment. He was a participan in the battle at Front Royal, and gives a clear and sucnct account of that engagement and the subsequen ctreat of the survivors of the Federal forces. From Ir. Bobirson I learn the following interesting particu Col. Kenley, commander of the 1st Marvland Tofante Regiment, has been for some time past stationed at Front Royal. His force was 1,100 strong, including his own egiment, a few cavalry, three companies of the 29th ennsylvania, under the lieut. cel of that regiment, and a section, consisting of two pieces of Khapp's Pennsylva-nia battery, under command of Lieut. Atwell. Part of Genry's command was at Rectortown, twelve miles rom Front Royal, while Gen. Banks was at Strasburg Col. Kenley's command was generally used as a picket force, and the men when surprised wore not dreaming of ttack, they thinking that the rebels were many miles The first intimation they had of the rebels' approach was between 12 and 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon, when party of horsemen, supposed to be Ashby's men, word on their flank, and rapidly making their way to the rear 333 MARKET and 27 NORTH FOURTH STS., of our force. The long roll was immediately beat, and Wholesale Dealers in in less time than it takes to write this, our forces were

The

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1862.

### [From a Private Soldier in the 29th Pennsylvania Regi-ment, Col. Murphy commanding.] WILLIAMSPORT, Md., May 27, 1862. The rebels fired on our guard on Saturday, near Front Boyal, our force consisting of ten companies and one of cavalry. Our little band contended with a force of 3,800 of the enemy. We fought until 9 o'clock, and then retreated from Strasburg to Winchester, jeighteen and a half miles. Our trains kept on the retreat. We were pur-sued a distance of thirty-three miles to a place called Falling Waters. Here our long-range Parrott guns poured in a full volley among the rebels, which sent them back on a double-onick. Captain Zulich is colonel for the present. He is a good officer, and fought bravely. Colonel Murphy is captured. I had the care of his horse. espatches, carried the Colonel's coat to him, and wished to bring his horse. He said he would do with the one he had This horse ran away in the fight, and as the Golonel could not get away in time he was captured, I have seen great sights. Winchester was barning when we left. You could see the smoke twelve miles distant. Cantains Lane, App, Zulich, Millison, Zarracher, and Kinsler are in comp. . We are forming the regiment, and have 560 men all told. I forded the river fifteen times, and was the first to lead a team across, as I was well acquainted ith this part, and led the first in safety, as ten mules had been drowned. After this there were none drowned. General Banks said- I know the stream pretty well, and should hurry them across. So I did, and I will not come home until this trouble is all over. I arrested three spies last night and brought them into camp. Some of the wagons sent to Martinsburg had to be left on the Virsiala side, and were burned and plundered. Brother has lost all but the money he had on his person. His trunk was in the wagon, and was burnt up. WILLIAMSPORT, Md., May 27, 1862. FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S DIVISION. CAMP 10 MILES FROM RICHMOND, May 23, 5% P. M. [Special Correspondence of The Press.] BALLOONING AND SKIRMISEING. , and he is a native of Pittsburg, Pa., where h This morning Colonel Lowe made several ascensions in his balloon from a point about nine miles from Richmond He seemed to be making a topographical sketch of the country, and, from his position, no doubt had a good view of the Chickahominy and James rivers. Whilst up he discovered a party of rebels preparing to burn a bridge across the Chickahominy, four miles from Richmond, called New Bridge, and, upon reporting it to headquarters, a strong force, with field-pieces, was sent out to drive the rebels from their work. Shot and shell were fired at them, and they soon ran away without accomplishing their object. It being the intention to examine the entire valley of the Obickahominy to-night and to-

morrow, shells were repeatedly fired into the woods skirting it, in many cases discovering parties of rebels Pickets could plainly be seen from the positions occupied by our troops, and one rebel maintained his stand for two hours, our forces humanely refraining from firing at a man who exhibited so much courage . We have occupied and still maintain possession of points within four miles from Richmond, from some of which the city can be plainly seen. A FIRST VIEW OF BATTLE.

war.

a parting salute from our forces.

I can easily imagine the justice of the description often given of a soldier's sensations before entering upon a battle-bis heart sinking and fearful dread of what is hefore him. And equally can I youch for the truth of the assertion, that so soon as the order is given to commence operations against the enemy all dread and dia formed in line of battle, ready to mest the fos. In th meantime, the rebel cavalry, perceiving that our troops may are gone cool and calm courage taking their ercommencing to look threatening, and that if they occes. Samuch further they would be cut off, turned places.

No one can imagine the grandeur of a battle until he sees it. Inspiration alone can enable a writer to describe

as yet been heard of. I presume they were taken pri- | destroying a bridge across the Chickahominy, and gave soners. They were not killed or wounded on the battle-field. If wounded at all, it must have been in the reus much information as to the enemy's position. MARAUDING. treat My men have all reported, except twenty-six. I Ever since General McOlellan has had command of the will send a list this week. Col. Murphy was taken pri-

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1862.

XX.

soner. Capt. Zulich is in command until Col. Parham's

return. The men have lost their knapsacks, guns, and

wearing apparel We are satisfied it is no worse. Many

of the wounded were brutally murdered in the streets of

Winchester. Every endeavor will be made to recover

our friends taken prisoners.

army of the Potomac the strictest orders have been issued sgainst what is called, in military parlance, "maraud ing." In nearly all cases these orders have been obeyed to the letter, the humans policy of the commanding general, to carry on the war with vigor against the one mies of the Union, though at the same time with the least possible destruction, overriding all considerations of comort or convenience. Marauding is a general term, m

ing the burning of fences, stealing of fruit, vegetables or stock, maltreating inhabitants of the country through which the troops pass, and all other like mitdemeanors. All marauders are severely punished, and if they be officers, so much the wors for them. When troops are near houses, barns, fence or other property, strict guard is kept, to make sure that nothing is injured. Should this guard from some cause not be instantly set, and private property be taken in the interim, every article is at once returned, and a severe re primand given to those whose negligence was the cause of the trouble. I have seen many a fence, which had been carried off for fire-wood, rebuilt by the marauders, under the superintendence of a guard. Green wood Colonel Murphy is captured. I had the care of his horses The night before the battle I rode until 12 o'clock with in the endcavor to kindle it, whilst fine dry fence rails were within a few feet of him. Not the slightest wrong ful appropriation of private property is allowed any where in the simy of the Potomac, and since war first began no marching army, of equal numbers, ever left less sorrow and desolation behind them. The soldiers tram down the crops and spoil all hopes of a harvest, but this is a necessity, and must be borne with. THE INHABITANTS AND THEIR FEELING.

The nearcr we approach Richmond, the more bitter against us do we find the majority of the inhabitants. The negroes are similarly affected, and when its value in money is offered for milk, bread, corn, or other nerespinite though plans, in such cases, provision is made by the commanding officers, that a just value in good money be assessed, and that the property be taken ; but, at least three months' supply, is always to be left on every W. A. 1 I have lately inquired the price of a few articles sen

to the Bichmond market, having an opportunity to do s in my visits to farm houses in this vicinity. Payment is slways made in Confederate treasury notes and Richmond corporation notes. Butter is sold at a dollar a pound, eggs fifty cents a dozen, milk twenty cents a quart, and strawberries fifty cents a quart. The people, in all cases of purchase by our troops, prefer Confi rate to United States money, all doubting the ability of the latter to pay. A great injustice is being done to farmers neighborhood by our troops, which should at ones be stopped. Finding their penchant for Confederate notes, photographic copies have been procured, such as ar

