The Press. SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. Important despatches have been received from General Halleck, announcing the evacuation of Corinth and its occupation by the Union troops. The rebels do not appear to have retreated as far as Okolona, as was at first reported, but are in great force in front of General Halleck's left wing. Governor Curtin has sent a force of surgeons and nurses to Williamsport, to care for the wounded Pennsylvanians in General Banks' division. General Beauregard's official report of the battle of Shiloh sets down his loss at 10,000 men, of whom

1.800 were killed. General Fremont's army is in motion, and will be heard from very soon.

Details of the flight of General Banks from Strasburg to Maryland continue to arrive. The rebels appear to have gained very little by their raid, six hundred English rifles being the most important capture made by them. The capture of two rebel steamers on the coast of Florida is announced.

In this incomprehensible system of military events we are only enabled to judge of deeds by results. A lattle only becomes respectable when we see an extended mortality list. and a campaign when we can traverse the occupied territory by leagues and furlongs. When the rebels 1 ft Yorktown we applauded it as a glorious triumph of military strategy, and justly so. We obtained command of the peninsula; we invested Richmond; no lives were lost. Genius triumphed over guspowder. We see the same thing at Corinth. There was a terrible and fruitless battle; the enemy assumed a new position, fortified, and held it. Then came weeks of silence, skirmishes, and flags of truce, and a war with newspaper correspondents. The public began to be impatient; a great battle was anticipated -we might almost say, desired-when the news comes that Corinth is evacuated. Without a blow, in the face of their braggadocio and bluster, after defiance and menace and preparation, the rebels have fallen back, and are now retreating through the Cotton States. Henor to General HALLECK! He has organized victory by combining the elements of victory—he has achieved a triumph undimmed | pidly mixing. The Cumberland, the Tennesby blood; and this is the highest glory of the

THE LETTER from Judge Rost to Mr. YAN-CEY, dated Madrid, March 22, and published in the True Della, at New Orleans, by desire of General Burner, completely shows the rebels' hopelessness of aid from Europe. Mr. Rost frankly says that when Mr. YANCEY left Europe none of the Confederates there expected that the rebel Government at Richmond, under JEFFERSON DAVIS, would be recognized, but that they " had a well-grounded hope that the blockade would be set aside." Not so very well grounded, after all, as the next sentence states that the British Parliament had sustained Earl Russell's declaration that the blockade is efficient, and the French Chamber of Depu ies had endorsed, by a large majority, a similar declaration by M. Thouve-NEL. "This," Mr. Rost continues, "destroys the last hope we had that those Governments won'd do justice between the belligerents."

Be it remembered that this frank confession, quite as much in anger as in sorrow, was made by one Traitor to another, in strict confidence. Of course, to the deluded mass, the mere rank and file of the Confederacy, a different story has been told. Indeed, after this letter had been received by YANCEY at Richmond, JEF- | Military Governor is frequently of more service PERSON DAVIS, who knew its hopeles revela- than a victorious general; indeed, he cannot tions, issued a Proclamation, one of his pro- be successful in his mission if he is not a cious melanges of braggadocio and blasphomy, in which he assured his dunes that Rebellion was thriving, that the God of armies smiled upon the Treason, and that the leading Powers of Europe would speedily admit the Southern Confederacy into the great family of indenendent nations.

Mr. Rost, with the frankness which characterizes his egistle, acknowledges to Mr. YAN-CEY that "It must now be manifest to every one that we have to rely exclusively upon ourselves and our internal resources to establish our independence. After we succeed we will owe the European Governments no thanks, been a Democrat until he saw that slavery had and a war duty on imports, sufficient to pay the us to incur, and create a sinking fund, must he levied.

It is to be hoped that The Times will notice this statement. After all the great promise held out to Europe by the South, of a tariff so liberal as to satisfy even the Free Trade ideas of GLADSTONE, COBDEN, CHEVA-LIEB, and Co., we find a leading Secessionist, a man sufficiently important to represent "the so-called Confederacy" in Madrid-we find duties so ably and so industriously, that he him saying, to meet the interest of its debt, and create a sinking fund for its final extinction, the South, if ever it succeed, must levy a war tax upon all imports. Why, the Morrill tariff, which England and France denounced as prohibitory of foreign produce and manufactures, was a mere tlea-bite (as Mr. DISRAELI would say) to a tariff such as this. No Northern editor holds out this threat, but one of JEFFERSON DAVIS' own commissioners takes it for granted in a confidential letter to another commissioner, bearing on its face proof that it was equally intended to be read by the archrebel Davis bimselt.

Mr. Rost fo lows up his confession that the Confederacy had lost its "last hope" of European recognition by lamenting that the news of Northern successes in Secessia had "done great injury" in Europe to the Rebel cause. If so over two mouths ago, when he wrote, how much more so now? In fine, the Rebellion is nearly played out, and the most fortunate among its leaders are undoubtedly such men as SLIDELL, MASON, and ROST, who are safe in exile. They do not merit, and they will not meet, with pity or sympathy from honest people, at home or abroad.

THE HISTORY of civilization is not the history of man alone. The purpose of its record is, indeed, the record of man's purpose, and the great bulk of its pages is filled with chronicles of the accomplishments and the failures of national policies. But in history's view the race is not a vast human machine, isolated in space, and carrying out intricate movements without being subjected to extrinsic influen-On the contrary, there is a physical factor in this great problem—forever solving, never solved-and it forms its constant quantity. It is the great brute earth-or, rather, the genial mother earth-whose expression never varies, whose influence never declines. Whatever antagonism between races may be engendered by other causes, she draws her own lines of demarcation; here she cancels the closest ethnic affinities, there she merges all social distinctions; and when a land has been so torn by civil war that its reconstruction seems impossible, it is her steady sanatory power that heals all fratricidal wounds. Does a HE-CEL, a BUCKLE, a GUIZOT imagine that he has proved the absolute freedom of the human will, and, with undue glorification, throw his historic cap high in air? Material nature quietly reminds him, by flinging the flimsy head-covering into the mud, that her gravitating power is not abated. In other words, when we ask for national characteristics or explain a national history, a most essential part of our investigation relates to the physical geography of the State in hand. If the history of our Republic should ever

of physical qualities than any other country in forbid to the soil any other than a single and simple Government. Our variety is given to us because we are working out the highest phase of variation. We need it; it is our wealth. More complex is more perfect, and a multiplicity of parts implies a unity in the re-Milating energy. Our land is diversified with ewery alternation of mountain and valley, prairie and water-course, but these are scattered broadcast, not condensed at a few points, and made natural barriers; while two oceans clasp arms around us, not only shutting us out from the rest of the world, but typically showing us ment and to help the rebellion. Gen. Butler's that we may shut ourselves out by uniting the opposite ocean-strong powers that seem to distance; but, as he is not the man to take a Sold by J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestnut.

gird our political being-individual independence and governmental supremacy. We are already beginning to evince that we rightly appreciate our geographical peculiarities by conquering them, making them subserve our plans, and thus turning physical difficulties into intellectual triumphs. The pro- | skill, as a pleader, his ingenuity as a counselsent war is conducted on a scale so enormous that all past military operations sink into insignificance. Men and means have never before been enlisted in such force; but these last Presidential campaign; but every step are nothing compared with the vastness of the strategic field. English captain of a galaday, imagine a base line fifteen hundred miles long, running a wavering course from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rocky Mountains. Ima-

gine, if your smooth shaven lawn will letyou, the endless variety of physical features which such a line encounters: rivers that run up from the sea into the heart of this mighty land, and fling out branches so innumerable that it is cut into myriad grotesque shapings; mountains that stretch away, range after range, with defiant precipitousness; prairies where armies might wander and perish; forests that seem impenetrable; swamps that seem impassable! Perhaps you will be inclined to give some slight meed of praise when you read that "the

rebels are driven out of Missouri and Arkansas," and remember that those States are twice as large as England, and present topical difficulties to which England's most rugged heights are bowling-greens. Perhaps you will not wonder that East Tennessee and Kentucky are yet infested by guerilla bands, if you remember that the great Appalachian chain might, at stress, give them a hiding hole or two; or that a quarter of a million of men march up and down through Virginia without seriously damaging each other, if you will believe that Virginia is Wales, with all its mountains, multiplied eight times. It is all well enough to sail out to the Isle of Man, and talk about the duty of raising the blockade; but suppose you had to guard a sea coast sweeping from Maryland to Florida, and from Florida to extremest Texas! It might take even all of John Bull's wooden walls, and then have a thousand miles to spare.

