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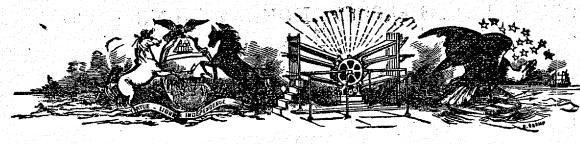
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PHILADELPHIA. mb20-3m No. 391 MARKET Street, Philada tellows to the "loved ones at home." On Sabbath after—shore in progress of construction.



VOL. 5.—NO. 257.

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

Strasburg.

The Victory at Ashland.

&c.,

pecial Correspondence of The Press.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH,
WILLIAMSPORT, May 29, 1862.

Vive les Zouaves d'Afrique! should be on the tong

of every Philadelphian when he reads the accounts of the

leneral Banks' body guard. When this fine compan

eft your city overy citizen felt proud of it, and all the

ewspapers, in common with the public generally, wer

body of men, and one for whom kone of them woul

blush. They have more than met the expectations of

their friends, and even if it be not their fortune to mee

again in battle array any rebels—fer they think them-selves lucky when they do—they have won a glorious

name for themselves, and one which I have no doubt they will keep. Their march from Strasburg to Williamsport,

fter they were completely surrounded several times by a

superior force of rebels, and reaching the latter place in

fety, with the loss of only three men, is one of th

brightest episodes of the war. Their praise is on the lips

Captain Collis and Orderly Sergeant Mitchell have bee

and enough to give me a complete and authentic history

I the events from the time they reached Strasburg t

On Friday evening last, Captain Collis' company,

onjunction with the army of General Banks, were at

strasburg, the Zouaves acting as pickets during the night. Early the next morning, the division moved to

Winchester, leaving the Zouaves to bring up the rear and destroy the bridge at Cedar creek. Heaving that

the enemy were near at hand, they did not burn the

bridge, but marched five miles to Middletown, where they

posted themselves bekind a stone wall, in the souther

portion of the town, stripped themselves of knapsacks

etc., and anxiously awaited the approach of the rehele

of Mississippi Tigers made their appearance by two op-

thousand strong, and were marching forward with alacrity, no doubt counting upon annihilating, in

double-quick time, the little force opposed to them.

Captain Collis, seeing the predicament he was in, and

earful that his whole command would be captured, o

firing at every favorable moment. Our forces did as they

were ordered by their commander, keeping up a running fight and everywhere repulsing the rebel cavalry, who

reached a hill a short distance from Middletown, when a

section of Hampton's battery was placed in position and kept up a raking fire upon the rebel ranks.

But our forces could not stand against such superio

did in admirable order. The retreat was kept up to within

ished fort, and again determined to make a stand. Hamp

ton's battery was stationed in such a position as to cor

mand the turnpike. The rebels came en and met with a warm reception. But their overwhelming numbers again

to retreat still further, and if they found themselves sur

through and join General Banks, who was then at Win

About six o'clock the order was again given to retres

pike-and did not stop until they reached a position with

reeks on the route. Skirmishers were immediate

mand—one detachment to find the location of the rebel

The rebels were found to be three miles to the right o

our forces, and General Banks' army was at Winchester.

preparing to evacuate that place.

Our forces then countermarched to near Stephensburg

and then branched off into another road, and took up

the line of march for Bear creek. From thence they

When the troops reached this place, as may readily besup-

proceeded to Gainsboro', a distance of fourteen m

osed, the men were fatigued and almost worn out, but the

my they could expect no mercy, for it is an undisputable

From Gainsboro to Winchester, the distance is over

eleven miles, but the little band now almost exhauste

with fatigue, determined to keep on the march, baing

when they found that most of Banks' army had left that

place, and the rear guard was all that was left. This was eight o'clock on Sunday evening, and was anything

Capt. Collis immediately determined to take to the

mountains, and therefore started for Bloomery Gap, the same place where the lamented Lander made his coup.