hawked about the streets of our large cities at a penny spiece, and passed on the ignorant inhabitants by those who should know better. The evil is been ing so universal, that complaints are being made by honest soldiers who believe it to be as bad to cheat an enemy as to cheat a friend. If a knowledge of this crime, comthe berries THE MEN BAGER FOR THE FRAY. mitted so generally, finds its way to headquarters, and s stop is not at once put to such injustice, I know of no eliment too heavy to be visited upon those who allow t to proceed. Picket-shooting is by all odds less crimial than passing counterfeit money. The one is the killing of an enemy who is trying his best to kill yonbut the other is cheating an innocent man, who, hevond h expression of adverse opinions, which he has a perfect right to do, does not in anything injure his perso cupr. Picket-shooting has been stopped, and so should thilinfamous counterfeiting. The excuse that the genuino Confederate notes are worth nothing is of no avail; if Jeff Davis chooses to cheat his deluded followers, it is oreason why we should. ARMY JEALOUSIES. Every army is a prey, more or less, to jealousies, and isone has its fair share. The East is afraid the West wi leet the most favors. Pennsylvania fears New York will eap more laurels. New York fears that Pennsylvania' troops will prove more valiant on the field. Regimen talks against regiment, and company against com-A parade of soldiers, a camp, a mock fight-all are pant. Even in the same mess, officers feel cool towards eachother, and, without apparent cause to ignorant be-holdrs, daily widen the breach that divides their friendnothing. Even a skirmish cannot be justly described or truly imagined by those ignorant of the pageantry of ship This trouble is remediless, and is entirely owing to the listlessness of camp life. Twenty-five thousand A FRIGHT Yesterday your correspondent saw a skirmish in which soliers do all the fighting, and the rest, necessary, to be sue, in case of a battle and for the sake of prestige, do We have had a good langh in camp. Many of the men a great number of men were present on each side, and as were scattered through the border of the woods, lying or prudential reasons forbid my giving either the positions the ground in the shade, when a sudden discharge of firenoting but follow in the roar, nine-tenths of their time being unoccupied. These jealousies and bickerings, or numbers of the troops, it can but be described in inarms further in the woods startled them from their rest, and in a moment they all rushed into the camp, much to the amusement of those who witnessed the "skedaidle." ver, tend in no way to demoralize the army; as soo as in, engagement comes, the trouble is forgotten, and One of the men had gone into the woods for the purpose of discharging his revolver, and the sound of the dis-charge echoing and re-ecnoing through the forest, reriviry alone, in all cases beneficial, occupies the breast of very man in the army of the Potomac. This has beel shown on many a field, and will be shown again. sembled the discharge of a battalion of rifles, and alarmed Duing the little time I have been here, I have seen the men. The reports which have been circulated through may instances of jealousy, but I know that a brush with the camp about the appearance of the rebit pickets, came at once to the minds of the men, and they dropped every-thing and ran jinto camp. This is the only incident ocenemy will wipe out all past alienations. J. C. AMP TEN AND A HALF MILES FROM RIGHWOND, May 25, 1862. curring to day, to enliven the monotony of camp life. [Spech] Correspondence of The Press.] [Special Correspondence of The Press.] This is a Sunday morning, and as usual, the troops are momentarily expecting orders for marching. Everything is in rediness to start off on the shortest notice, and no NEW COAL HARBOR, May 25, 1862 Contrary to general expectation, the day was not one of rest to all the army, and several of the divisions ahead doubt he next letter I send you will be from some point much nearer Bichmond. were advarced a distance of three or four miles, although not in a direct line to Richmond, as the roads here are After sending off last evening's letter the news can anything but air-lines. The night was very cool and damp, and the camp-fires blazed during the whole night. nto camp of an artillery duel between Stoneman's batteries and some rebels who crossed the river. No casual-ties are known to have occurred on either side. An, old giving the encomponent the appearance of an extensive city viewed by gas-light. The roads were in an unexrickity blacksmith shop, and two or three equally u s, were battered down by the robel guns, and seemed pectedly favorable condition for travel, and the men marched along with light hearts, now and then giving to b the target they were firing it. Our gunnery, how-eye, compelled them to take to their heels post haste andrecross the river. vent to their feelings in loud cheers, so glad were they at the prospect of a rapid advance towards the goal of their The rebels have a balloon, which seems to ha ambition-the capture of Richmond and the rebel army, and striking a death-blow to the monster of Secession. Around the hesdquarters of our army all isquiet, and nding within the past few days, as flag-staffs were ordered to be thrown down, and every indication of ou that pertion of the encampment seems descrid, so bereft does it appear of life. Eut such is not the case. The anys carefully concealed from the enemy. A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC tents are teeming with scheming humanity; it is there that now are brewing the plans which are to do so much John Hughes, a private in Colonel Cake's 96th Regi-nent, to-day picked up an old Revolutionary relic, which towards restoring peace to our now unhappy country. he allowed me to copy. It is a muster-roll of Georgia troops in Philadelphia in 1750. It is evidently genuine-About 9 o'clock, the music of the drums called the attention of our camp towards the road leading along our paper, handwriting, and everything indicating its antiflank, and presently a long array of glittering steel, flashquity. Perhaps a sight of it may remind the present geing like a mirror in the brilliant sun, appeared on the neration of Gorgians of the exalted patriotism of their brow of a distant hill, and in a few minutes after filed ancestors : " Return of thefield, commissioned, and non-commispast us, and soon became hidden amid woods shead through which the road runs. Several batteries of ar-tillery followed, with their formidable-looking guns, folsioned officers and vrivates of the Georgia Brigade, commanded by Colonel John White, Philadelphia, 25th Soplowed by reserve horses and ammunition wagons. Thesa, tember, 1780: in turn, gave way to the long train of baggage-wagons NAMES. BANK. CASUALTIES. laden to their utmost capacity. About noon, the res Columel, Prisoner war, Va. Present. Virginia. the procession approached, when the order was given for Liout. Col., a regiment of cavalry, which has long been our neighbo to fall in, which order was received by the men with Prisoner war. Major, In Virginia. In N. Oarolina. Prizmen three rousing cheers, expressive of their joy at the prospect of being sent forward in active service, as hitherto Captain, they have been placed in the reserve, and have had no They have been pipelaying their provess. When the net of the cavalcade had disappeared in the shady depths of the forest, our men returned to their Present. oseph Day, --- Miller, Prisoner war. In Virginia. Iu N. Carolina Clement Nash, tents, and not loud, but deep, were their expressions of regret that they could not be placed in front to take par Edward Cowen, Prisoner war. in "the tug of war." But the rear of an army is as L. H. C. Mosby honorable a position as the advance, and on the numbers in reserve often depends the fate of hattle . With such Patrick Fitzpatricl Present. Vírginia. in immense force as we have in the field, it is utterly im-Thos. Glas possible that every regiment, or even brigade, can have an opportunity of distinguishing itself in fight, especially as the rebels are so prome to evacuate whenever our transmission forth Francis Pennill, John Morrison, John Meauley, Robt. Mosby, Jesse Walton, troops show fight. The next few days will be pregnant with events. "Richmond evacuated," or "Bichmond captured," will be the words floating on the breeze before long. "Our Frederick Sheek. Prisoner war. In Pennsylvania Virginia. N. Carolina. Arthur Hayes, brave volunteers" will soon reap the reward of their Thomas Spayne, Christopher Hillery, Richard Perry wearisome labors in a strange climate, amid the dread Virginia. storms of winter, and the intensity of the summier's sun. Our soldiers need no other encouragement than the Peter Waggoner, prospect of restoring a lasting peace between the two sections of the country now at enmity, with such treat-George Frazier. Bobert Howe, ment of the instigators of the foul rebellion as will be a ARTILLERY OFFICERS. Thos. Morris, James Alexander, Leban Johnson, James Dolear, Prisoner war, Va just return for the enormity of their crime. After having Captain, remained a full year from their confortable homes in the North, amid the dangers and discomforts of the camp, Virginia. Prisoner war. Present. Capt. Lieut. John Anderson our men desire that there shall be no cessation of opera-Sergeant, tions until there shall be a definite settlement of the ques-Richard Barry, Fifer, John Sn tions whose agitation caused the war. Jeremiah Lavering, Hark! what means this shouting? The order has Homas Johnson Private, just been aprounced that the men are to be ready to Thomas Johnson, John Lene, John Powers, John Miller, John Hendrix, John Lambert, Samuel Rumerfield, Joseph Scipio, Adam Grubb, John Lumier, vancing army. The men are quite pursues, when the quence, and are giving cheers for their advance on Bichmond. They have set to work to prepare everything for Pennsylvania Virginia. a punctual movement. FROM GEN. HALLECK'S DIVISION. John Henning, N. B.—Inclusive of about two hundred of our men wh are prisoners of war, there are upwards of two hundred o our soldiers, deserters and delinquents, on furlough in the Our Naval Operations on the Mississippi. State of Virginia. J. WHITE, [Special Correspondence of The Press.] NATIONAL FLOTILLA; May 24, 1862