Such are the physical difficulties which we are meeting. Are we subduing them, and, by making them subserve our idea, forcing them to contribute to our unity? Let Forts Henry and Donelson answer. We wanted to batter down some old-fashioned stone walls, a thousand miles from the sea. We made boats after some anomalous pattern, covered them with iron, against all precedent, and crumbled the walls of said forts into sand—that they might help to make the Union cement we are so rasee, the York, the James, the Mississippi, confess that rivers are conquered; and in regard to the ocean, we take the word of the London Times, when it speaks of America as being invincible wherever a ship can float. Curiously enough, we have not yet discovered any magic way of getting over, under, or through the mountains. But these mountains always had a trick of defying human muscle and of frowning down upon the human faces that frowned up to them. So, we have concluded to let them stand, as big sand-bags for gympastic practice. It is a pleasant thing to see in this mastery of the sea and the water-courses, of forests and swamps, an index of more than Yankee tact. It evinces that the physico-geographical factor of our national life is taking its due place, and that history will not write America as an aggrega-

tion of separate units, but as an organization of according though distinct vital parts. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, May 30, 1862. A few words about Military Governors of disaffected districts. They are never very acceptable to Secessionists or traitors, but they are a rare comfort to the friends of good government and constitutional liberty. A good thorough soldier. But he must also be a statesman. He must know the prejudices of the reople who surround him-their peculiarities, their wants, and their relations to each other. The two Military Governors at present the objects of general interest are James S. Wadsworth, who has charge of Washington city, and Benjamin F. Butler, who has charge of the city of New Orleans. Wadsworth is a New Yorker, well known in Philadelphia as a gentleman of immense fortune and high position. He is a fine lawyer, and has been distinguished in politics—having always taken command of the Democratic party, when interest of the debt, which their course forces he cut loose and identified himself with the Republicans. On the first indication of hostilities he offered his services to the Government, and after the destruction of the railroad connection with Washington, and in the midst of the blockade, he chartered a large vessel and filled it with provisions, and brought it safely into Annapolis, being himself on board. The President appointed him a brigadier general, and he discharged his was promoted to a major generalship, and afterwards selected as Military Governor of this District. We feel the efficiency of his rule every hour of the day. course, he has given offence to disloyal slaveholders. He will not allow them to use his guard to arrest and return their fugitives. So far as he is concerned, Washington will not be made a hunting-ground for the Secession Jayhawkers of the adjacent counties of Maryland and Virginia, who, after helping the traitors in every conceivable way to break up the Government, now invoke the Constitution as protection against the consequences of their own faithlessness. There is very little sympathy for this class. Even the Annapolis Gazette says of them:

"We candidly confess that the condition of slavery in Maryland is a serious and perplexing one. We think Congress has seted inexcusably in one. We think Congress has solved inexcussion, in abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, because they have thus, indirectly, injured slavery here. But it is beyond dispute that this state of affairs could not have come about but for the insue efforts of the Secessionists. And it is equally beyond dispute that an exceedingly large majority of the slave owners in Maryland are Secessionists, and have haded the robels in every way in their or the stave owners in maryland are Secessionists, and have 'aided the rebels in every way in their power. 'As ye sow, so shall ye reap.' Verily, by their aid to the rebels have they 'sown the wind,' and, in the destruction of the walue of their slaves, are they 'reaping the whirlwind.'

"But, criminal as has been their course, no man in Maryland desires to see alarge owners denvised."

in Maryland desires to see slave owners deprived of their property. If slavery must perish here, let it be with the least possible loss to the owners of slaves. In justice, they have forfeited all claim to remuneration. But our nation is, we hope, too

magnanimous to punish them in such a way for heir treason." Benjamin F. Butler, now in civil and mili tary command of New Orleans, is also an object of the detestation of the traitors. His task is more vexatious and trying than General Wadsworth's; and the remedies he adopts are necessarily more severe. He finds himself and his compatriots in possession of a city which abounds in treasons and conspiracies, where midnight assassination succeeds to the sullen and accornful bearing of the traitors in the open day, and where to insult a Union man is believed to be the refinement of chivalry. It is said that General Butler has adopted a somewhat harsh measure in regard to the Secession ladies of New Orleans. Let us see what these gentle creatures have done and are doing before we convict and sentence the General. How do they act in Baltimore, in Norfolk, and in Nashville? Among their courtesies are ribald abuse and open expressions of the hope that our army may be slaughtered like wild beasts. I myself heard a woman in a railroad car announce, in the hearing of a dozen persons, that she would rejoice to see a passing train, that was filled with a regi-

ment on its way to Washington, thrown from the low Gunpowder bridge, and every soul destroyed. The same daughter of Eve expressed be written as a thing of the past, the varied a desire to make the food for the Yankees. natural features of the land would go far to- To fold up their skirts in order to avoid the wards accounting for the diverse characteris- contaminating touch of an American uniform tics of its inhabitants. But such a history is a practice of daily occurrence; to refuse to never can be written; the preponderance of sit at the same table with a Union soldier; to geographical evidence is against it. If we decline association with his family; and to dehave within our boundaries a greater variety nounce him to his face as a coward and a ruffian-are some of the moderate manifestathe world, the boundaries themselves give tions of their feelings. Frequently they forsuch explicit unity to this variety that they get themselves so far as to spit upon the passing volunteer. It is hard to submit to these delicate attentions; but the spirit that always regards a woman with respect, and that never allows a gentleman to enter into dispute with a lady, prevents any retalistion No doubt, General Butler has been called upon to endure all these things, and more. There are no more dangerous spies than the Secession women. The weakness of their sex makes them strong for evil; and, as many evidences have established, some of them balt at no equivocation or deceit to betray the Govern-

step without good reasons to strengthen his course, let us hear his statement before rush ing into a condemnation of his policy. Butler was a lawyer of powerful influence and immense practice in Massachusetts when the war began. His ability, boldness, and lor, and his great moral and physical courage, made him a terror to his opponents. He was a decided Breckinridge Democrat in the he has taken in the present struggle, and every speech he has made, exhibits his profound contempt for the rebellion, and his manly scorn of those who sympathize with it in the loyal States.

Fortunate it is for our country that such mer is Wadsworth and Butler are to be found among the voluntary and disinterested champions of her cause. OCCASIONAL.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S DIVISION. [Special Correspondence of The Press.] HUGER'S FARM, ON THE CHICKAHOMINY, May 26, 1862.

Our pickets have been along the Chickshominy cre and, from the demonstrations made by the rebels on the other side, it is expected that our men will most with conbiderable opposition in crossing. Col. Irwin's 49th Pennsylvania has had the post of honor during the morning. he whole regiment has at times been out guarding th creek. Their orders were not to fire unless the rebels attempted to cross the river, and this they had not the laring to attempt.

The party doing picket duty on the other side was part of a regiment of Zouaves, uniformed in red caps and ches, and white shirts—a very conspicuous uniform. They were posted in an open field, and, as soon as our men advanced to the creek, would withdraw into a dense wood and attempt to draw them on, but our officers re-

strained them. .
Our pickets several times attempted to draw the one my's fire, as many as twenty of them grouping togethe for the purpose, but the rebels refused. Their purpos evidently is to draw our men on into the woods opposite side of the creek, and then attempt to spare

The Chickahominy at this point is about seventy feel ride, and at the site of the burnt New Bridge is about twelve feet deep, though at other points it is considerably css. The other side is very swampy, and the bridge to be erected will be one hundred and thirty feet long. The engineers made an examination of the banks this mora-ing, in order to ascertain the most suitable place for the new bridge. They did to under the protection of our pickets, but the rebels made no opposition. The old bridge was built on piles, which are burned of down to the water's edge, and the engineers thought it would be better to build a new bridge on pontoons, than to reconstruct the old one, and are now diligently at work to ac complish their object.

TUESDAY MORING. May 27, 1862.—The storm of vesterday continued until this morning, when the wind veered round to the north, and the sun shone out in all his wonted glory. The rain fell in such copious quantity however, that it was idle to think of marching any dis my's country, so that the order was countermanded The sun being out so bright during the day, will soon dry up the roads, and, as the pontoon bridge is ready e will no doubt march this afternoon. During the night a battery of artillery was sent to the

reek to protect the working party, but no annoyance was given by the rebels. t the last thirty minutes—it is now shout 2 D M .- we have heard sharp firing off to the right, some six or eight miles distant, in the direction of Gen. Porter's division, and have no doubt but that we will be ordered o advance some time during the night or morning. I so, and the rebels offer a determined resistance, a general battle may be brought on before night. Just as I finished the above paragraph a full began between the reports, and in a few minutes they ceased. About half an hour afterwards we heard some ten or twelve reports, when they ceased altogether. About soventy reports were heard. The mail will be closed before I will be able to ascertain the cause. Some complaint is made here, in the army, about the treatment of the patients in the army hospitals in your to their regiments before they were entirely recovered The consequence was, that they had to be placed in the

will soon have a plentiful supply on hand if there is an ounter between the opposing forces for the possession Richmond. This cannot be sycided, however, for ichmond must be taken if but one man lives to occupy if THE BALL OPENED A few minutes later, after occasional shots, the affair on our right is becoming somewhat serious. The re heard very distinctly, while volley after volley of mus

sharp, while the sound of the musketry is at times almos

temporary hospitals in the rear of our army, and wher they can be, at best, supplied with but few of the accom

codations necessary for their comfort and speedy re

this evil, as any considerable number of disabled mer

overy. Measures should be promptly taken to remedy

The balloon is up, on a line almost directly to the wes of our encampment, and apparently in the vicinity of th Our men are becoming very much interested, an stand in excited groups in various parts of the en tampment, watching the operations of the balloon, listening to the reports of the musketry and artillery, and de bating on the prospect of an immediate advance A short time ago, when the pickets were relieved, an vere leaving the creek, the rebels brought up a piece o doing any damage. Our fresh pickets occupy the sam line, but have not been molested. The men are in good spirits, ready and spoiling for th

FROM WASHINGTON Special Despatches to "The Press."