Our troops, however, marched to a point within thirteen

miles of the Potomac. They then turned in a north

stern direction, and reached Bath, 28 miles distant

from which place they marched to Sir John's Run, on

the Potomac, which place they reached on Monday at 2

P. M. A flatboat was found, and in a short time our

orces had crossed the river. They then proceeded h

three men. The whole distance marched alone was 141

our's sleep. When one considers the distance marched

had to master, no one will be willing to withhold the

the killed was the wagon master of the company and a

His name was Jene Lauria, and he served in the French

wagen master, and immediately after leaving Winches-

down the road, with the intention of capturing the who

across the read, and made it utterly impossible for the

cavalry to pass. The rebels having turned around

and made for Lauria, he stood perfectly cool and collect-

ed a few yards from the wagon. Seeing them approach,

he drew two revolvers and fired, but he had scarcely fired

two rounds when he fell pierced through the heart by a

There are so many rumors and conflicting statements about the fight between the main bodies of Generals

Jackson and Ewell's army and General Banks' forces, that to get anything reliable is almost impossible. Mur-

phy's was the only Philadelphia regiment engaged, and

it took about 900 in the action. Of these, something like 600 have reported. Colonel Murphy is undoubtedly a

sion of him. The Mississippi Tigers—one of the crack regiments of the rebels—was pouring a deadly fire into

the ranks of the 29th, when Colonel Murphy ordered a

ayonet charge. This was done with alacrity, and our

forces had got half way across the field, when som

one informed the Colonel that the rebels were surrounding him. The Colonel took a hasty glance, and

could not get his men off the field in good order, he told

this they demurred, when he shouted out, "For God

sake, men, save yourselves; you are surrounded." As the regiment this time took his advice, this was the last

een of the Colonel. Some say that he was slightly

wounded, but others positively deny this. The Major

is at present in command of the regiment, the Lieutenant Colonel being in Philadelphia. If I gain any more

bove Williamsport, so that General Banks' forces are

BOLIVAR HEIGHTS, HARPER'S FERRY, May 80.

A few lines from the 109th Pennsylvania Volunteers may be interesting to the readers of your valuable paper,

nany of whom have friends in its ranks. After encamp-

weeks, the regiment was transferred to Capitol Hill, Washington. Receiving arms and ammunition there, we

vere subjected to about ten days rigid battalion drill,

and anddenly, on Saturday last, received marching orders

to reinferce Gen. Banks' command, which had been at-

acked the day previous at Front Royal. After a slow,

on Sunday morning, and were shocked to hear that the

rallant Banks had been driven by superior numbers from the beautiful Valley of the Shenandoah. A few hours

efore our departure from Washington we were visited

by Major Pomeroy, our regimental paymaster, who dis-pensed the "sinews of war" among the men, with a grace and courtesy which was truly appreciated. The

wlole regiment was promptly paid in a very short space of

particulars of the battle I will send them to you.

low in possession of both sides of the Potomac.

Special Correspondence of The Press.]

prisoner, if the rebels did not kill him a ter gaining posse

are of praise of our brave Philadelphia boys. One of

e heroic death has not taken place during the war.

this place in safety on Tuesday evening about dark.

soners, the rebels killed all they encountered.

ody of our army at Winchester.

but pleasant news to our forces.

numbers and were forced to retreat again, which they

They had not to wait long, for General Ewell's brigade

ously. The robels were about fi

al commanding to the humblest private.

heir arrival at Williamsport:

nfident that the Zouaves would prove to be a bray

arch of Captain Collis' Zouaves, commonly known a

JEWELRY, &c. CLARK'S ONE DOLLAR STORE, 602 CHESTNUT STREET. MONDAY JUNE 2, 1862.

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" " Butter Dish.

" " Molasses Pitcher. " Cream

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" Finger Bings, " Pencils,
" Pen with Pencil Case. Ladies' or Gentlemen's Port Monnaie, Oubas, Bagi Purses, &c., &c. All Goods warranted as represented. We have on hand a large assortment of Photograph Albums, Mantel Clocks, Travelling Bags, and D. W. CLARK'S ONE DOLLAR STORE, 602 CHESTNUT Stree

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RRUSHES AND BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS. KEMBLE & VAN HORN. time, and the funds as promptly remitted by the gallant

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1862.