 Extensive proparations for the long-expected "for-ward movement" still continue, and, from all appear-ances, it cannot be delayed much longer. We are hourly anticipating an order to advance from hacdquarters. All is e confident and hopeful, and when we do strike, it will be unfortunate for them if they are not ready to ready to receive the blow.
 REFUGEES.
 Refugees continue to arrive from Memphis daily, and are sent to Cairo on our despatch steamers by Com. Da-vis. They say that many (more than come North)) are flocking into the interior, and down the Mississippi, in hopes of connecting with Fartagut's floet ascending. The refugees corriborate the report that a great deal of property has been destroyed along: the Mississippi, and that a great deal more will be; that the worthless row-dies will make every effort to burn the town, but that the respectable citizens are determined to prevent it. The
 Colonel Commanding Georgia Brigade. Return of officers, &c., Georgia Brigade, Philadelphia, September 25, 1780. This return was written on a paper about fourteen inches square, the names running in two columns. It is the original return, as the signature is in a different handwriting from the rest of the paper. The srmy has just received marching orders, and will proceed to the Chickahominy by noon. From Bottom's Bridge to the new bridge, nine miles, and soveral miles above the southeastern bank will be occupied by Union troops. The rebels are in force on the other side. [Special Correspondence of The Press.] NEW COAL HARBOR VA , May 23, 1862. THE NARCH. The warm weather has now finally set in, and early in

styles, but they have made considerable progress in preparing pastry. The camp tables are now supplied not only with army biscuit, but with short cakes, light bis-cuit, cakes made of flow and rice, sweet cakes, when Our party, in their reco sugar is plenty, doughnuts. &c.

regg.

FRESH BEEF. Considerable care is taken to socure a regular supply of fresh beef, and a small herd of cattle accompanies each brigade or division, as the case may be. This is a very wise provision, as, with the present little variety in the become tired of the salt pork and READING WANTED.

Interesting reading matter would now be very acceptable to the men, during the present warm weather, while they are lying in camp, with the drills and parades disased with on account of the heat. In the regimen from whose camp I am writing there are about twelve newspapers, and a small number of little religious works all of which have been well thumbed. The officers and men are anxious to learn the particulars of the recent expedition up the James river, which resulted in the repulse of our iron-clad vessels. Very few papers make their way to the camps, and, at the exorbitant prices at which they are disposed ef, the soldiers derive very little information of passing events, few besides the officers being able to purchase them. Why so few papers are found here is not clearly understood. The lowest sum at which a newsparer can be had is ten cents, and some times they cannot be obtained for less than a quarter If a large supply could be sent to camp daily, and be retailed at a moderate price, they would be eager! purchased by the soldiers; this would, no doubt, ba greatly to the advantage of those papers in the future for soldiers are not apt to forget old friendships. To those divisions in advance of the general headquarters, a newspaper is a curiosity, but few even of the officers being able to get them. Much anxiety is also shown in reference to the movements of Generals Halleck and But ler in the Southwest, and of the divisions of Banks and

THE COUNTRY HEREABOUTS Maps of the vicinity are eagerly sought for by the sol-diers, and all varieties of opinions are expressed as to the roads by which we shall advance, the probable strong places of the enemy, and the points at which resistance will be made if the rebels do not run, and the point at which the grand onset will take place. The few maps in camp are far from being accurate, while the residents on the road, still endeavoring to aid their falling cause, are not over truthful in replying to inquiries as to the precise location and direction of roads and distances, and not only withhold information, but wilfully mislead our men. This of course has no effect in retarding the progress of the army, as the topography of the country is known at headquarters, although it is not among the

FRUIT. The wools at some distance from the camps yield considerable quantities of strawberries, and all the men that can get off make their way there in search of them, night. and many have been rewarded with a kettleful, about three or four quarts, after a few hours labor. Tha time is consumed in going and returning, and not in picking

The men are somewhat dissatisfied will the idlenes during yesterday and to-day, and, although they repose every confidence in the success of our generals, they are afraid that the rebels may refuse to fight, and make a hasty retreat, thus compelling our troops to follow. The believe that our officers design surrounding the city and bagging the rebel army, but think old Jeff may disap. point them. This is the prevalent opinion among the men, without any relation to my own ideas on the subiect. A few days will, however, effectually decide affairs. Large bodies of our troops are now in such close proximity to the rebel advance, that an order has been carried into effect in our encampment to suppress all music by the bands. The whole of this part of the army is at a stand-still, the rear forces not being able to go forward until a further advance is made by those in front. The quiet of the last two days will greatly refreel the men, so that, when an advance is ordered, it can be pushed forward rapidly and, it is to be hoped, success fully. The camp is constantly on the qui vive, watching for the arrival of the skirmishers from the vicinity of the Chickahominy river and bridge, as the constant discharges of artillery in that direction load then think that a conflict may, at any moment, be brought pline.

TWO CENTS. P. M., when the officers and men of the Southern army ere enjoying their afternoon siesta. Our party, in their reconnoissance. on a squad of the enemy, who were seated on a log, and quietly engaged in a little game of "draw." The officers

had advanced some distance ahead of the soldiers, and not being in force sufficient to capture the little card party, quietly withdrew. Just at this juncture, however the enemy on the opposite shore were observed to place a umber of arms in a tug, and start in the direction of our squad of officers, who fell back to their main body. The sain body alluded to were engaged in an important luty, the details of which it is not proper to relate here

RENEWAL OF THE BONBARDMENT. Yesterday morning we thought the long-looked-for our had arrived that was to inaugurate stirring times The mortar boats were ordered to take position and open he ball. It was not supposed that this initself smounted to much, for our mortar fleet had not shed a great deal of blood thus far; but we thought it indicated vigorous work elsewhere-the commencement of the grand struggle, indeed, if we were to have any such thing ; and that while they were vomiting forth their monster sh gunboats and land forces would not long remain idle.

## A FLAG OF TRUCE.

As our boats were about to be towed down to Craighead Point, a flag of truce from the enemy came in sight. A tugboat from the Benton promptly left to meet the enemy on the usual half-way ground for peaceful negotiations. The object of this visit has not yet transpired, and there has been much speculation in consequence. The onference was a long one, lasting several hours, and seriously interfering with the day's hombardment. It was sseried that the enemy proposed a conditional surronder, and that they actually had the impudence to demand a

surrender of us. A good natured individual, who protests that he knows all about it, says that small-pox has broken out in the fort, and that the rebels wanted permission to place their hospital boat in the bond, where flags of truce usually neet, so that we might be in equal danger of catching the fcul disorder, and therefore have no advantage over them in that particular It is most probable that the negotiations had reference

to an exchange of prisoners only. Whatever was the object of the visit, it cons good deal of very valuable time, for when the rebel tug

hauled off, the day was well advanced. THE BOMBARDMENT ... The mortars dropped down immediately and went to work. It was very gratifying to hear their deep-mouthed

bay once more. Their thunder rolling through the forest and startling the slumbering echoes from their caves, wai music of the sweetest kind, not because I the entirely innocent of harm so much as because I fondly hoped it was the beginning of the ending of this inter minable siege.

After firing a few rounds, they were withdrawn for the TRANSFERRED. Leroy Parker, brother of Commodore Parker, has

been transferred from the Benton to the Louisville, as third master. He is an experienced and gallant officer. THE CONSCRIPTION ACT. The country between this and the Kentucky and Mis-

souri State lines is in a wonderful ferment on account of the conscription act of the rebel Congress, which took effect a few days ago. Both banks of the river are lined with men, women, and children, waving white flags, and begging every passing steamer to take them on board.

SCURVY AMONG THE SEAMEN. Symptoms of scurvy have been exhibited among our scamen. Com. Davis has made arrangements to provide plenty of fresh beef and vegetables for all the messes, We will soon have plenty of ice, which is daily expected

SKIRMISH WITH THE ENEMY. ADuring the greater part of Thursday and Thursday Light our land forces were engaged in planting a bat-tery at Craighead Point, opposite the first fortifications of Pillow. Just before daylight, yesterday morning, a number of the enemy's scouts came upon the Unic pickets, and a skirmish ensued, in which one of our ints and three of his men were wounded.