Property on the High Seas. Senator FESSENDEN introduced a bill, to-day, in th enste, providing that any person not being an owne who shall, on the high seas, wilfully and corruptly cas sway, burn, or otherwise destroy any vessel which beonged to any citizen of the United States, shall, on eing convicted, be punished by a fine not overcome ceeding ten years; and if any person destroy any vessel on the ses, of which he is the owner in part or whole, with intent to prejudice any pe son that has underwritten any policy of insurance there on, or any merchant who has goods therein, shall, o The law in this case, as it now stands, is punishab ith death, and some of the district attorneys have been

obliged to abandon the prosecution because the severity of the punishment rendered it improbable that a convic tion could be obtained. The Emancipation of Slaves in the District of Columbia. JOHN M. BRODHEAD, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed by the President one of the commissi ers under the act for the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia, vice VINTON, deceased. The Cirenit Court to-day formally refused a writ of habeas corpus for the discharge of an alleged fugitive slave. Subscriptions are being pledged to employ eminent counsel to test the legality of the application of the fugitive-slave law to the District of Columbia, before the Suprem Court of the United States. The claimant of the female

clave recently wrested from Marshal Lamon, by the military authorities, is about entering a suit against him for he recovery of the value of the woman. Arrests for Slave Trading. The Secretary of the Interior, in response to the resolution of the Senate for information relative to, and the persons who have been arrested in the Southern district New York, from the 1st of May, 1852, to the 1st o ay, 1862, charged with being engaged in the slaw trade, with the names and number of the vesse's arrested nd bonded, charged with being engaged in that traffic gives the names of forty-one persons, none of whom were wicted, or their bonds forfeited, which ranged from 2250 to \$20,000. In some cases they were tried and acuitted; one or two escaped; but most cases are marked

bond not forfeited—complaint dismissed." Rebel Prizes. On the 12th instant, the United States steamer Hatte as captured the rebel steamer Governor A. Monton, in Berwick Bay, bound there from the Sabine Pass. I was loaded with Confederate Government provisions. Also, on the 1st instant, the rebel schooner Magnall with two hundred and fifty-two bales of cotton and tur On the 6th instant, the same U. S. steamer chased on

shore the rebel steamer Fashion, also loaded with cotton and turpentine. She was then fired by her own crew. The Tariff Bill. The Committee of Ways and Means will not complete y frame their tariff bill until that for laying interna tores shall have been disposed of, as the policy is to lar domestic articles of similar character.

New York Collectors. The Committee on Commerce of the Senate to-day reported a bill providing that the salaries of the surveyor of customs at Albany and Troy, New York, be five huncred dollars per sumum, with a deputy collector or in-spector who may act for both ports, under the direction of the collector at New York.

Adjutant General's Office: Mr. Wilson, from the Senate Military Committee, reported a bill to-day providing that there shall be added to the Adjutant General's department, by regular promotion of its present officers, one colonel, two entenant colonels, and nine majors; and that the grade of captain in said department shall thereafter be abolished, and all vacancies occurring in the grade of major shall be filled by selecting from captains of the

Compensation of Congressmen. The Judiciary Committee reported a bill to-day in the Senate, providing that the salaries of Senators and members appointed to fill vacancies, shall commence at the

Severe Law on Frauds. The Benate Judiciary Committee reported back to the Senate, to-day, a bill providing that frauds on the Government during the present rebellion shall be punishable with death, on trial and conviction by military court-

Casualties in the 2d Massachusetts Regi-Boston, May 30.—A special despatch to the Bosto Journal states that nine were killed, forty-three wound-ed, and one hundred and sixty-three missing, in the 2d Massachusetts Begiment, under General Banks.

Supposed Suicide.

BURLINGTON, N. J., May 30 .- An unknown man was killed on the Camden and Amboy railroad, near Beverly this morning. He was walking towards the approaching train, and every effort was made to stop its progress, bu engineer, and entirely exonerated them from blame. The THE ELEGANT STEOK PIANOS excel all ethers in

THE RETREAT OF GEN. BANKS. Information Hitherto Suppressed.

A REBEL FEMALE IN THE AFFAIR AT FRONT ROYAL WILLIAMSPORT, May 28 .- It is anything but gratify. ing to the correspondent, who labors and toils day and night to obtain and lay before the country the earliest and nost important features of the war, to knew that his reports are to meet inevitably with suppression if he dares to mention facts, the knowledge of which is but due to the public. The latter are now aware of what has been concealed from them, though known to the enemy, respecting this department and can properly estimate the leading causes of the disastrous retreat from the valley

It is no longer contraband to state that from the hour of the recall from the pursuit of Jackson beyond Harrisonburg and the "gobbling up" of all Gen. Banks' army except two small infactry brigades, fourteen guns, and two regiments of inexperienced cayalry, that every officer in the command was firmly imbued with the belief that should Jackson and Ewell combine to assail us we were completely at their mercy:
And even the small force mentioned could not be concentrated to repulse the enemy in case of attack. At east one half of the infantry were required for special

service, such as guarding the trains of wagons, bridges, ads, &c., while the cavelry were required to be con tinually on the scout to guard against surprise Weakness of Banks' Command. When your correspondent left the camp at Strasburg, on Sunday previous to the bloody affair at Front Royal, it was known that hordes of guerillas were swarming th pountains and the valleys of the North and South forks of the Shenandosh, on our rear and flanks, but no infor-

nation could be obtained of a concentrated attack. Still, the very weakness of our army would, if known to the rebel commanders, be sufficient to induce an onelaught with even equal numbers. No Help from Washington. No favorable responses baving been received from Washington as to reinforcements, an officer was specially despatched thither to lay the case before the War Do

partment in person; but before he had completed his duties, the news came of the attack at Front Royal, and a few hours later, of the retreat of General Banks' entire army towards Marvland A Secesh Amazon. At the hotel in Front Royal, on the night of the 18th yeur correspondent saw an accomplished prostitute who has figured largely in the rebel cause, and having seen her but a short time previous at Martinsburg, he prozence at Front Royal at a time when the rebels were surrounding it, aroused suspicious that she meant mis-chief. She was pointed out to the military commanders

was the bearer of an extensive correspondence between

the rebels inside and outside of our lines. The Battle at Front Royal. I have the following statement from an officer who erticipated in the battle at Front Royal: "After you left Front Royal, Belle Eoyd made a trip to Winchester, in company with a cavalry officer. While there, she was arrested by the military authorities; but, with her usual adroitness and assumed innocence, she got clear of any charge of treachery, and returned to Front Royal again. An hour previous to the attack on Col. Kenly, Belle went out on a rise of ground, south of the town, and was seen to wave her handkerchief towards the point from which the centre of the attack was made." Your correspondent cannot youch for the strict accuracy of all of the foregoing, but undeniable proof exists

of her treason. Belle now reposes on her laurels in the The Flight from Winchester. The first intelligence of the attack on Front Royal was brought to Winchester by one of the Ira Harris Guard, and was telegraphed to Gen. Banks at Strasburg. by Captain Flagg, Assistant Quartermaster, U ? S. A. But fifteen minutes clapsed after the rebels were discovered before Colonel Kenly's command was completely surrounded. The details of this murderous affair having been rublished, they are omitted in this cor-

Destruction of Stores. The large quantity of medicines, surgical instruments, and hospital stores at Winchester, were destroyed by Medical Purvoyor Baxter, while the enemy were in the town. Dr. Baxter passed through a storm of balls and shells, and was several times fired on from the Taylor House, where he had boarded for weeks.

Collis' Zouaves Cut Off. Collis' Zonayes D'Afrique, a battalion of the Ira Har is Guard, under Colonel De Forrest, Captain Hampton, of the Pittsburg battery, with a few of his mon and a small body of infantry, were cut off by the main body of the enemy between Middletown and Winchester. The whole force consisted of less than 1,000 men. The Zonaves and cavalry had been detailed to destroy the bridges after our retreat. Captain Hampton, after securing his guns, went to the rear to bring off his battery wagon and forge. Finding their retreat cut off, they traced the road to Strasburg. Several times Captain Bampton checked pursuit by the enemy's cavalry by mounting a stovepipe on his carriage, and placing it i position till the infantry had passed ahead. The ruse was not discovered by the enemy. On reaching Strasburg this force collected thirty-five abandoned wagons loaded with commissary. Thence they took the mountain road north, and by a circuitous route came in eight of Winchester only to find them.

elves in the enemy's rear. Taking the road to Bath, fellowed by a battalion of rebel cavalry, they finally reached the Potomac, near Hancock, and arrived here last night with but small loss. On one occasion the Zonaves d'Afrique, who were only about 70 in number kept at bay, for a quarter of an hour, a brigade of th enemy, and thus, perhars, saved the whole force. The Zonaves are General Banks? body-guard, and appear to have been well selected for such an important duty. The Killed-Jaques Laurier, Wm. McClane, and James M Wounded-Charles Fedalen.