noon we felt confident of an attack from the enemy's forces, and, as the crisis is now past, I feel no delicacy in asserting that, had such an attack been made, it could not have proven otherwise than most eminently successful. The number of men we had to defend Harper's Ferry on last Sabbath was simply eighteen hundred raw recruits. Had the Confederates pushed on their welllisciplined columns on that day, the results of their victory you can imagine much better than I can describe. The beautiful Cumberland Valley would have been laid waste and derolate; a universal panic created; the public railways seized, and the combined brutal force of Jackson, Ewell, and Ashbyswept over the peaceful porder counties of Pennsylvania like a veritable besom of destruction. But, thank God! the crisis is over, and Collis' Zouaves in the Retreat from will be referred to as a more historic incident. The amount of our forces here, and the character of our fortifications, I am not disposed to say anything about THE 109TH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT. ever, that no rebel force dare attempt to cross the Potomac, or even attempt an attack on Harper's Ferry. Our preparations here are now complete, and the enemy is cognizant of the fact. Their ma-AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE. rauding and guerilla parties may harass and annoy us very much, but their final extirpation from the GENERALS BURNSIDE AND WOOL IN CONJUNCTION: Valley of Virginia is sure and certain beyond all doubt or cavil. This usually staid, steady, and venorable town THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS. and its environs is completely enveloped in the livery of gage wagons, ambulances, and commissary trains, gives VIRGINIA LAWYER'S PLANTATION the whole village and neighborhood an excited and martial appearance. Apart from this necessary concomitant of war life all is quiet around. Bolivar Hoghts commands an extensive view of the whole country ground for niles, and the scenery is grand and picturesque beyond PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA. description. To the right is the rippling, clear-streamed Shenandoah, flanked by the far-famed Loudoun Heights: on the left rolls the muddy Potomac, with its bold cliffs GOV. STANLEY AT NEWBERN. and green hills on the Maryland shore. Far down in the valley are neat, tasteful cettages, whose flowers sur-roundings are suggestive of rescend tensuits. Turn in SKIRMISHES AT CORINTH another direction, however, and there the picture of war bursts upon the vision in all its grim graudeur. The DISCONTENT IN THE REBEL RANKS. canvas houses of our brave volunteers loom up everywhere, and the occupants lounge lazity on the grass, with an indifference amounting almost to stolidig. The re-

> loubt they will eventually give a good account of them selves. The health of the regiment is unusually good. QUANTICO. FROM GEN. WOOL'S DIVISION.

verses, however, of the last few days, have nimated our

officers and soldiers with an eclat and split which has

never been equalled since the organization of the army.

The officers of our regiment are men of he right stamp

Ccl. H. J. Stainrook is indefatigable in is efforts to per-

fect his men in battalion movements, and I have no

Special Correspondence of The Press.] FORTRESS MONROE, May 30, P. M. There was but little news stirring heredu ing yester day, although the weather was most propitious for miliy operations. The roads now present a scene which to a resident is not a little singular. Sicres of steamboats are running to and fro around the harbor in every direction, whilst hundreds of sailing vessels are anchored promiscuously in every part of the harbo, where but a few days ago none were permitted to cone for fear of being captured by the Morrimac or her onsorts.

IL THE VIRGINIA NO. 2. The reeders of The Press will remember having read some time ago, in an extract from a Sothern paper, a statement that an iron-clad frigate called "Virginia No. 2," had been sent up the James river diving the night that the Merrimac was blown up near the mouth of the Elizabeth. The strange vessel was an inu-clad floating battery, which was unfinished, and the iron for which had been previously sent to Richmond to be rolled. She was sent up James river on the night of the 10th instant arriving at Jamestown next morning. When passing Hood's Landing a boat was sent ashore, and the com-manding officer of "Virginia Nr. 2" was informed that the Federal gunboats had gone up the river to City Point, taking all the batteries on the way up, and so said commander scuttled and sunk his ship then and there, she being unarmed and entirely defenceless. BLOWING UP WORKS-WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

It is but a few days since your correspondent visited and powerful works of the rebels on the Elizabeth river. They were left in admirable order, some of the guns being spiked with ten-penny nails, which wuld be easily removed. The people of the North wal share in our surprise to hear that these works, forming an important auxiliary to Fortress Monroe and Fort Wool, in the destroyed by order of the Government. Indeed, we would not credit the fact, had we not wit-nessed the explosions at Sewell's Point and Oraney Island. yesterday afternoon and to-day. Why these works should

he destroyed it is beyond our limited knowledge and ex-It seems, that at the request of the naval authorities here, the Government has authorized General Wool to deliver the batteries in question over to the former for These works were constructed, it will be borne in mind, from suggestions thrown our some time since by a very able Government engineer, Brig. Gen. Totten, by superior rebel engineers, and are certainly very super works of the kind, and we venture the assertion that, manned by Yankee troops, would bid defiance to the navy of England. Both the works at Graney Island and Sewell's Point are built with a view to repel powerful inthough rendered untenable to the rebels by our shells, might easily be made fully bomb-proof, and made capable of standing a long siege.