One of the Union privates was killed by the fire of his own regiment, during the confusion that 'prevailed, and amid the darkness. What the loss of the rebels was, 1. The event was one of those of guerilla war on the Ohio would convince the of the necessity of doing something, there is evidence that will bring them to a "realizing sense" with great

#### THE WAR PRESS. THE WAR PERSS will be sent to subscribers by ···· 5.00

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BP Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for Tup WAR PARSS. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Sin

ince constitute a square.

prepared for the work. The First Brigade took off their knopsacks, haversacks, &c., and laid them in the fence corners, and with a yell moved forward to action. The main body must have been far off to our right at this place, and alter we passed charged in on our rear, which was followed up to Winchester.

# Our Sick in the Hands of Rebels.

Our Sick in the Hands of Rebels. About 700 of our sick at Strasburg fell into the hands of the rebels-about 700 belonging to Shields' division, and the balance to General Williams'. There were twelve or officen billed in the 46th Regiment; killed, wounded, and missing, about one hundred and twenty-five. At Strasturg, on Saturday morning, we learned the sur-prise of the 1st Maryland Regiment, &c. There were also in that engagement two confanies of the Pennsylvania 20th, one company of 2d Massachusetts, one company of the 3d. Wisconsin, and one company of the 3Tth Indians. To-day I met Lient. Atwell, of Knay's Battery, and from him learned the following particulars of the late af-fair at Front Royal, dogsther with a list of the killed, wounded, and missing. Gen. Banks was londly cheered wherever seen on the road.

Liew. Atwell's Account of the Battle at

Front Royal. The sitack commenced on Friday afternoon last, at half past two o'clock, by a sudden descent on the town. In less than five minutes, we opened fire on them to the right of the town, by the hospital, which was briskly kept up for half an hour. The rebels then moved around further to the right, in the woods, when we moved to the road, at d.the Colonel. sent out cavalry, which had just come up to cover us. The rebels now moved round on the left, to a culvert on the relifored, when we opened heavily on them with the other gun, and in about ten minutes rink the gun up from the road, and used both of them.

minutes rfm the gun up from the road, and used both of them. — About four o'clock we were compelled to retire, and moved both guns over the river, after destroying our tents and camp equipage, and took our position, and covered the infantry until they had all crossed sver and destroyed the bridge. This place, rgs held for an hour, and were compelled to leave, as the entry were fording above and below in large numbers. The artillery was ordered to the front and the cavalry to the rear. We halted twice with the intention of making a stand, but the eneny's cavalry, in large numbers, outflanked and surrounded us. Under cover of the word, Lieut. At well succeeded in forcing his way through their lines with one gao, which he got with'in five miles of Winchester, and then had to leave it there, the horses having given out. He took the limber to town, and went out the next morning with cavalry, but could not get to where the gun had been left.

**INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.** 

The Union Fleet within 15 Miles of Charleston,

GUERILLA WARFARE. IN KENTUCKY.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMY.

COTTON BUBNING ON THE MISSISSIPPI. åc., &c.

Åc., The Union Fleet Near Charleston.

From the Petersburg Express, May 22.] AUGUSTA, May 21, 1862.—The Charleston papers of this morning state that four Foderal vessels shelled Coles, Goat, and Kiawah islands yesterday morning. The Con-federates retired after burning their quarters, &c. Coles Island is twelve or fifteen miles from Charleston.

Guerilla Warfare in Kentucky.

Guerilla Warfare in Kentucky. [From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 23.] There is not the least doubt but the traitors in Ken-tucky are, by concert, preparing to desolate the State by predatory warfare. They are well organized, and have been preparing for months to strike a blow; and now they are in motion. We do not conjecture-we know-that studed of two and three and, half a dozen young men-from the Kenucky counties bordering on the Ohio are niphtly riding to spointed places, all proposing to form gurilla parties. Quite a number have recently left Boone county, and proceeded to join Humphrey Marshall. Some were able to ride their own horses. Others had horees presented to them by rick Scessionists. Others stole horses. We have heard of cases in which young men stole horses from their fathers and ran away. Thoy have been constantly but cationaly for several weeks, perhaps monitifs, buying arms and ammunition in this city. In this business they have been helped by those among us who are so weak or so wicked as to sympathize with them. Nothing can save Kenucky from desolation by these scoundreis but vizorous action. Whether this will be taken before the country is startled by a wild raid of the enemy striking some important point, and doing great mischief, depends upon the wisdom and viguance of the authorities. If anything short of the actual out-break of guerilla war on the Ohio would convince them of the necessity of doing something, there is acvidence

The Conscript Act.

McDowell in this State

beef

609 CHESTNUT STREET. (Opposite Independence Hall,) OARPETINGS. OIL CLOTHS, &c. We have now on han- an extensive stock of Carpetings, of our own and other makes, to which we call the attention of cash and short-time buyers. mb7-8m POURTH-STREET OARPET STORE, ABOVE CHESTNUT, No. 47. 20. 47 J. T. DELACROIX Invites attention to his Spring Importation of CARPETINGS, Comprising every style, of the Newest Patterns and Osigns, in VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPNETBY BRUS-WELS, IMPERIAL THREE-PLY, and INGRAIN GREETINGS. LARFATINGS. VENETIAN BAD DAMASK STAIR OARPETINGS. GOOTOH BAG and LIST GABERTINGS. FLOOR OIL, OLOTHS, in every width. GOOCA SAND CANTON MATTINGS. DOOB.MATS, RUGS, SHEEP SKINS. DRUGGETS, SAND CHUMB OLOTHS. AT WHOLESALE AND BETAIL, LOW FOR CASH. LOW FOR CASH. J. T. DELACROIX, 47 South FOUBTH Street. mbő-4m MILLINERY GOODS. SPRING 1862 1862. mh24-tjel WOOD & CARY, (Successors to Lincoln, Wood, & Nichols,) 725 CHESTNUT STREET, Have now in Store a complete stocl STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, SILK BONNETS, All Shades. STRAW AND PALM-LEAF HATS, &c To which they respectfully invite the attention of the ormer patrons of the house and the trade generally. mar19-3m ap17 THOMAS KENNEDY & BRO., 129 OHESTNUT Street, below Eighth. A Choice Stock of SPRING MILLINERY GOODS, mh18-3m] AT LOW PRICES. BLINDS AND SHADES. BLINDS AND SHADES. B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 NOBTH SIXTH STREET, MANUFACTURER OF VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES. The largest and finest LOWEST PRICES. STORE SHADES LETTERED 803-3m Bepairing promptly attended to. LOOKING GLASSES. AMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTUREES AND IMPORTERS 07 LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS. FINE ENGRAVINGS, PIOTURE AND PORTBAIT FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTBAITS, EARLE'S GALLERIES. SIS CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 1615 PAPER HANGINGS. **PHILADELPHIA** 

PAPER HANGINGS.