Missing—None. At Hanceck the Zouaves found secreted and brough

off six cases of rifles. Loss of Wagons. Less than fifty wagons out of about five hundred, including many that were considered worthless by General Shields when he left this column, have been lost, and the enemy have derived but little benefit from what was handoned on the road. A large amount of old camp equipage, turned over as useless to the quarterma was burnt. One of the principal acquisitions of the enemy was between six hundred and a thousand Euro nean tiffes, left there by General Shields when he left The salety of so large a portion of our transportation and stores is undoubtedly attributable to the experience of Captain Holabird, chief quartermaster, and Captain eckwith chief commissary. Brigadier General S. M. Crawford, late surgeon under

Anderson, at Fort Sumpter, and afterwards inspector general under Rosecraus, in Western Virginia, has been appointed to the 1st brigade of General Williams' divition, recently commanded by Colonel Donnelly. Messengers have just arrived, at three o'clock this afternoon, reporting heavy firing between Harper's Ferry and Charlestown. Our pickets on the Virginia side of the Potomac have been driven in by a superior

The Loss of the Maine Regiments in Gen. Banks' Command. PORTLAND, May 30 -The following despatch has been received by Gov. Washburn:
WILLIAMSFORT, May 29.—The loss to the Maine regiments under Gen. Bunks was as follows : 1st Maine Cavalry, Major Cilley, mortally wounded. and left at Middleto Assistant Surgeon Halley taken prisoner, and left with Majer Cilley.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Howard taken prisoner. Of the rank and file there are 71 missing. The number of killed and wounded is not known. In the 10th Maine Infantry there were none killed, and

gix wounded. Seventy-seven are missing, but this number will be reduced. . The officers of this regiment are all safe. The Wounded Pennsylvanians in Gen. Banks' Army.

Harrisnurg, May 30.—Intelligence having been received of the arrival at Williamsport and Frederick, Md., the wounded Pennsylvania soldiers engaged under Gen. Banks, in the retreat from Staunton, the Governor two surgeons from the hospital at Camp Curtin, to pro-

nmediately ordered Major O. W. Lees, accompanied by seed to the above-named points, with all the appliances necessary to insure their comfort and safe conveyance to Harrisburg, where hospital accommodations are prepared.
They will probably arrive here on Monday and Tuesday. The active exertions and benevolent interest taken in this matter by the Governor is most praiseworthy, and is a sure guarantee that everything that money can effect will be brought to bear in relieving the wants of our brave soldiers. No battle is fought in which Pennsylvanians are engaged but competent persons are immelistely despatched to relieve their wants and bring them home. No other loyal State can show so fair a record in his particular. Arrangements have been effected with the War Department by which every facility is furnished to persons on missions of this character by officers in different divisions of the army. A list of the killed and rounded will be furnished for publication at the earliest

possible moment. The War in the Valley of Virginia-Rehel Accounts of Banks' Retreat.

"Gen, Jackson's forces ontered. Winchester yesterday, the 26th instant, capturing all the enemy's commissary and ordnance stores. They (the U.S. troops) tried to burn the town, but were too closely pursued. We took the 1st Meryland Regiment, Col. Keuly, and the 1st Yermont Regiment of cavalry, at Front Royal, prisoners, and two thousand prisoners at Whichester. Our loss is one hundred killed and wounded. Our troops are still in pursuit. The Regiment saw:

The Examiner says:

In addition to the above, we received early in the day
a private despatch, dated at Staumon, announcing the
capture, by the united commands of Jackson and Evel,
of Front Boyal and Winchester, with four thousand priners, and stragglers still coming in, with the enemy's tores—all accomplished at a sacrifice of one hundred ten killed and wounded. The victory was regarded as ery complete. Of subsequent movements and results we ery complete. Of subsequent movements and results we are mithout information, but we are most convinced they have been progressive." The Exam

intelligence:

"Richmond yesterday experienced a decided and wholesome feeling of clation and rejoicing in view of the important and most timely reports of the glorious successes of General Jackson in the valley of Virginia. The old spirit of congratulation was revived, and the clasticity of the public mind seemed to spread equally among civilation. The valley of Virginia and the clasticity of the public mind seemed to spread equally among civilation. liens and soldiers. It was earnestly hoped the achievements in the valley might speedily find their counterpart nearer Richmond, in the dispersion of the Yankee hosts that environ the capital of the Confederacy."

THE very handsome cottage and grounds on Locust street, between Thirty-eighth and Thirtyninth, West Philadelphia, to be sold on Tuesday next. June 3d. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, by M. Thomas & Sons, is well worthy the attention of those wanting to purchase. Can be seen at any

AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES. The attention of buyers is called to the large and handsome assortment of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, &c., to be offered at auction on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers,

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY. CORINTH EVACUATED

ADVANCE OF THE ARMY. Our Flag Waving Over Corinth! BEFORE CORINTH, May 29-Midnight.-No addition novements were made to-day, except picket skirmishin and strengthening our position.

General Halleck moved his camp two miles forward

to-day. Lieutenant Webb, aid to General Dorwas among the prisoners captured yesterday. NEAR CORINTH, May 30 .- General Pope's advance the 39th Ohio Regiment, occupied Corinth at 6.40 this morning, and planted our flag on the cours house. The enemy evacuated the position last night, retreat ng down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The telegraph line is now occupied with military busi ness, but the details will be sent as soon as possible LATER-THE EVACUATION OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 80 .- A despatch just received fully corroborates the former message, that Corinth is evacuated by the rebels and occupied by our troops. Prisoners say that the enemy left last night for Okolona. Mississippi, a point sixty-seven miles south of Corinth on the Mobile and Ohio railroad. THE PARTICULARS.

GENERAL HALLECE'S HEADQUARTERS, May 30 .- During nearly all last night the moving of cars and the suppressed sound of steam whistles betokened that some novement was going on in the enemy's camp; but, this not being any extraordinary occurrence, it was not considered worthy of more than passing notice. About five o'clock this morning, several explosions were distinctly heard. Immediately afterwards skirmishers were thrown out, and a general advance of the United States army commenced, when it was found that the enemy had left his western stronghold and fied. A very large amount of railroad iron was left un touched. There being some twelve or fifteen tracks of railroad running from the depot to the entrenchme with side tracks and switches, the enemy was enabled to move off with great rapidity. From all information that can be gleaned! from the prisoners taken, it is thought that the evacuation was commenced at sundown, last night, the enemy retreating

In three directions—east, west, and south.

Beauregard stated to the citizens of Corinth, last night, that he intended to throw himself on both our flanks. At this hour, Corinth is held by our army as an out-Our cavalry are seeking for the enemy. The force sent from General Pope's command came upon, and disperred, the enemy, eight miles below Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, while in the act of burning the bridge at that point. Forty prisoners were captured.

The enemy's rear guard destroyed the railread depot at Corinth and a church, and intended to destroy the entire village, but the inhabitants saved some fifty of the houses. A few bales of cotton were consumed. They also broke open many of the stores and burned the A large force of United States cavalry, under Colonel

Elliott, was sent out on Wednesday morning by a circuitous route to destroy a bridge on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad south of Corinth. Though the expedition has not yet returned, we learn from the prisoners that is was known in Corinth last night that a large bridge had been destroyed, forty miles south, by a body of ou They also state that one of the twenty-pounder Parrott shells, fired from General Pope's column, exploded in

their camps, killing eighty men and a bundred horses, and that a thirty-pounder Parrott shell thrown into Corinth as an experiment, by General Pope, destroyed a locomotive and killed its engineer.

It is thought among military men that the destruction of the bridge south of Corinth, the uncomfortable proxi-mity of our failing shells, and the possibility of a Federal success on the Mississippi, were the causes of the evacu

The enemy's works were certainly of very great strength nd capable of a stout resistance. WAR BULLETIN.

Despatches from General Halleck WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 30 .- The folowing despatches were received this afternoou: Near Corinth, May 30, 1862. To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Gen. Pope's heavy batteries opened upon the enemy soon drove the rebels from their advanced battery. Major Gen. W. T. Sherman established another heavy hattery vesterday afternoon, within one thousand yards of their works, and skirmishing parties advanced at daybreak this morning. Three of our divisions are already in the enemy's advanced works, about three quarters of a mile of Corinth which is now in flames. The enemy has fallen back t the Mobile railroad.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General. [SECOND DESPATCH.] NHAR CORINTH, May 30, 1862. To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Our advanced guard are in Corinth. There are conflicting accounts as to the enemy's move-ments. He is believed to be in strong force on our left lank, some four or five miles south of Corinth, near the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General. The Official Account of the Reconnoissance near Corinth on Wednesday. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 30, 1862. The following has just been received at the War De

Headquarters Department Mississippi, Camp on Cobinth Road, May 28, 1862. To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Three strong reconneitring columns advanced this orning, on the right, centre, and left, to feel the enem

and unmask his batteries. The enemy very hotly con tested his ground at each point, but was driven back with the strongest opposition. Our loss was twenty-five killed Our losses at other points are not yet ascertained. Some tured. The fighting will probably be renewed to morrow orning at day break. The whole country is so thickl rooded, that we are compelled to feel our way. H. W. HALLECK, Major General. FROM THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT

Fremont Ordered to Support Banks Bushwhackers Panished. The Wheeling Intelligencer gives the following la and interesting intelligence from General Fremont's department:

"One of our editorial corps returned last evening from Franklin, Pendleton county, eighty miles south of New Creek, which was, m) to Sunday last, the hadquarters of General Fremont. It is distant twenty-four miles are from Stanuton, and is or of General Fremont. It is distant twonty-four miles from Monterey, and sixty-five from Stanton, and is on the same line of latinde with New Market, General Banks' former headquarters in the adjoining valley. It is a place hard of access from New Greek, by reason of two rivers interventing, and also on account of the insertable condition of the last twenty miles of the road along the mountains that skirt the South Breach. of the miserable conlition of the last twenty miles of the road along the mountains that skirt the South Branch.