A REGULAR DOUGHFACE. A man mamed Chamberlain, a pilot on one of our gunboats here, has been recognized by a lady as having been one of the pilots of the Merrimac. This man is person who does not care whom he serves so he gets aid well for his services, and is not removed from his ment has not yet been apprised of the fact.

there would form an excellent basis.

Ten of the "Louisiana Tigers" were brought dow om the army of the Potomac yesterday. They were the best clad of any of the prisoners yet taken by our troops although this is not saying much. Two of the "Tigers" were commissioned officers, who pretend to be heartil spend the summer in Fort Warren. They went to Bal-

The rebel Colonel Hanson has been sent back to Fort Warren. The Government designed him as an exchange for Col. Corcoran. I understand that our Governm has determined to release the crew of the privateer Pe-trel at the demand of tho rebels who want them to man boats to Richmond. It is humiliating, really, that our Gorernment should thus consent to recognize privateering

as anything better than piracy. THE ORDER ABOUT CORRESPONDENTS. violation of the "Stanton Parole" causes a considerable tinely joined the army, and feeling free to write what they please anonymously have thus once more succeeded in getting well-meaning and truly loyal men into trouble. It is to be hoped that Gen. McClellan will not condemn I believe that the exclusion of correspondents from a used the power, and sent them first to the rear of the army. right is never exercised, as it would be considered a high from which you may obtain useful intellig ing the enemy's movements." It is true, that during civil war it may be of great advantage to the ene all communication is cut off, as at present, and corre

spondents are acting under orders from the Government they are upholding, at the expense of enterprising pul lishers, we think, for the interests of the people at stake they should be allowed some privileges, and even exragement from the Government. Appoint consors i ignorant, political fops as we have now, but let the people have such news as may be published under liberal regala-

Your correspondent has been in the field since the breaking out of the rebellion without molestation from the military authorities, and he gives it as his opinion, based upon notorious facts, that every successful movement yet made by our army and many, of those made by our navy have been pointed out by the detested reporters of Northern newspapers, and it is well known that th general was suggested, planned, and urged by corre wards execution by our army. We do not seek to publish contraband news, but are desirous of chronicling events as they occur, and disco-

THE FLAG-SHIP AGROUND. The Minnesota steamed up the Roads vestorday more on board she was run "hard aground" off Sewell's she was gotten off about noon to-day. It is believed rapidly in these waters, and render navigation difficult,

FOREIGN VISITORS. The steam-corvette Paranese, belonging to the Emperor of Brazil has arrived here. She has on board soner, by a victorious army. Some of our forces have crossed the river a few miles pany with the commander of the Paranese, came ashore and paid his respects to Major Gen. Wool, who received the distinguished friends of our Republic with much cordiality and all the respect due to the high station of the officers. The juniform of the sailors, who were mostly black men, was similar to that adopted by the French navy, and the uniform and marks of distinction worn by the officers resemble those of our navy. The Paranese ing in the neighborhood of Philadelphia for some three is one of the handsomest and trimmest ships-of-war that we have ever seen in the Roads, and in superior model and speed puts English and French vessels here to the blush. She is a side-wheel steamer, with double engines, and carries a fine battery. She visits this country for the purpose of picking up points concerning our modes of ardy, and disagreeable trip, we arrived at Sandy Hook

war. NEW BATTERY DISCOVERED. In carrying out the recent orders of the Government to blow up and destroy the rebel works on the Elizabeth river, our troops made a reconnoissance towards Willoughby's Spit, north from Sewell's Point, and, when nearly opposite the Bip Raps, they discovered an un-knewn (to the military) battery in complete order, but upon which no guns were mounted. This battery was destroyed, as were the others which were found along

MAKING THE MATTER WORSE. The Tribune story about a "Secesh" ball being held on board of the English sloop-of-war Rinaldo, now lying in Norfolk harbor, at which treasonable sent given, with cheers for Jeff Davis, is false from beginning to end. No such ball ever took place, except in the imagination of the Tribune reporter, whose business seems to be the circulation of incendiary Munchausenisms, rather than the chronicling of facts as they appear The cockneys and railors are mean enough, but would not be guilty of such tomfoolery, and they keep very quiet, although lionized in an extreme manner by the rebels in Norfolk.