Desirons of selling off their stock of goods, previous to removing to their New Store, in JAYNE'S MARBLE BUILDING," around and fell back upon the rebel infantry, but not OHESTNUT STREET, Colonel Kenley, in a cool and collected manner, mad Offer for the remainder of the season, at Wholesale only, an address to his command, telling them that the rebel their ATTRACTIVE STOCK of recently-purchased force consisted of twenty-four regiments of infantry, be sides a large number of cavalry. He also told them to DRESS GOODS, retreat at that moment would be certain death or cap. At prices generally much under ture to them, whereas, if they stood the COST OF IMPORTATION. They will also offer, at LOW PRICES. well-selected assortment of other goods in their line, any of which will be sold at a GREAT SACRIFICE. 1862. <sup>8 P R I N G . 1862</sup> ABBOTT. JOHNES, & CO., \$27 MARKET STREET, Have now open an entirely new and attractive stock in ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN DRESS GOODS, Also, a full assortment in WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, SHAWLS, &c., &c., 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. Now in store, POULT DE SOIE, BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS, In SILKS and OTHER FABRIOS. ALSO, A FULL LINE OF CLOAKING CLOTHS, PLAIDS, STRIPES, And desirable PLAIN COLORS. **SPRING STOCK** SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. A. W. LITTLE & Co. mhl5-tf No. 325 MABKET ST. COMMISSION HOUSES. WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., 220 CHESTNUT STREET, Agents for the following makes of goods : PRINTS. DUNNELL MFG. CO. ... GREENE MFG. CO. LAWNS. DUNNELL MFG. CO. BLEACHED COTTONS. Lonsdale, Forestdale, Anburn, Slatersville, Centredale, Jamestown, Blackstone, Hope, Bed Bank, Dorchester, Newburyport, Naumeag, Zouave, Burton, Greene Hig. Co.'s A. A., B. A., C. A., and other styles. BROWN COTTONS. Burnside, Trent, Groton, Ashland, Chestnut, Glenville, Mechanics and Farmers'. OEBET JEANS.—Glasgow, Manchester. DENIMS AND STBIPES.—Grafton, Jewett City, Madison, Blatersville, Agawam, Keystone, Ohoctaw, OANTON FLANNELS.—Slatersville, Agawam, SILESIAS.—Smith's, Social Co., Lonsdale Co. retaliate. WOOLENS. ARMY BLUE OLOTHS, KEESEYS, and FLAN. BBOAD OLOTHS.—Pinnketts', Gienham Go., &c. CASSIMERES.—Gay & Son, Saxion's River, &c. BATINETS.—Bass River, Conversville, Lower Val-ley, Hope, Staffordville, Converse and Hyde, Converse Bart & Cher With Converse and Hyde, Converse particulars. Bros. & Co., Shaw Mfg. Co. KENTUCKY JEANS .-- Rodman, Mystic, Gold Medal DOMET FLANNELS .- WILLIAMS'S Angols, Saxony, Meriao, and other styles: LONSDALE Nankeens and Colored Cambrics. PLAID LINSEYS, COTTONADES, &c. [fe29-3m SHIPLEY, HAZARD, &

HUTCHINSON,

No. 119 CHESTNUT STREET,

ground and fought the enemy for some time, and, if forced to re treat, do so elswly, but resolutely defending every foot of ground, they would not only have a better chance fo their lives, but also have the satisfaction of making some traitors bits the dust. / To' this the men responded with a cheer that they would stand and fight, and immediately Colonel Kenley gave orders to Knapp's battery, which was planted on a ommanding position, to open fire. Almost at the sam time the infantry opened fire with deadly effect on the advancing rebels. The rebel infantry and artillery made repeated charges on cur line, but they were gallantly mat and repulsed. For upwards of four hours our force of 1.100 men kept at bay twenty times their number, an would have done so longer, if his command had not ex-pended nearly all its ammunition, and was in a fair way of being cut off by the robel cavalry, which had worked its way unperceived to our rear. Colonel Kenley perceiving the situation of our force immediately ordered a retreat, which was done in good rder, our forces dealing deadly volleys into the rebe ranks at every point. Our forces got safely over the Shenandoah river, the rebels following closely. Colonel Kenley still kept up the retreat. About half a mile up the river he observed an eligible situation for a vigorous de fence, where he halted his command and again waited the rebel attack. We had not to wait very long for this, for hardly had our commander his forces in readiness when the rebels hove in sight, cheering and crying "Bull Run" as they came at our forces. Our forces, nothing daunted, stood their ground, and soured such a destructive volley into the rebel ranks that for a time it wavered. Colonel Kenley was, during the action, in the midst of his men observing their moveents, and encouraging thom. He shortly discovered that the rebels had, for the second time, outflanked him. and were rapidly getting in his rear, and immediately or dered a retreat, which, however, was not done in as good order as the previous one. The rebels, perceiving this, made a furious onslaugh with their cavalry on our forces, at the same time pouring a quicker and most disastrous fire into our ranks. It was at this time that Colonel Kenley fell, wounded, from his horse. He received a sabre-cut and a bullet in his head, and becoming weak from the loss of blood, fell off his horse, and was immediately picked up and placed in an ambulance, his servant driving the horses and his surgeon attending to bim. The ambulance had no sooner moved, than the rebels poured a destructive volley into It, at the same time, charging on it with their cavalry. The Colonel's servant. Otto, made a gallant effort to mave his master, but without effect. The last seen of the ambulance by my informant was when it was on its road to the Confederate lines, strictly guarded by rebel soldiers, Ne doubt, Colonel Kenley is dead, for it was generally believed, when he was first placed in the ambulance, that he was mortally wounded. The retreat of our troops now became a perfect ront, every man looking out for No. 1. The rebel cavalry rode in among them, cutting down whoever fell into their way. My informant retreated, with several others Passing along the wood, he observed an army wagon, with two horses, standing by the roadside without any driver. Taking a knife out of his pocket, he cut the har-nees and mounted the horse, and rode rapidly away. He had not proceeded far before he heard the whistling of bullet in close proximity to his head. Turning around, he beheld two rebel cavalry after him. Conscious that he would be either killed or captured if he proceeded, he jumped off his horse and made for the woods, the cavalry pursuing, firing upon him whenever they get the chance. He concealed himself here until his pursuers had disappeared, when he emerged from his hiding-place, and started for Winchester. On the road, he met several other survivors, about fifteen in all. The party never halted march until they reached Winchester. Here they met 500 of the 1st Maryland Cavalry and the 10th Maine Regiment, doing guard duty in the town. They immediately reported themselves, and were directed to no stop, but keep on until they came to Martinsburg, which lace they reached at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning. Passing through Winchester, these soldie object of all kinds of abuse and ridicule from the Secesh people of that town, especially the women. They refused to give our soldiers anything, but instead derided them, and showed their joy that our forces were cut up. They taunted our soldiers with such remarks as, "Ah! you Yankee hirelings, you have got fixed by Jackson and Ashby !" "You d-d Hessians have got served right," and plenty of other expressions, more forcible than neat., They were even fired upon from the houses, but in consequence of our men losing their arms, they could not My informant thinks that of the force belonging , the Second section of Knapp's battery none remain attery been Second section of B.Bapp's Distory none to the been himself and another private, the rest having the been captured or wounded. Not having seen a Ot the mean captured of wonnace. Not naving seen  $\frac{3}{2}$  - analyzania after bers of three companies of the 29th p-insylvania after the battle, he does not know how med of that battalion suffered. The lst Maryland Estiment is nearly all either killed or cuptured. I size for Williemsport to-n.orrow morning, from which face I will write further particulars. J. M. C. J. M. C. THE BATTLFAT FRONT ROYAL. From an Occasional Correspondent in the 29th Pennsyl-vania, Colonel aurphy commanding.] WILLIAMSPORT, Md., May 26, 1862. WILLIAMFORT, MA, MR9 26, 1882. I presume ou have heard of our battle, defeat, and retreat. I an safe, but tired and worn out. On Fri-day evenios we received news from Captain Lane and Captain Biohardson, at /Front Royal, stating they had been attacked and lost leavily. On the same night we were ordered to leave Strasburg, and advance towards

definite terms. We are all in camp together-sitting about doing no thing-the officers in their marquees, the men in their terts. A countryman rides swiftly along the road leading from the outposts to headquarters. In an instant he is dismounted, enters the general's tent, is out again, vaults into the saddle, and away he gallops along the read he came. An sid runs from the tent to the different regimental headquarters: "Be ready to march in five minutes-light marching order." A few seconds more is in sight. tremely fortunate.

and the whole camp is aroused-the greatest listless is changed to the greatest activity. Cheering and yelling at the prospect of a brush with the enemy, each man send them to confront the enemy. [Special correspondence of The Press.]