"On Saturday last, late in the day, General Fremont received a despatch fron the Scereary of War to fall back with his entire command to the support of General Banks, and at daylight a Studay the troops commenced breaking camp by regionals, and by twelve o'clock in the day that whole armyof over twenty thousand men were on the move. Within the last twenty-four hours they had ancessed in ething full rations, something which they had not had for several days previous. They were easer for a fight, and the whole line sang exultant songs as they filed out into the main road.

"No one outside of the General's confidential advisers, of course, knew the object of the move, but the guessing was remarkably accurate. Some said the idea was to get nearer our supplies; others to get in the rear of the rebels, and in conjunction with MoDowell, bag' them after they had chased Bank far enough. Others supposed it was to protect our! Immunication with New Creek and Cumberland by mans of a line thrown out from Moorefield to Green Sping Run, which will probably turn out to be the corrects proposition.

"The people in Hardy county, along in the valley, in cline to be loyal. In Pendista county, farther on, they incline the other way. There's a vest amount of ignorance to be met with in a dy's journey. Indeed, the backwardness of the people in light hat makes up advancement and progress is in strikirg contrast with the bearties and capacities of the contry. Very few school-houses are to be seen. The people nearly all wear homes you, talk a whining vernacula, and are anything and everything in their politics, according as they find you

bouses are to be seen. The people nearly all wear homespun, talk a whining vernaculs, and are anything and everything in their politics, acording as they find you are. There are many exceptions to be met with both on the side of the Union and Secession—especially among the female persuasion, who, as elsewhere, are quite violent in their feelings and expressions about the war.

"Bushwhacking seems to be jux cleverly commencing, and Gen. Fremontly suppring it in the but das promptly as possible. His scouts have made thort work of some of the whackers, and will make even thorter work of all who are caught. We may expect to her of exciting incidents along the line of his command, both in the guerilia line and in other respects, in a few days. General Butler Getting Sarcastic. It was rebel impudence, in the superlative degree, for the Mayor and Aldermen of New Oleans to extend, as

they did, an invitation to French ma-of-war to accept of the freedom of the city; but Buby gave them a Roland for an Oliver in the following chre ind for an outer in the intending expecteristic letter:

To the Mayor and Gentlemen of the City Council of
New Orleans:

In the report of your efficial action published in the
Rec of the 16th instant, I find the bllowing extracted
resolutions, with the action of part of your body there-

YEAS—Messrs. De Labarre, Forestall, fuckins, Rodin, and Stith—5:

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of this Council that, for the first time in the history of this city, a large fleet of the navy of France is about to visit. New Orleans—of which fleet, the Catinet, nown our port, is the pioneer—this Council, bearing in afterial remembrance the many ties of amity and good fealing which unite the people of this city with those of France, to whose paternal protection New Orleans swis its foundation and early prosperity, and to who; it is especially grateful for the jealouty with which, the cossion of the State, it guarantied all the rights of poperty, person, and religious freedom of its clitzens—

Best resolved, That the freedom and hospialities of the city of New Orleans be tendered, through thicommander son, and religious freedom of its citizens—

Best resolved, That the freedom and hospalities of the city of New Orleans be tendered, through thicommander of the ustinet, to the French naval fleet dring its sore without information, but we are most convinced they are been progressive."

The Examiner thus refers to the "new sensation" extended and such other arrangements as major necessary evidenced in Richmond, on the arrival of the foregoing to give effect to the same.

Messrs. Stith and Forestall were appointed on the to give enect to the same.

Mesars. Stith and Forestall were appointed on the committee mentioned in the foregoing resolution.

This action is an insult, as well to the Uited States, as to the friendly and powerful nation towards whose officers it is elected. The offer of the feedom of a captured city by the captives welld meritletters patent for its novelty, were there not doubted its usefulness as an invention. The tender of its hostialities by a Government to which police duties and sanlary regulations only are entrusted, is simply an invitation to the calaboose or the hospital. The United State authorities are the only ones here capable of dealing the amicals of courtery or assistance are extended to by armed vessel of the Emperor of France as shall testif the national, traditional and hereditary feelings of stright remembrance with which the United States Government and people appreciate the early aid of France, ad her meny acts of friendly regard, shown upon so may national and fitting occasions.

The action of the City Council in this behalf was be meny acts of Iriendly regard, shown upon so may na-tional and fitting occasions.

The action of the City Council in this behalf was be revised. Bespectfully. B. F. BUTLER, Major Gen. Commaning.

> Governor Stanley at Hatteras Burneide arrived here yesterday with Governor Starey. who will leave for Newbern, N. C., in the morning the steamer Jarsey Blue.

alaboose or the hospital."

"Letters patent' is good. So is the "invitation o the

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. Indemnity Asked. Mr. CLARK (Bep.), of New Hampshire, presented etition from George F. Simmons, asking indemnific or the alleged seizure of his vessel and her cargo. Petition-from a Slave.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, presented: petition from Eliza Diggs, a female sluve, who was owned in the District, but hired out in Maryland, and her owne had not placed her name in the list of those to be eman cipated under the act of Congress. The Military Bill.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Military
Dommittee, reported back a bill for the better organization
of the Adjutant General's office. Report Asked For.

Mr. TEN EYOK (Rep.): of New Jersey, offered a re-solution that the Secretary of War be instructed to com-nunicate to the Senate, a cepy of the official report General Hocker relating to the recent battle at Williams-Public Lands. Also, a resolution that the Committee on Public Lands is instructed to inquire into the expediency of donating at ds for the benefit of antiquarian societies.

Correspondence Asked For. Correspondence Asked For.

Mr. WILSON (Bep.), of Massachnests, offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Interior be requested to communicate to the Senate a copy of the correspondence with the War Department on the subject of the imprisonment of soldiers in the ponitontivey of the Bistrict, and also a copy of the opinion of the Atturney General on the subject. He understood there were seventy or eighty soldiers now imprisoned in the penitontiary here.

The Tax Bill.

The Tax Bill.

Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of New Hampshire, suggested that it was the understanding that they should try to finish the tax bill this week.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, did not see any Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, did not see any necessity for extra haste in passing the tax bill. This session of Congress was not bound to adjourn at any particular time, and he did not think Congress ought to adjourn in the present condition of things and leave the post of duty. He was opposed to any attempt to push the bill through by night sessions.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, was also opposed to any haste. There were very important principles involved in this bill.

Mr. DIXON (Rep.), of Connecticut, spoke in favor of early action on the tax bill. Congress had been in session for six months, and during the whole period had been delaying a tax bill. Why delay it longer than is requisite for wise Congressional action? As to the necessity of Congress remaining in session, he believed that if the public business was properly finished, the adjournment of Congress would be a relief to the country.

Mr. SIM MONS moved to amend the tax on whisky, so as to make it twenty cents until July, and after that thirty-five certa per gallon.

Mr. SIERM AN opposed the amendment as being too. as to make it twenty cents until July, and after that thirty-five cents per gallon.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the amendment as being too high a tax on one article, and operating injuriously on the agricultural int rests.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep.), of New York, said there was some difficulty to know how to vote. The people were willing and anxious to have a proper tax bill. He had heard various stories about the great debt of the country, but the never believed them. He had made some inquiries and found that the whole debt of the country, on the 1st of July next, would not, vary five millions from the lat of July next, would not vary five millions from what the Secretary of the Treasury estimated, which was five hundred and seventeen millions. He had also heard a g eat deal about debt to the army, but he found on inquiry that the army had been paid up to the first of the present month, and the money was in the hands of on inquiry that the army had been paid up to the nest of the present menth, and the money was in the hands of the paymasters.

Mr. FESSENDEN said, that at the extra session and this session there had been appropriated five hundred and thirty-five millions, and over. Since March we made the regular appropriation of sixty millions, and the debt then was a hundred and twenty millions. He thought, taking all odds and ends, the debt, on the first day of July, would be about seven hundred and twenty millions. Mr. HARBIS said he would assume that the expenditure would go on and the debt become one thousand million. That was cattainly enough to satisfy anybody. He thought this bill was calculated to raise more than was actually needed to pay the current expenses of the Government, besides an interest on the debt, and to create an amvie sinking fund. He was willing to vote every dellar that was necessary, but no more. He would not add to the already heavy load on the people

The discussion was continued by Mesers. Chandler, and McDougall of California, the latter speaking at length upon the merits of the bill, contending for the superiority of the substitute offered by him, which raised sufficient revenue and taxed only those things which were legally subject to taxation; whilst the bill from the House taxed everything which should be encouraged, and by the great mass, machinery and detail rouders itself impracticable.