TRI-WEEKLY MAIL TO BICHMOND. order of General Vio'e, in Norfolk, charged with having made up and sent off, successfully, a tri-weekly mail to Richmond, of both newspapers and letters, for the past three weeks. This would seem to indicate a laxity in the way of cutting off communication which is certainly re-

SUFFERING POOR OF NORFOLK. The suffering of the poor Union people of Norfolk is real and undisguised. This must continue until the port is opened and trade with the North is re-established. The traitors of Norfolk are wealthy, as a general thing, and can well afford to withstand the blockade. The persons who have taken the oath of allegiance are all poo and need some assistance, as many of them are really in a destitute condition. BURNSIDE JOINS WOOL.

This morning we were somewhat surprised to observe Col. Hawkins, Capt. Whiting, and twenty gay Zou-zous, of the gallant 9th New York Regiment, walking around informs us that the party mentioned embarked from Rosnoke Island in the steamer Port Royal, passing up Currituck Sound, entering and passing up IN Albamarle and Oberaneake canal, through the latter to North Landing river, through which they entered the Elizabeth river, arriving at Norfolk very early this morn ing. They had but little difficulty in making what was cemed a perilous reconnoissance, and came through safely, barring a few mosquito and gnat bites. This imortant water comm the Government, as is also that of the Dismal Swamp

It is also reported that the Seaboard and Roanok Railroad is now clear of rebel influence as far as Goldsporough, and at Weldon there is a considerable amount of rolling stock to be seized when we may move upon that important point. The Zouaves say they were treated in a surly manner by some of the rebels on the line of the canal, some of them refusing to open the locks until threatened. Colonel Hawkins is personally a verortunate man in military matters, and General Burnside has added a new feather to his already beautifully rimmed hat in originating this move, and opening inland water communication between the port of Beau fort and those of the Northern cities. It is said that this important movement will have the much-desired effect pon the Government to cause it to declare the ports of Norfolk and Gosport open and face to legitimate trade

lo mote it be. GETTING MODEST. The British steam corvette Rinaldo steamed down from Norfolk this morning, and took up her old anchorage is he Roads. The cause of this is said to be the poor quality of beef and vegetables furnished in Norfolk. STARTLING NEWS EXPECTED. There can be no harm in our saying that we are on the eye of the occurrence of events which will change the whole aspect of the rebellion. The time to strike at

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S DIVISION.

various points is at hand.

Special Correspondence of The Press.] CROSS ROADS, SEVEN MILES FROM RICHMOND, 2 P. M., May 27. It is the intention of Gen. McCiellan to move his whole force up farther into Virginia, and by a rapid march pass the enemy's left wing. Twenty thousand troops, with out knapsacks or baggage, went by forced marches ten or twelve miles to the right of my position (the right wing of the army) this morning. They were fully prepared for a fight Cannon can be heard on the distant right at this moment, and Hanover Court-House, or its vicinity, seems to be the scene of the firing. ond, a strong force being at Mechanicsville, five mile from the capital, whose pickets are thrown out a mile farther. The forces under Gen. Franklin are concen-

trating on this position, and if nothing prevents the plan to attack in front and pass the left wing will be put in xecution on the 29th. I sent you word of this plan ten 2 30 P. M.—The story from the extreme right is that Banks or McDowell have engaged the enemy near Hanover Court House, and that the firing heard is from their guns. Part of General Keyes' force passed by here this

norning, to support McDowell, it is said. J. C. Yesterday afternoon and evening, the United State forces drove the enemy several miles before them, in the eighborhood of Ashland. It is reported that they seized a railroad depot and several cars and locomotive a railroad depot and several cars and locomotives. There was heavy firing all the evening, and, so far as I am able to gather from the flying reports, many were killed and wounded on both sides. Ashland is a very important point, being the junction of the Acquia Creek and Gordonsville railroads. It is a thriving little village, containing a hotel at which, in the olden times, passengers between Richmond and Washing-ton stopped over for meals. Ashland is located near the first saw the light, on April 12, 1777. It had, before the war, an excellent race track, and the chivalry used to as-