seizes his gun, hastily examines it to find if it is in perfect order, puts on his cartridge box, canteen, and ha-versack, places himself in line, and is ready for marchand fence, through mud and swamp, bound for the scene of action. A threatening storm, whose distant shunder had been muttering for an hour, warns us of its approach by a few large drops scattered over the ground. We stop an instant, put on our water-proofs, start again, through the rain. We rush past sentry, vidette, and signal man, unheeding any chillenges they might give. through what would otherwise be great difficulties. An hour's ride brings us to the outposts, and when we rein in our panting horses, we find the storm passed over, its clouds hanging like a black pall behird us. A regiment of troops stands in a road, in marching order. On the richt, three black, dangerons looking Parrott guns, ready-londed, each with gunner holding lock-strings, are pointed at a pass some five hundred yards in adve yards from the road, is an old Virginia manor house, recould deserted by its owners, and having some curly-headed negroes, half frightened, half pleased, poking their heads out of the doors and windows. In the front yard, two brass twelve-pounders stand pointed at the same pass as their three black looking brethren on the righteach one ready to belch forth fire and smoke at an the community starts, see the came. A noment swiftly returns to the place whence he came. A noment more the cannon are limbered up, and, the interry and cavalry preceding them, they all march off to take a position in the advance. We follow, finally passing hrough the troops and getting in the front. The infantr take a new position in the road beyond the wood, serding out ly wheeled into a road to the left, turned into a feld, unthe enemy had made their appearance. We take our stend with the battery, and from there could se a wide expanse of country. The wood commanded b the artillery seemed a mile distant. A cavalry videtic of four-hersemen were a few feet to the left of us. Each man was mounted, and all eyes were bent on the wod. Di. rectly a detachment of infantry march up the hill, stop at the entrance of the wood, fire some volleys into it, and then enter and disappear among the trees. We wait minute after minute in breathless suspense, but/hey do not appear, por do we hear answering shots from the enemy. Save an occasional remark from our own men, all is still as death. The birds are singing and inskits chirping-two or three cows are quiely grazing is front of usaway in the distance, over the ridges, we can see a fringe of woods bearing away to the left, but not a human being is in sight. No one can truly describe his feelings on such an occa-sion. The enemy he knows to be near him,  $b = b_{10}$  can-not see them. His ord friends in the Union army may be killed or woun-ad beyond the wood, yet he knows it not. Not more than fifty men and a few field ni-case are around  $b_{2^{-1}}$ . Or the road to the second means and wells at what restime in its arms. It would be as an away the set to be in the he despines  $p^{-1}$  be passing. He wishes to be in the sticket four set. Anows. not how to get there. he angular pickest fort, yet knows not how to get there. Wcap-d he may bear on his shoulder or by his side, yet, bu-ing as he is with zeal to use them, no object is prebut a need on which to wreak his vengeance or show his A first view of battle is a grand sight, and he who sees that great engagement, now impending over our heads in front of Richmond, where bundreds of thousands of men will be arrayed on each side, may consider himself ex J. O. IN CAMP, HANOVER COUNTY, VIRGINIA, May 24, 1862-5 P.M. This morning, at about eight o'clock, a northeast rainstorm set in, which has steadily continued all day, although a few minutes ago the skies brightened, and the who before had kept close under canvas, could stir out and attend to their proparations for a march, should one be necessary. The wind now comes from the north-west, and is halled with universal delight; for every one knows that a quick entrance into Richmond depends greatly upon the weather. The latest news from the outposts is up to noon ; at that time no rebels were known to be on this side of the Chickabominy, and none of our ding line. General Stoneman no doubt made an advance

ing. Then the regiment is drawn into line, and all stand with true military stoicism awaiting the order which will But foot soldiers are two slow for newspaper men, and hastily picking up some friends, away we go across field and, urging our horses to their utmost speed, plunge Shoulder straps and headquarter passes are our passports where the road enters a wood. On the left, some thirty hers in force to the right. The cannon as rapidnbered, and accurately aimed at a hill and wold where bops were on the other, that river thus being the diviacross the river this afternoon, the particulars of which,

unfortunate affairs which have so often occurred during the war, showing our lack of proper prudence and disci-WESTERN VERMIN

W. M.

The Conscript Act. [From the Memphis Appeal.] There is a great misunderstanding as to the scope and intent of this act, which has made the people unneces-sarily nervons. The name of every man between eighteen and thirty-five is to be enrolled, as is usual with the mili-tin, but the quota drawn from each county fordinty will be regulated by the number of volunteers already gone from such county into the army. The rest will be dritted, and only held subject to dury when needed. Confederate Serin. Troops suffer more from snakes, lizards, scorpions, gallynippers, and woodticks, than from disease. Insects and reptiles are thus classed : One lizard equals five scorpions, two scorpions equal one gallynipper; one gally upper equals one snake ; one snake, one gallynipper,

two scorpions and one lizard equal one woodtick. FROM MEMPHIS. From re'ugees who have reached here from Memphis having escaped in skiffs and canoes on account of the

Confederate Scrip, [From the Memphis Avalanche, 16th inst.] [From the Memphis A valanche, 16th inst.] We have heard of a good many fabulous prices asked in these times of scarcity, and have been surprised to learn that they have been given; but yesterday a demand was made for coffee, that rather took us further than usual. The owner had but a few pounds on hand, and he was determined to make the most of it. It was a pure article, and in critinary times would have been held at 12M or 13 cents; but sait goes at 40 cents a pound; coffee, being rather scarcer, is thought cheap at \$2.50 a pound, and not burnt at that. If that is not steep, we do, not know what is. A few sacks would purchase a handsome estate. conscription, we learn that the present condition of affairs in Memphis is very depletable. The business of the city is stagnant, and the mind of the people in a

rapidity.

Sickness in McClellan's Army.

SIGNESS IN INCOLUMN'S ATMY. [From the Petersburg Express.] The sicknets in McClellan's army is frightfal. It has been estimated as high as 40,000. If this be so in the spren wood, says the Mobile News, what will it be in the dry, when the heats of July and August come to tell upon Northern constitutions?

Screwing up their Courage-Be Men. [From the Pelersburg Express, May 14.]

[From the Petersburg Express, May 14.] If ever there was a time in the history of Petersburg when it became here sons to demean themselves arean, now if the time. The enemy-is said to have reached City Point yesterday, with several of his iron-clad gunboats. The distance between him and us, therefore, is very trifting. But this is so much greater reason why we should not sink our lives in foolish actitement, but nervo curfeelves to meet any emergency. It is only the brave and cool-headed men who take advantage of the moment and turn it fo good account. Let no undue excitement elecate now, and let no extravagant rumors are almost as much to be feared as the enemy himself. Stand firm in your shoes; make up your minds to brave the worst, and, should the worst not come, then you will experience a sweeter relief. A Change.

A Change. Petersburg no longer reminds one of the little provin-cial town away out in the interior. The quiet of the last twelve months has been broken, and our streets and stores, which but a little time back were so still, are now crowled. The influx into the city has been great. Hindreds of refugees from other quatters have taken up their residence among us. Our streets re-echo with the tread of armed soldiers. Everywhere a living panorama is visible. From early morning till dark, and nay be lorg after that, a continness stream of human beings pours up and down the thoroughfares. We are a big city in population now. We are an important city in our location: but no matter how big and important we are, will the Tankees ever take us ! No, sir !! Federal Troops at Columbus. Georgra

Federal Troops at Columbus, Georgia.

From the Memphis Appeal, May 14.] About 800 Federal troops, captured at Shiloh, and belonging to Prentiss' brigade, arrived at Columbus, Ga., on Saturday, 10th inst., and left the same night for Macon, Georgia. Strength of Halleck's Army.

Succepth of Halleck's Army. [Srecial Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal ] Helleck's muster-rolls called for 61,000 men in the ori-ginal expedition up the river. Of these, after deducting the unissing, the sick, and such as were detailed on other duily, he was able to bring 45,000 upon the field. To these is to be added Buell's command of 25,000, which makes a total of 70,000. Deducting, now, the 25,000 put hors de combat, and Hal'eck has left to start anew with an 'arny of 45,000 men, all told, and making no allowance for tickness.

for rickness. To these he has since added Pope's command of 20,600, which brings his number up again to 65,000, and no more : for whatever reinforcements he may have re-ceived, in small detachments, from other sources, have been more than outnumbered by the sick. From all we can hear, the rotten limestone water of the country in which they are encamped has proved very unwholesome, and made many whole regiments quite unfit for duty.

Running Away.

[From the Memphis Appeal.] Attempts to evade the unpopular conscription law are reported to be very numerous. Steps have been taken to prevent eccape from the city. We may look for empty streets and dull times for some days to come.

Burning Cotton.

[From the Memphis Appeal, May 14.] [From the Memphis Appeal, May 14.] It is stattd that the river bank, between Vicksburg and Napoleon, Ark., has, for the last ten days, been one mass of burning, cotton. The cotton, from Napoleon down, has all been burned. It is reported that a few planters, who hauled their cotton back and hid it in the cane, had been imprisoned.

A New Rebel Firearm.