The Evacuation of Corinth. The bill donating lands for the benefit of agricultural The cili consum lands for the benefit of agricultural colleges, &c., was taken up and discussed until 1 o'clock, when the tax bill was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, moved to adjourn. Rejected. Yess—Messrs. Browning, Harris, King, Saulsbury, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilmot 82, was 98. 8; nays 28. zo. ne' (Rep.), of Rhode Island, amendment Mr. Simmons' (Rep.), of Rhode Island, amendment was rejected—yeas 15, nays 21.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep.), of Michigan, moved to adjourn; but, on the vote being taken, there was no quorum present.

Mr. FOOT (Rep.), of Vermont, moved that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to notify the absent members that their presence was required to perform the public business.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped not; he thought there would be nothing gained. Adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House is not in session to day. Public Amusements.

MRS. KEWBLE'S BRADINGS .- From dawn to noonday From tender grace of greening to ripened fulness of ruitage! From chaste wood-flowers, innocently drowsing and dreaming in the huge arms of oak-shadows, t vines of lush and lustrous leafage, and growths that fain pot in noon's hottest fervor! From Jaques to Dog erry! From Adam to Verges! From Rosalind to Scatrice! From the forest of Arden to Messina! And so, from "As You Like It" to "Much Ado." As already hinted, the characters of "Much Ado" are nore pronounced in their limiting; but individual dis ess does not aid their representation, because progiving them any compatible relationship. In this play we have the ordinary trouble of fair portrayal of the dramatis persona, and a special trouble in giving them mutual relations that shall comport with their individu alities, and, at the same time, fulfil the requisitions of

The criticisms that have been made upon the character would not belo Mrs. Kemble much. Schlegel is shor and general; Hazlitt, short and only partially explicit. "Benedick," he says, "is a professed and staunch enemy to marriage, and gives very plausible reasons for the faith that is in him. As to Beatrice, she turns him and all other things into ridicule, and is proof against every-thing serious." Campbell has somewhere condensed his opinion of Beatrice into "an odlous woman;" the sharp and lively rattle of her wit rather shocked the dignified placidity of Gertrude of Wyoming, who requires three and a half natty Spenserian stanzas to finish her life in, though half that amount would have been amnly suffi cient to finish our patience with. Hudson thinks Bene dick countly removed from a woman-hater and a lady' flection, and, therefore, apt to come off second best in wit-combats;" and Lives a great deal of discoursing upon the character, all very well in point of antithetical periods but not so well if it pretend to be accurate Shakspearian

Mrs. Kemble marked out a path last night, in defiand of all criticism-unless, indeed, it were her desire to be a counterpart of Campbell, as quoted above. We are too much amezed to express our regret that one who showed such artistic capability in the delicate portraituof Rosalind and Celia, should have made such an utter misconception and such an outrageous transcription (Benedick and Beatrice. The rendition was, throughou false where it was not insufficient. A brief examina will substantiate both charges. Mrs. Kemble read Beatrice with exquisite point and brilliancy, but gave her an inexhaustible flow of good humor-making her raillery, in every instance, grod-natured, and even condescendingly kind. We have alvays thought that Mrs. Jameson pushed her apology for ness to say of the lady, "There is a slight infusion of the ermagant in her temper;" speaks of "her scornful airs her biting jetts, the pertinacity and bitterness of her satire; her haughty, excitable, and violent temper " Tr has been reserved for Mrs. Kemble to portray Beatrice as the most deliciously-charitable, the most awastly sympathetic, tender, and benignant creature that ever, out of a bountiful benevolence, fascinated us with a laugh. Every scene bears the same impress No matter how provoking Benedick'z cuts and in sinuations may be, this incarnation of beneficer womanhood receives them with a courteous smile It is true, she is replying, all the while, with sarcasm of terrible intensity and bitterness, if Mrs. Kemble did not take such elaborate pains to disguise it. But this form of address is probably only another indication of her deicately tender disposition: she kindly wishes to relieve Benedick of the embarrassment which he would naturally feel after making rude speeches. Yet, no. For Benedick is made a rough, silly fellow, weak as clownish, and on mly wants to hear the crack of the carter's whip to assign him his proper social station. The largeness of his man hood, the fineness of his breeding, the unvarying grace of his courtesy, were not only lost but flatly contradicted He gets into a rage beneath Beatrice's angelic smiles e that one is at a loss whether to call him brute or idiot tempered, forgiving friend's expense; he-but what doe he not do after whistling with carter-like bolsterousness, and making some anomalous internal bursts of nasa and, intended, perhaps, for explosive laughter. And his is Benedick ! The courteous gentleman, the ivalrous soldier, the open, generous, self-reliant man the man whom every woman would instinctively se lect from a crowd, assured of his willingness to assis

her, while one glance would reveal him to be worthy of onnoence:
Ah, Mrs. Kemble, in the name of every lover of Shakspearc, we begyou to keep to characters of less calibre and more negative toning, if this be a specimen of your powers in presenting those of more vivid coloring. There is not time, now, to establish at length our seond complaint against Mrs. Kemble—insufficiency. We can only explain our meaning by saying that she did not give us the faintest hint that she appreciated the keyote of the relations of Benedick and Beatrice; their hidden radical partiality for each other, even at the opening of the play. This is the only justification of the lot's issue, and the only basis for the interaction of Besedick and Beatrice's natures. It is not, of course, love, out a decided leaning towards each other, which make hese jeerings, and floutings, and bandyings of wit mortifying to both parties-more to the liking they bear each oth han even to their self-love. The sensitiveness that is thus made to each other's wit has a reflex influence i augmenting their wit's poignancy, and this superficial by artificial means, and an opportunity is thus given for their real feelings to find true expression. There is, in all Shakspeare, no adjustment of means to ends more exquisite than this; and yet Mrs. Kemble showed no appreciation of it. She read merely for points, and, theretrap and stage tricks If, however, it is Mrs. Kemble's deliberate esthetic judgment that whistling, clucking, and grunting are legitimate adjuncts to the elecutionary art. press our dissent from her canons of taste. But when for the sake of bolstering up a false and insufficie rendition, she purposely violates the text, we must pro test, in the name of everything that is honest and scho-larly. If Shakspeare wrote: "And her hair shall be of what color it please God," what right has Mrs. Kemble to read, "And her hair shall be-what will I have her hair? -- what color it please God." Or if our master post hought, "she will rather die than give any signs of afection," expressed his meaning, how can Mrs. Kemble dare to say, "Rather die-(ah, die, die, die, die, poor aars to say, "Batter dis—(an, die, die, die, poor thing)—than give any sign of affection." The "Micsummer, Night's Dream" is to be read this aftersoon. We devoutly hope with not as entire a mis-apprehension, as murdered "Much Ado about Nothing."

The Opena.—Every indication points to the splendid performance of "Lucia di Lammermoor" this evening. Messre Brignoll and Gottschalk have made arrangements to present this opera in gorgeous style, with all the appliances of the magnificent Academy of Music, and the pliances of the magnificent Academy of Music, and the talent of the exquisite artists now attached to their company. We are anxious to show Madame de Lussan, who

will not appear in Lucia, having been assigned to the last act in "La Favorita," as a speciality. As we said pefore, this lady, although a stranger to Philadelphia, is well known in musical circles, having achieved quite s reputation in Paris, New York, and Washington city. Indeed, we have seen flattering commendations of her style of singing from the journals of those cities, and we are Imost afraid of the impossibility of her realizing the truth of her commendators. We do not know whether Mesers. Brignoli and Gottschalk intend to close the season with the performance of this evening. The weather s getting too warm, and our people are too much trouble bout sunshine and weary days to attend to music or the ine arts. In a few weeks our fashionable people will be on the hill-top or by the sea-side, exchanging the music of the orchestra for the music of the winds and waves, and the song of the birds. We trust, however, that these enterprising gentlemen, who deserve com

heir interest to come again to delignt Philadelphia with WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—Miss Kimberly is underned to appear on Monday evening. We shall say more of this lady when we see her. Arch-Street Theatre.—We are to have a new order of things at the Arch-street Theatre. Mr. Chanfrau, a very agreeable but commonplace actor, will make his ppearance upon our boards. This will be glad news to the boys, especially those of pea-nut proclivities. Mr. Chanfrau's style of acting is very pleasing and very unique, and while it may not gratify the taste of some of our refined theatre-goers, and certainly will not replace the exquisite genius of Mr. John Drew, it is very popular and accomplished, and can always be depended upon. He is. perhaps, the most agreeable theatrical sensation we can experience in the coming summer months, and we hope that he will receive that patronage which has always

endation both as artists and managers, will receive a

varm encouragement, and that they will find it to be

een extended to him by the people of Philadelphia. LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

The Bark Reindeer-A New Order in Refer ence to Prisoners from the Navy Depart. ment-Surrender of Carson-Losses of the Williamsburg Fire-The Flint-Glass Manufacturers-The New Volunteer Force of New ing Letter from a New Orleans Merchant-Dry Goods Market-U. S. Marshal's Sale-Stock Market-Markets, &c.