Even supposing that the Government intend to erect a granite fort on Craney Island the earthwork already semble there to try the mettle of their horses The rebels appear to have discovered McClellan's plan as they are rapidly moving their army above Richmond n order to checkmate him. United States troops con tinue to pour along the read towards Hanover and Ash of Richmond, where a fierce battle may come off at any

and of the possession of the two railroads, is confirme mts, pursuing the flying rebels boyond Ashland The enemy were completely surprised, and there are enough Federal troops in the vicinity to secure the vic tory. General McClellan and staff rode out to the scene of the victory this morning. Look out for stirring-news from the neighborhood of Mechanicsville. COLONEL RICHARDSON'S HOUSE

A short distance from the cross road, standing on th

right hand side of the Hanover road, is a fine two-story blick building, surrounded with elegantly laid out rounds and well-cuitivated gardens. It is Oakland, the esidence of "George W. Bichardson, attorney at law, s he has it painted over the front basement windo This man, evidently not over thirty-five years of age, has been for a year absent from home; being a colonel in the rebel army, commanding a Virginia regiment He is bachelor, having about the year 1855 heer disappoint love, through the aversion of his intended's parents The Colonel's house was well furnished, and had bee ast a week before I examined it. One side of the bas was a valuable law library and numerous private papers office the parlor. The second story and half story above old, sour-looking graybeard was pointed out as the over seer. Little chickens played around the house, and behind it were acres of garden land. Peas and straw berries were ripe, and every species of garden vegetable was being raised. This house and the grounds around is seen in the Old Dominion. The far-famed White House, ion, was nothing to compare with the rura beauty of this mansion.

fusion presented i self to view. Books, papers, tables chairs, china, clothing, and every conceivable household article had been pitched into the centre of the floors, and had possession a week-a guard had been stationed at the cuse, when it was learned that the owner was an office in the rebel army. The guard was instantly taken off and everything left to the merry of the passers-by. The wise nolicy would dictate the ruin of private property the Union cause, is a question of deep consideration and like ar icles, and private papers of inestimable worth

Virginia politics. He had been a Whig, and one of thos famous addresses of the Whig Committee of 1859, sent campaign of that year, was lying on the floor. A latte Judge Dabney and run for Attorney General. Another from a friend, declining a staff appointment, on account outfit. Richardson was also a lawyer of repute, apers on very important cases were lying about his of fice. His greatest trait was his love-making, however and several soldiers carried off love letters as trophie in which the lover poured out his whole soul in perfect rhapsodies of affection. One lady, though, utterly refused his advances in a gentle note, no less pert than pretty, and which I would send you, did I not think it might wound the feelings of some who might yet be

true to the Union. This house, and several in the neighborhood, are to be used as hospitals in the impending battle. Since the Pennsylvania troops have been in the neighborhood, they have feasted off of the Colonel's peas and strawber ies. No one could tell me as to the wherea Colonel, and so I am unable to tell you in what corps of J. C.

THE VICTORY AT ASHLAND.

OAKLAND, May 28-5 P. M.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

I have been able to procure a more perfect account o the victory at Ashland than the one I hurriedly sent you this morning. On Tuesday morning, at six o'clock, Gen. Porter's division was ordered to march in light marching rder, and at a few minutes past six left their camp, three miles southeast of here, and for three hours tramped miles southeast of here, and for three hours tamped through the mud, and mire, and rain, in quick time, on the road to Ashland, where they stopped for a rest. A portion of Gen. Stoneman's corps, encamped two miles west of us, had orders at the same time as Porter, and the infantry started with knapsacks on their backs, throwing them down, however, at this point, where they still renain under guard. On joining each other, the whole aking five hours to pass any one point, and containing large proportions of cavalry and artillery, marched as expected move, and surprised all who heard of it. Gen. neman's forces were not in the fight, and Gen. Porter ountered the rebels near "The Oaks," and there was a fight from about 4 P. M. until midnight, the robols retreating all the time in good order. At Ashland the fiercest battle was fought, and the rebels finally broke and fled, leaving us masters of the field. rate attempts to create a diversion in their favor, wit