A New Rebel Firearm. (From the Richmond Dispatch, May 9.] men, tock it out a few days ägg, natut forung to own rea-game at eighteen bundred yards, just twice the longest range of the enemy's weapons. At twelve hundred yards it was as reliable as most guns at three hundred. The inventor of this gun lives within a stone's throw of the piece where we write. This deadly weapon has been invented a whole year, during which time he has sought in vain to have it introduced. At last he has succeded. The general who ordered the experiments which have resulted as are described has given such an account of them that a certain number has been ordered. If we had them a year ago they might by this time have changed the whole face of the war. Neero Invaders.

Negro Invaders.

Negro Invaders. [From the Richmond Examiner.] The people of the South have been unwilling, from the first, to admit the startling fact that the Yankee Go-vernment ever contemplated the invasion of her borders by the armed colored population of the Slave States, in the prosecution of her plans of subjugation. This fact, humiliating as it may be to humanity and shocking to civilization, has at last been demonstrated by the organi-nation, in Washington, D. C., of two regiments, and in Chritestown, Va., of one, or more companies, who are drilled adily after anndown and instructed in the manual of shooting down their owners. This is the secret of the running off of the male slaves of the valley. It is a pity that Virginia's eyes have been closed so long to the real designs of the Lincoln Government. They are now opend. Blindness is no longer an excuse for suicide. Strength of the Rebel Army.

Strength of the Rebel Army.

[From the Memphis Appeal of the 17th.] The size of an army created by conscription is easily

fearful state of suspense. The Union men are discouraged because we have not yet made our appearance, and the rebels are declaring we never can pass Fort Pillow, and thet we are afraid to attempt the blockade or make ar attack upon the works. COLONEL M'LEAN. Colonel McLean, of the 43d Indians Regiment, arrived here to-day from Terre Haute, Ind. He is in fine REBEL GUNNERS.

health. The enc ny have given proof on more than one occasion that they are supplied with very good artillerists; and it is said several Prussian officers who have seen ser

vice in Europe have charge of the principal guns at Pil-low. Generally, however, the artillery practice at the fort has been rather inferior, owing to the handling of

the pieces by young Southern officers, such as con-trolled several of the batteries on the Island proper No. 10, and who are new, and, therefore, unskilled at their

FARRAGUT AT MEMPHIS. A party of deserters, who left Memphis Saturday,

report that a despatch had just been received from Vicksburg, announcing that Flag. officer Farragut's gunboat fleet was then passing that place on its way up the river. The distance from Vicksburg to Memphis is four hundred miles, and could not be easily traversed by Farragut in

less than a week, owing to the scarcity of fuel along the route-all the coal barges and wood yards having been destroyed by order of the rebel Government. A report has obtained some currency on the flotilla. that Memphis has already been occupied by Farragut's

forces. W. F. C. THE RETREAT OF GEN. BANKS.

LETTER FROM CAPT. W. L. FOULK, OF PITTSBURG,

[Correspondence of the Pittsburg Chronicle.] WILLIAMSFORT, Md., Monday, May 26, 1862. Dear Chronicle : General Banks' command, about 4,500 strong, and ëncamped near Strasburg, Va., fitz-nine miles south of this place, took up the line of march early on Saturday morning. At Newton, ten miles north-of Strasburg, our rear guard was attacked by the rebel cavairy, which was driven back with considerable loss: Our loss was thirteen wounded and one killed, and these belonged to Captain Underwood's company, 2d Massaa-chusetts Regiment, which was placed. in a very exposed position, and fired inpon from ambush. Our rear was harassed talt day and until late in the evening, when we reached Winchester, after twenty-fivo miles march, and encamped for the night on the greund. Our pickets were fired upon and harassed all night. During the night the rebels fook up a position on the right, fift and south of the town, and commenced the attack upon na early on Sunday morning with their batteries. They had evidently understood our position, and had planted their batteries accordingly. The First Brigade, consisting of the 46th Pennsylvania, 28th New York, and bh Connecticut Regiments, was encamped close by, and southeast of the town, while the Third Brigade-27th Indiana, 3d. Wisconsin, 2d Massachusette, and 29th Pennsylvania Regiments—was cucamped on the south west. Rebels ocremed five on the Tript Brigade with two batteries, on the south aad west of it, while, at the same time, a fire from the batteries was commended to the south west. Rebels ocremed five on the Third Brigade with two batteries, on the south aad west of it, while, at the same time, a fire from the batteries was commended to the south

batteries, on the south and west of it, while, at the same

west. Rebets opened nicen the Third Brigade with two batteries, on the south and west of it, while, as the same time, a fire from the batteries was commenced to the south and east of the First Brigade. The regiments of each brigade were encamped near together. Our batteries were soon in position. A section of Captain Best's and the New York battery were planted near the First Bri-gade. A section of Captain Hampton's, of Plitsburg, and Captain Best's, took up position under cover of the Third Brigade. You can be the section of the section of the result of the section of

W. M.

with such prediction that they were soon obliged to re-treat, suffering soverely, our fire being kept upon them until, they were out of range of our musketry. The emoke from the incessent fing, kept up for nearly a half hour, obscured our view and hid the enemy for a time entirely from our sight. The 46th Regiment suffared at the time containing the heaviest loss but resisted the