The proprietors of the bank Reindeer, the vessel seized y Marshal Murray, a day or two since, on the charge of being fitted out for the slave trade, have gone to Washington to make an effort at headquarters to recover beir vessel. The authorities there, however, are no likely to be able to interfere in the business of the court. likely to be able to interier an the Dusiness of the court.
Hereafter, persons captured on vessels running or attempting to run the blockade, will be held subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Nary. Foreigners and passengers, having no connection with the intention to run the blockade, will be released. Officers and crew, citizens of the United States, will be held in custody. This morning, United States Marshal Murray and Deputy Marshal William Peel, went down to Fort Lafayette to release such of the prisoners as come under the force. release such of the prisoners as come under the for James Carson, who shot Major Watrons on Thursday Jam's Carson, who shot Major Watrons on Thursday evening last week, surreadened himself to the Righth precinct police yeaterday afternoon. He was taken to Jefferson Market and held to ball in the sum of \$5,000. He alleges domestic wrong as the occasion. Major. Watrons still survives, and may recover.

Just after I had mailed my letter yesterday, a disastrons fire occurred in William, burg, L. I., by which property to the value of between \$500.000 and \$400,000 was destroyed. The total loss of the Mesers. Schieffelin is estimated at from \$75,000 to \$80,000—folly insured in a large number of city companies, in sums of from \$1,500 to \$5,000. The oil was received on consignment by Mesers. Schieffelin Bros. & Co., from the well-owners in Pennsylvania, to be sold for their account. The bark Silver Cloud, belonging to Mesers. Jewott & Co., was burned to the water—loss \$25,000. A lighter took fire, was towed out into the river and scutiled—loss \$10.000. Mr. Ralph W. Keuyon lost, in lumber, about \$8,500—insured in the Kings county and Williamsburg city insured in the Kings county and Williamsburg city in

NEW YORK, May 30, 1862.

Mr. Ralph W. Kenyon lost, in lumber, about \$4,500—insured in the Kings county and Williamsburg city insurance companies. The new dock, at the foot of North Third street, belonging to the corporation, was totally destroyed, trgeither with a quantity of lumber; loss \$10,000. Loss of Flint & Hall, lumber dealers, \$3,000; loss of Fisher, Ricard, & Oo., \$10,000. The bark belonging to Jewett & Co. was worth \$25,000; insured. Two piers belonging to the Waterbury estate were destroyed—loss \$6,000; and the firm of E. Hrills & Oo. lost \$3,000.

A convention of fint glass manufacturers from different parts of the United States met this morning at the Astor House to take into consideration the proposed tax on the article and the wisdom of increasing prices.

Colonel Bliss, since the new call for additional regiments of volunteers from this State, has granted authority to forty acting captains, each of whom is confident of his or connects from this buste, has granted authority to forty acting captains, each of whom is confident of his ability to organize a full company of recruits. The business of recruiting for these new volunteer companies business of recruiting for these new volunteer companies has been very dull during the past week, on account of the opportunities offered for men to connect themselves with the militia regiments which will be in the service for a period of only three months.

Commodore Foote writes to a friend in Brocklyn that his flottills is finished. Extensive improvements and alterations have for some time been making in the several versels. The smooth ordnance formerly used has been versels. The smooth ordinance formerly used has been replaced by the best rifled guns of the Parrott pattern. New projectiles have also been obtained, and in the present order of things the ordinance can throw shot and

51 Hezleton Cl sbwn 45½ | 1000 Clty 6s new..... 102½ | 15 Catawiesa R pref 9 | 4000 W Branch Bond. 88 | 500 do new..... 102½ | 500 do new..... 102½ | 500 km s fee 32 do 9 | 49 Penna R..... 47½ | 100 W Sr.-30 Tyn bik 105 | 1500 Sc Nav 6s 32 do 9 | 49 Penna R.... 47½ | 100 W Sr.-30 Tyn bik 105 | 100 W Sr.-30 Tyn bik 10 shell five miles with great accuracy. In some of the boats small part-holes have been made in the wheel-house cover to accommodate riflemen ouse cover to accommodate riflemen
The following letter from a New Orleans merchant, to
business man in this site. NEW ORLEANS, May 15, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: We have now passed a crisis in political affairs in this city. Most of the true Unionists and patriots have been victims; have suffered in property and business, and still more in feeling, under the most viudictive persecution. Our city is destitute of everything. It is useless to expect anything like a safe business, or personal safety, in any part of the slave States, unless the whole conduct is held by military occupancy and by military occupancy and by military occupancy and by military occupancy and their places supplied by Northern colonists. It will take years to subdue the proud despots, and overthrow finally the social tyranny which has always ruled absolutely wherever slavery exists.

years to subdue the proud despots, and overthrow finally the social tyrenny which has always ruled absolutely wherever slavery exists.

The I have lived here forty years. I know almost every one and something of everything that is going on. I think there will be a fine opening for commerce here. New Orleans will inevitably become a greater centre of business in future than heretofore. * * * My property is lying idle. I am making nothing by my business, and am tosing the revenue of ordinary times. * * Our currency is useless for all business purposes. We hope General Butter will compel our banks to resume specie payment seon, and scatter the Confederate trash to the winds.

"I repeat, there must be a strict military occupancy of this whole country for years; the population must be changed, and slavery be abolished, before peace and sefety can be established in any part of this country. The old pirates and buccaneers have only been driven ashore from the gulf by ateam power on the sea. They have vasity multiplied in numbers and increased in villeiop by the change."

In the dry-goods business many of the jobbers are still doing a fair trade, and are buying moderately of seasonable styles of goods. Their trade is mostly for cash, and with the money market as easy as it is, they prefer to pay cash for the goods which they purchase.

Thus, the greater portion of all the goods selling either with first for second hands. Are notified to the paid for within thirty with first for second hands. Are notified to within thirty with first for second hands. Thus, the greater portion of all the goods selling either with first or second hands, are paid for within thirty days. To such a large extentia this the case, that some o the importers would prefer to sell on time, in order to ob-tain interest on the amount of sales. Nearly all classe of goods which were wanted last week are still in de mand.

To morrow the United States Marshal will sell at auction, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, the bark "Salite Mugee" and the schooners are the schooners.

" Stephen Hart."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET PHILADELPHIA, May 30, 1862. Operations on the street were a little slow this moreing a general disinclination to deal being apparent. At the stock Board a botter feeling was munifested, and a large business was done at an advance in most of the stocke The news of the evacuation of Corinth had an exceedingly lively effect, and Beading rose from 24%—% advance on yesterday's bid—to 24%, and afterwards de-clining &, closing on that bid. United States 63, 1831, sold well at 104%; seven-thirties advanced from 104% bid to 105 and 105%—bids then declining to 104%; a pretty large business was done in them. Camdon and Amboy 6s, 1870, brought 96—an advance of 1 on last seles; Harrisburg Railroad 55; Susquehanna Canal scrip 30; Pennsylvania Bailroad 47 %, selling firmly; Morris Canal, buyer 5, was firm at 48%; Lehigh scrip advanced &; Norristown Bailroad sold for 47%, old price; Schuylkill Navigation preferred 15%; Beaver Meadow Railroad 58%, an advance; 2,000 Philadel-phia and Erie 6s sold for 91%, no change; Long Island Bailroad 6s 95, old figure; City 6s, new, sold well at 103, and declined to %-102% being bid for more. North Pennsylvania Bailroad brought 8%, yesterday's rate, and Minehill Railroad 45 %, a decline. North Pennsylvania Railroad 10s were firm at an advance of 1/2 on yesterday's bid. Passenger railways were active and firm. Arch-street brought 22%, an advance; Second and Third 64% 065; Gicard College 20, old figure; Green and Ocates 26 %, no change; 45 was bid for Frankford and Southwark; 7% for Bace and Vine; 54 for West Philadelphia; 12% for Spruce and Pine; and 33% for Chestnut and Walnut. But little was done in bank shares, Philadelphia and Girard only changing hands; the former brought 107, the latter 40%. Altogether, a large business was done at the Board, about 64,000 bonds and 1,500 shares changing holders. Gold was active at yesterday's figures, 3% premium

buying, 3% selling. No change to notice in money mat-Mesers. Drexel & Co. furnish the following quotations New York exchange Par to 1-10 pre Boston exchange.......... Mesers, M. Schultz & Co. quote foreign exchange the steamer City of Balti

Peterson's Detector sends us the following descrip io f a new counterfeit "3" dollar note on the Williamsburg only mank of New York: 3s, vig. female sitting with a shield under her arm, both hands resting on a scroll; Niagara Falls in distance; right end, State arms and 3 shove; left and, Indian are colded as the seconds those on the front part of the left. above; left end, Indian on a cliff, 3 below. A new confiscation bill has passed the House of Repreentatives which meets with universal favor. It provides that all persons found in the civil, military, or aval service of the so-called Confederate States, shall have their property, real or personal, subject to seizure Hereminded the children, in opening, that in the streets of and forfeiture to the United States. The bill also pro- our city they were sometimes called "Young America." vides for judicial proceedings in the premises, and finally authorizes the President to issue a proclamation calling n the rebels to lay down their arms, which, if they fail to do in sixty days thereafter, all their property is subect to confircation. All amendments to the bill affecting laves were defeated. Provision is included for the benefit of loyal creditors, so that the latter may reclaim the mount of their debts after the rebel property has passed into the hands of the Government. into the hands of the Government.