The result of the victory is highly favorable to us-Many were killed and wounded on both sides, but I am entirely unable to ascertain the numbers. We captured el cannon, and they captured one of ours. Six hundred rebel prisoners, mostly North Carolinians, were taken and sent to the rear. The rebel troops engaged seem to have been five thousand in number, and we North Carolina brigade and a Georgia regiment. No Federal troops were taken prisoners, and all our killed

and wounded are in our possession. The wounded will be sent to a hospital—probably to Oakland, where a general hospital will be established The prisoners were a sorry-looking set of men, and most of them were clothed in gray homespun. The ma-jority of them seemed rather glad to have been captured. One German, from the manner of his walk and the grin on his face, was evidently going North to search for the heart he could not find in the Southern country. "There goes a good Union man," cried a bystander. "Yes-me a Union man," answered the German, amid the cheere of the surrounding crowd. There were numerous com pany officers in the party, although I saw but one field officer—a major. Three hundred and seventy-two men composed the squad I speak of. I was glad to find that

with few exceptions, the Federal troops treated the prisoners with politeness—seldom tantalising or scoffing at Ashland, although an insignificant village, is of great importance, as it is the junction of two railroads which are now secured to the Union army. If the rebols have a force opposite Fredericksburg, this is a most important blow, as it cuts off their retreat. All the locomotives and cars in the neighborhood of the depot are in our pos-

MECHANICSVILLE. Mechanicsville, of which I have frequently spoken, i a" small village, five miles east of Richmond, on the Mechanicaville turnpike. In front of the town is a bridge across the Chickahominy river, which bridge is in our possession --- is commanded by heavy batteries. We have pickets across the stream are—tamon.hadv.nf in fantry constantly ready to resist an attack should one bi made, or to march forward at an instant's notice. At mmense Union force is, in the vicinity, as it is a most important point. The rebel pickets are near enough for wards Bichmond. Cavalry videttes from both armie closely watch each other's movements, and the rebel horsemen are objects of great curiosity to rebel sight-

MAY 29th.—Better and better news continues to come in from Ashland. There were five thousand rebel troop cutting up fleet-footed antics in front of General Mc making the general believe he had to deal with ten time their number. Ashland was taken on Tuesday night. General Porter secured the Gordonsville railroad and the nction, and thus cut off all retreat, and by a sudden sarch on Wednesday caught two thousand of the force in front of McDowell, and no doubt by this time has eized the greater part of the others. One company of sixty-two were drilling in the woods under the comman of an orderly sergeant, not expecting any enemy within forly miles of them, when suddenly the Yankee horse men came swooping down, after the manner taught be the Black Horse Cavalry at Manassas, and secured the whole number. They were North Carolinians, and were ent in on Wednesday evening. Another party of seventy or eighty passed by this morning and were secured in the same way as their sixty-two confreres. The balance are on their road here, excepting a small number sent to White House. These prisoners say that a reinforcement of fifteen thousand men recently arrived at Richmond. but did not state from where. Thirty men of Porter's division, wounded in the battle, passed in this morning and will be sent to West Point, or some other general

hospital, to be properly cared for.

tion of Bottom's Bridge. HOSPITALS It is the policy of the Government, both for convenience and for the sake of better treatment, to separate the sick from the wounded, and send them to different hognitals A sick man requires entirely different treatment from a wounded one, and when both are together, the groans

Heavy firing has been heard this morning in the direc-

and cries of the latter are of infinite disadvantage to the I cannot help remarking the slovenly and careless manner in which several Government hospitals I have visited shield them from its dampness. It seems to be the fault of the surgeons here, whilst being in every way proficients in medical science, to neglect their duties. They direct the nurses and stewards, but never superintend the fulfil-ment of their directions. When a sick man applies for medicine or advice, instead of cheerfully giving it, some of them assume a most injured and dictatorial air—so gran oquent in tone as almost to frighten the patient off To be sure, the surgeons have to detect all kinds of feign place of shrewdness; and scolding is at best a poor sul hurry, and the doctors suffer a great deal of annova from useless complaints made by the men, and this may be urged as an excuse for shortcomings—but still, both in liospital comforts and surgeons' manners there is great room for improvement.

All the rebels who were taken prisoners at Ashland scription, and the pantalogus were too short to cove the tops of their spongy, wry-heeled, worn-out shoes Their hats were of gray felt, and the whole suit covered with dirt and grease. The robel major had a star on each lappel; the captains had two bars on each shoulde worked in a square piece of dark claret-colored cloth, and the first lieutenants one; the second lieutenants had the cloth without any bars; the sergeants and corporals had chevrons similar to those worn in the United State less, dirty, sickly-looking rebel and the ruddy, clean, and cheerful Union soldier. Both men are a type of their respective causes, and no doubt the Southern Confede racy is as unfortunate, politically, financially, and so-cially, as the four hundred and odd sorrowful-looking