	승규는 사람이 가지 않는 것 같아요. 감독하는 것 같아요. 이 가지 않는 것 같아요.	We were of delen to leave but advertal and we have to the	should it have been made. I will forward at the earliest	it ing and late in the afternant and the entir weather	CIGS WIII INSKO SACLY CHOIC TO DUCH MIC DOMIN DIRE CHINE	that the First would have to lonow the example, as the	calculated by simple arithmetical process. The free white
그는 가까지 않는 고려에서 물건물건 한 물건을 받는 것이.	COMMISSION MERCHANTS	Front Royal. We left camp at midnight, and sent the			the respectable citizens are determined to prevent it. The	tebels were advancing in large numbers on the west of	nonulation of the several States of the Confederacy, not
HOWELL & BOURKE,	19월 - 19일 - 전 19일 전 19월 19일 - 19일	wagons towards Winchester/ After reaching Middletown	opportunity. Our troops now, as yesterday, are in force,		fear of Farragut 18 said to have passed over Memphis, as	the town, and soon would cut off our retreat. As soon as the Third Brigade came opposite to us, the 46th Penn-	wholly occupied by the enemy, is as follows, giving only
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	FOR THE SALE OF	we found the enemy advancing in force, and had to re-	within four miles of Richmond.	the sun is highest in the heavens the heat is intense, and	it is believed there he has returned to New Orleans.	sylvania received orders to form by the flank, and	fractions of the population for those States partially over-
COBNEB OF	DITT ADDIT DITTA MADE COODS	treat, which we did in good order, under a heavy fire all	Major General Franklin, has formally taken command	for that reason the men are desirons that the march	Great distress prevails in the community from lack of	marched off the ground in good order, passing through	iun by the public adversary :
	PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.	the way to Winchester, at which place we arrived at 8	of the sixth provisional army corps, a position which he	should not be commenced until afternoon, and continue	money and employment, and the stream of departing	Winchester on the street east of the main street. Both	Alabama
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,	mh28.6m	P W C SALES / SPACED (1993) AND AND AND	has been holding, by date of commission, for some time,	during the evening. They prefer this to a four o'clock	persons still flows on. as all who can are resolved upon	brigades were passing out of the town at the same time,	Arkensas
		Capt. Rickards, of Mantus, and Capt. Zulich, with	AN EXPEDITION AND ITS RESULTS.	istart in the morning, because in the latter case they		the rebels firing upon us for several miles with their in-	Georgia
MANUFACTURERS OF	MILITARY GOODS.	their two companics, were ordered out on grand-guard	The 4th Regiment of Michigan troops this morning	are compelled to be busy at noon, in pitching their	[ ] 이 제품 동안에 있는 것에서 이 가슴을 걸음을 들었다. 이 가지 않는 것이 가지 않는 것이 있다.	fantry and batteries-the latter pushed after us until we got to near Martinsburg, a distance of about twenty-five	Louisiana
	······································	daty and to the post of danger. Capt. Zulich's out-	made an excursion across the Ohickahominy at a point	tents and cooking their dinners. Thus far, however, the		Bor to near manuasoung, a distance of about twenty-nive	missiesippi
PAPER HANGINGS	CHEBLE & FISHER,	nets and pickets were stationed by midnight. The	some five miles from Richmond, advanced a few hun-	march has generally been commenced in the morning.	The expenses of the flotilla are said to be from \$30,000	It is generally believed that their force was about	North Carolina
	NANUFACTURERS OF	enemy kept up a constant fire, to provoke a re-	dred yards, came upon some rebel troops, and had quite	The divisions have not yet moved from the positions	to \$35,600 per day, and therefore it would be a point of	twenty-two thousand, under command of Generals	A fourth of Missouri
AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS.	N MANUFACTUBBES OF INFANTEY AND CAVALEY	turn and ascertain their position, but without ef-	a battle. The 4th came off victorious, driving the one-		concmy to reach Memphis as soon as possible. Unclo	Ewell, Johnson, and Jackson. We pushed forward in	Two-thirds of Tennessee
	SWORDS, SABRE BAYONETS, de., de.	fect. The captain would not permit his men to retarn	my from the field, and securing a rebol lieutenant and		Sam is not very economical, or rather his great family of	good order to the Virginia shore (thirty seven miles), op- posite Williamsport, where the main body, together with	Т(хая
offer to the Trade a LARGE AND ELEGANT AS-	OFFICE No. 3 North FIFTH Street,	fire. At dawn of day the rebels ascertained our true	twenty privates prisoners. Twenty-three dead rebels were		relatives are rather improvident in their dispensation of	the brigades and supply trains, remained until to-day.	Hali of Virginia 552,591
SOBTMENT OF GOODS, from the obespest Brown	my27-St* PHILADELPHIA.				his liberal means. One of the transports of the fleet-	The ferry and ford have been constantly at work and in-	Total
Stock to the Finest Decorations.			The troops retired across the Chickahominy, wading		the commissary boat of this department of the navy-	use all day. The water is quite high for fording, and	10181
	A RMY GOODS	and sept meir suvance outry engaged for nearly an	breast deep in water, and were warmly welcamed back to	we not trains to come up. The number of we gong in	was employed two months ago at the rate of \$180 a day	there is considerable risk in doing so. Last night many	AN ESTATE WORTH NINETY-SEVEN TONS IN
N. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS.	$\mathbf{A}$			wagon traines to come up. The municer of wagons in	-over \$65,000 a year-when the owners would gladly	nules got drowned in attempting to cross. To-day (Menday) the regiments are forming and going into	GOLDThurlow Wetd, in his last letter from Holland.
	ON HAND	past 5 till 11 o'clock the battle raged most furiously.	killed and one wounded on our side. The number of re-		have gold the boat for \$16,000 or \$17,000.	camp. Captain Morgan and myself brought our com-	speaks of an estate soon to be divided which is computed
H. BSolid Green, Bine, and Buff WINDOW PAPERS	VA HAND.		bel wounded is not known. This regiment is command-	by their being supplied with the shelter, tents, which are	A RECONNOISSANCE.	ranics and our baggage and camp equipage, rations, etc.,	to be worth ninety-seven tons in gold. The estate was
of every grade. sp23-2m	DARK AND LIGHT BLUE KEBSEYS.	engagement; the enemy had from fifteen to twenty thou-	1. A second s Second second s Second second se	curried on the knaptack instead of in the wagens, as the	Yesterday, General Quimby, Colonel Fitch, and Lien-	over in a skiff. I feel very sleepy and tired-can scarcely	left ninety two years ag by a miser, the profits for one hundred years to go to the crection of suitable buildings
	STANDARD 6.4 AND 8-4 INDIGO WOOL-DYED	sand. We did sll in our power, but had to unwillingly	cer, whose adventure to-day will secure the admiration	Sibley and wall-tents are. Most of the regiments are	teraint Wilson McGunegle, U. S. N., commanding the	keep my eyes open to write you, and you must excuse this very imperfect sheet.	for aged and indigent females of good repute ; and in the
STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.		relinquish our position and fall back through Winchester.	[1] 전문 문화 전문 전문 전문 소설 가격	supplied with these shelter-tents, and find them very	sunboat St. Louis, accompanied by a number of troops.	General Banka' Body Guard was left behind on Satur-	establishment and maintenance of a philosophical and
	BLUE FLANNELS.	After reaching the outskirts of the town we got our	of the whole army.	- 「「「「」」」、「」」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「	made a reconnoissance across Craighead's Point to a	day to guard the passage at Godar Creek bridge. It was	
ALARTIN & QUAYLE'S	INDIGO BLUE MIXTURES.	men in some kind of shape and retreated in good order to	NO BALLOONING TO-DAY.	comfortable. Fence rails or boughs of trees are used in	point below Fort. Pillow, and opposite to Fulton. They	generally believed that the company had been taken pri-	
AVE STATIONERY, TOY, AND WANDY GOODS	COTTON DUCK, 1., 12, AND 15-OUNCE.	this place, which we will be able to hold. Capt. Lane	The wet weather has prevented any balloon ascensions.		이 것은 것이 같은 동생은 것이 있는 것은 것이 가지 않는 것이 가지 않는 것이 같이 많이 많이 있다.	soLers, but they succeeded in taking a different route, and crossed the river at Hancork about twenty-five	
EMPOBIUM, No. 1035 WALNUT STREET,	FARNHAM RIDETAN & CO	lost nearly all his men on Friday. The great bulk were	to-day. Col. Lowe and his apparatus are of invaluable				course, will come in for about five-sixths of a top of gold
BELOW ELEVENTH.	FARNHAM, W <u>RKHAM</u> , & CO.,	taken prisoners at Front Boyal. Neither Capt. Rickards,	service to the army. His observations yesterday were of	become experts in the culinary department. Not only		would have had a general engagement on Saturday. Al	
ways-im fp PHILADELPHIA.	ap26-2m 225 HESTNUT STREET.	of Company I, nor Capt. Bickards, of Company K, have	the utmost importance. They prevented the rebels from	I can they prepare the various meats in all the different	a cour, or when yery ment seenil. It was between a and o		이라는 [] [Heading 4: 2019] 전 1978년 전 1979년 1971년 1971
🗖 이 기계 이 가지는 것을 다 가지를 통하는 것을 하는 것을 하는 것을 하는 것을 수 있다. 이 가지를 통하는 것을 하는 것을 수 있는 것을 것을 수 있는 것이 않는 것을 수 있는 것을 것 같이 같이 않았다. 것 같이 것 같이 않은 것 같이 않았다. 것 같이 않았다. 것 같이 것 같이 않았다. 것 같이 것 같이 않았다. 것 같이 것 같이 없는 것 같이 없다. 것 같이 같이 것 같이 않았다. 것 같이 않았다. 것 않았다. 것 같이 것 같이 않았다. 것 같이 않았다. 것 않았다. 것 같이 않았다. 것 않았다. 것 않았다. 것 않았다. 것 같이 않았다. 것 않았다. 않았다. 않았다. 않았다. 않았다. 않았다. 않았다. 않았다.	요즘 것이 같이 많이 많이 들었다. 지난 방법을 했다. 하는 것	지수는 이번에 관심하는 것을 받았는 것을 가지 않는 것을 수 있는 것을 것을 것 같이 않는 것을 것 같이 않는 것을 수 있는 것을 수 있는 것을 수 있는 것을 수 있는 것을 것 같이 않는 것을 것 같이 않는 것을 것 같이 않는 것이 않는 것 같이 않는 것 같이 않는 것 같이 않는 것 않는 것 같이 않는 것 않는	승규는 친구가 전쟁을 가지 않는 것을 물었다. 것을 물었다.	남고, 그런 그 밖은 같은 것이 같은 것 것 같아요? 그런 것	가지 않는 것 같은 것 같	물건 물건 다 안 많은 딸 것 물건이 많은 것 같아요. 것	그 같은 물 없었는 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같이 많이 같이?
<ul> <li>The second s</li></ul>	a na se a na seran seran en este estructure transmission e transmission e de la seran de la seran de la seran s	(a) A set of the se	(a) A second s second second s second second secon second second sec	n an an tha na ann an tha ann an tha the second statement in the Bittle of the Bittle of the second second and The second se	an an ann an tarthachadh an Antonio - 1996 ann an <del>199</del> 7 ann an Anna 1997. 'I	(a) The second s Second second secon second second sec	<ul> <li>Manual Antipathing and the state of the stat</li></ul>