To guard against frauds uponithe Government, and to secure the just rights of holders, the following rules, for

the redemption of mulilated United States notes, are hereby established by the Treasury Department at Washington:

First. Mutilated noise, which have been torn, no matter how much, but of which it is evident that all the fragments are returned; or defeced, no matter how badly, but certainly satisfactorily genuine, will be redeemed at their full face value on presentation.

Second. Fragments of notes will be redeemed in full only when accommanded by an sililayit stating the cause

Fourth. Less than half of a note will not be redeemed Fourth. Less than helf of a note will not be redeemed, except by payment of the Itali value of the not under the second rule; or by payment of the proportional value of the missing part, when presented under the fifth rule.

Fifth. Fragments of note, for which less than the fall face value has been paid, will be retained for a year, to the end that the owners, who have received less than the value of a full note, may have opportunity to return the missing part and receive the amount previously withheld.

Sizth. Until further order, mutilated notes and tragments will be redeemed only at the Treasury of the United States, at Washington, whither they can be sent, addressed to the "Treasurer of the United States," by mail, free of postage. A draft on the Assistant Treasurer at New York for the amount allowed will be returned, in the same way, to the address of the person remitting the same.

The inspections of Flour and Meal in Philadelphia,

The anthracite and bituminous coal brought down or ne Reading Railroad and Schuylkill Canal this week vas as follows: Railroad, this week in 1860.....

1861 41,946 1861 38.725 Cenal, this week in 1860 40,719 1861 33.988 7862 34,628 President Felton, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Saltimore Railroad, has been appointed by the Governo hree commissioners, under the act of the Legislature, in egard to the Hoosac Tunnel. We annex a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie)) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending May 26, and since January 1:

January 1: 1860. 1861. 1862. For the week.....\$1,717,631 \$2,632,590 \$2,083,460 Previously reported 32,227,222 49,820,699 46,848.406 Since January 1. \$33,044,853 \$52,453,259 \$18,916,806

The Erie Beilroad Company gives notice of its roudiness to pay, on the let of June, the coupon of the four the mortgage bouds, due April 1, 1861, with interest from May 1, 1861, to June 1, 1862, and the maturing coupon on the fitth mortgage bouds. This leaves in arreary only the back coupons on the fifth mortgage and the \$475,009 assessment scrip. esessment scrip.
The St. Louis Daily Democrat of the 26th says:

The St. Louis Daily Democrat of the 20th says:

Scarcely a thing was done in the monoy market to-day.

Exchange is steady at Saturday's rate—% of premium, and gold 3% as, with no demand. But little is doing in Government vouchers, for there are but few off-ripg. Clecks are not being issued, and payments, we understand, will hereefter be made in money in this deputiment. Missouri defence warrants are in demand at former rates, and there is some inquiry for uncurrent Missouri money. The stock market presents nearly the same features as for several days past. The Government list is very firm, while the speculative shares seem to be staggering under the damaging effects of the Indiana over-issue. The

while the speculative shares seem to be staggering under the damaging effects of the Indiana over-issue. The supply of stocks this moraing was, however, acarcely adequate to the demand, and at the close prices improved. The evacuation of Corinth, just announced, tends to strengthen the market.

New York Central, Erie, (old stock,) and Bock Island, are smong the steadiest of the railway shares. New York Central, after the Board, was 86% bid. Pacific Mail is firm at 112%; Panama at 180æ131.

The list of railroad bonds shows great firmness, and the leading mortgages command high prices. Second mortgages are also growing in favor. The bonds of the Toledo and Wabash are firm at 88æ90 for the firsts and 63% for the seconds. Michigan Southern seconds sold at 81. Chicago and Northwestern bonds are 121% per cent. higher. New York Central sixes sold at 100; the sevens at 106. Erie fourths are % per cent. better. Southern State stocks are week, especially Virginias and Louisianas. Tennessees and Missouris also dult at \$2 meters of the ceiline. Northern issues are firm and higher. Illinois coupon sixes are scarce.

The old United States demand notes are in demand for custom house purposes, at % per cent. premium. The six per cent. certificates of indebtedness are firm at 100æ100%, with sales at 100%.

Money is very easy again, and 4 per cent. is now the ruling rate of the market. There is considerable business, however, both above and below this figure.

Philadelphia Stock Excusinge Sales, May 30.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

10 Morris Cana). b5 48½ 4200 US 7-30 T'yn oad 10½
2000 Phil & Eric 6e... 91½ 28 Arch-st B..... 22½
500 US 7-30 T N b1½.105
500 do105
SECOND BOARD.

CITY ITEMS Immense Sunday School Gathering.

SIX THOUSAND CHILDREN IN THE ACADEMY One of the most interesting rights ever witnessed in children of this city, at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon, to greet the delegates to the State Sabbath School Convention, which held its concluding business session at the Church, Broad and George streets, yesterday morning. The hour announced for commencing th exercises was three o'clock P. M., at which time the sand human beings, and the number of those who were olliged to leave, for want of room, was more than enough to fill the large church of Mr. Chambers, on Broad street the latter having been also filled to overflowing by the overflow of the Academy. Of course, the six thousand were not all seated, although the scating capabity of that edifice was never more fully tested. The entire area of the stage was made available for seating adults, of whom not less than a thousand were there, seated and standing, including the Sabbath School Convention in a body, the clergy of our city, almost en masse, and a large number of ladies. All the other parts of the house were occupied with Sunday School children and their teachers, to the extent of every loot even of standing room in the

ouilding. The scene presented from the stage was beyond description. The blazing chandelier of the Academy never shone upon such an amphitheatre of fluttering, light-hearted, gaily-dressed humanity. If the entire walls and galleries had been suddenly transformed into bouquets of natural flowers, with the audible life of a collossi bee-hive breathed into them, the spectacle could scarcely have been more unique and floral. The singing by that immense company of happy children sur-passed, in effect, anything that we had ever listened to, and the profusion of flowers brought there by tiny hands to compliment the speakers, added a fitting fragrance te the harmony of six thousand voices. The task of securing a sufficient degree of quiet for any single voice to be heard, either in prayer or speech-making, and of formally introducing the children to the members of the Convention, devolved upon George H. Stuart, Esq., chairman of the Philadelphia Sabbath-achool Association. His introductory address was as full of enthusiaem as such a scene could inspire even in as ardent a Sunday-school champion as Mr. Stuart. He stated to the gentlemen of the Convention that before

them there were represented the 370 Sabbath schools, the 7,000 teachers, and the 65,000 Sabbath-school scholars of

the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Stuart concluded by pre-

senting, on behalf of the schools assembled, a magnificent

bouquet to Hon. Ex-Gov. Pollock. The latter in accepting this beautiful token, and in response to the introctory address, on behalf of the Convention as its chairman, thanked the children for their courtesy, and in few elequent sentences completed the fermalities of the The singing on the occasion was conducted by Mr. John Bower, assisted by Mr. John M. Evans, Mr. A. Bachman presiding at the piano. The programme of exercises was announced by Mr. John A. Neff, of this city. The exercises consisted of singing Sunday-school pieces, making and hearing speeches, and sundry other et ceteras, which the exiattempting to notice in extense what they said, as that would unduly protract our sketch, we may state the names of the speakers. The first address was made by the Rev. Mr. Conrad, of Lancaster, who was followed by the Rev. Edwin H. Nevin, of Pennsylvania, formerly of Massachusetts, the clergyman who made the closing address at the anniversary noticed in this column yesterday. At the close of the latter's speech there was an out-break of mischievous juvenility, which, however annoying it may have been to the more staid and sober, was perfectly natural, and, we think, excusable. On taking his seat Dr. Nevin was honored with a sprinkling of bouquets from the parquet and parquet circle. But, a

vicinity were in some danger of being inundated, not to say unmercifully pelted, with these fragrant tokens of invenile regard. EThe next speaker was Mr. B. G. Pardes, who was introduced as " the Sunday-school man from New York." but he desired that in that great gathering they should ac the part of a "Young Israel." He then told the children a few anecdotes in the highest pitch of voice he could command, and sat down, the chatter of the children almos

rowning his voice. Here followed another volley of bonquets, intended for Mr. Pardee, we presume, but badly simed. The parquet. having the most exposed position, fared the worst, cepting, perhaps, the "forlorn hope," on the front of the platform, who "bore (with commendable patience) their blushing honors thick upon them," in more than a poetic sense. Lovely bonnets were thus, in more instances than one, made an unwitting target by those little sinners in the upper tiers, to the chagrin of their lovely wearers, no

Mr. William White Williams, from the Holy Land. was the next sreaker. He showed himself a philosopher He held up a ten-inch square box, in view of the audience, the contents of which, he said, he would show to them presently, if they would keep perfectly quiet. Ho had lately seen five housand children gathered, in the London Crystal Polace, and they had kept much more quiet than the audience before him now, though he had po doubt that they could keep as quiet, if they would. The presentation of this double motive—first, of having their curiosity gratified; and, second, of beating the