tures who laid down their arms at Ashland. J. C. The army has to-day been favored with the issue o two general orders, dated Camp near Coal Harbor, May 26th; one in relation to the death of Brig. General William H. Keim, and the other bearing reference. the coming events in and around Richmond. No sooner were the orders read to the men than they began to prepare their baggage according to the directions. The mail to night will doubtless be a very heavy one, as many of the men thought it best to write while they had a good opportunity, not knowing who would be the one to stop the rebel bullets. The order at present is for an advance about two o'clock in the morning. All the tents, knapsacks, and all the vehicles, except ambunces, are being put in order to leave on this side of the Chickshominy, which is about a third of a mile from Dr. Huger's residence. Our pickets are not yet across it at this point, but will be by morning. The men are being provided with three days' rations, and the camp presents a very busy scene. The arms have been put in rder, and the ammunition is about to be given outsixty rounds to each man

The men are to march in what is called light marching order, carrying nothing but their blankets, rations, and arms. Everything indicates an early and desperate fight, or another inglorious akedaddle on the part of the rebels. For our part, the victory will not be complete unless the whole rebel army is bagged.

Which division will have the credit of first crossing e Chickshominy at this point is not yet known, but a ortion of Gen. Hancock's brigade will have that honor from present appearances. The 49th Pennsylvania regi-ment, Col. Irwin, is nearest the creek, and expects to cross to-night. They were to have started this afternoon, but the order was countermanded. This regiment

is as fine a body of men as could be gathered in one or anization. The men are of the right size, of medium age, and well built, just the ones for the position they have so long occupied as the advance pickets. One of the men was arrested yesterday for violating orders in ischarging his musket. He was under guard when th nders came to prepare for marching, when he went to is colonel and asked if he was to be left in camp Colonel Irwin told him no, and wished to know why e asked the question. The soldier, a young man of nine een, answered, and when the colonel told him he was reountenance, and he went to his tent to prepare for the The rebels on the other side of the Chiempted to stir up the camp of the 7th Maine Regimen

short, but the third passed to one side, and, falling close to a house, was buried in the earth, where it exploded They were each filled with bullets, which were scattered n every direction by the explosion, and if the shells had Tallen in the camp would have caused considerable loss The house of Dr. Huger, on whose farm we are en amped, is now used as a hospital for the wounded o oth parties, and another house in the vicinity is used a guard house for the rebels captured by our pickets The telegraph has been extended to within half a mil of this place on the direct road to Bichmond; and as our army advances the wires follow, so that almost any di-

everal shell towards their camp. Two of them fell far

Our camp is situated on the main road to Rich listant from the city eight and a half miles, and but one hird of a mile from the Chickshominy. According t this it will not be long before we either occupy Richond or advance in the opposite direction A large number of ambulances follow the army, and a large number of surgeons are provided for, so that our wounded may be made as comfortable as possible. lew minutes ago said that the Yankees were wonderful

brought a bridge with them: If they wanted a town, they she did not know but that they might take that also. The roads are in better condition and of a bette lity as we approach the vicinity of Richmond. The es, too, are more respectable in their appear and more attention is paid to the tasteful laying out of During the last hour we have occasionally heard the eport of cannon on the other side of the creek. We sup-

pose that the rebels are tosting the range of their guns.
W. M. , u [Special Correspondence of The Press.] HUGER'S FARM, Va., May 29, 1862. The reports, which have just reached camp, of the un-expected check experienced by General Banks' column occasion much excitement, and considerable uneasiness ns to the safety of that portion of the army. Among the oops from Pennsylvania much anxiety is felt, and later news is eagerly awaited. Many of the officers think that vigorous push by Jackson, at the head of a strong orce, on the known weak force of Banks, would compo the latter to fall back, and expose that portion of Mary and, and perhaps southern Pennsylvania, to the ravage

of the rebels. It is not to be supposed, however, that

with the immense resources at its disposal, the War Department is not prepared to recover, almost immediately, the ground thus lost. That the rebels would make despe-

TWO CENTS.

the hope of compelling us to withdraw the army from Richmond, was to be expected. The diversion thus made must fail to produce any radical change in the campaign on the Peninsula, for, to withdraw the army from this ricinity would tend to demoralize it, and would be at tended by the most direful consequences, as it would encourage the rebels, and impel them to strike one more desperate blow to achieve the object of the rebellion As to the success of the campaign on the Peninsula, there cannot be the slightest doubt. It is simply a question of time. The army is gradually concentrating and approaching the vicinity in which the rebel army is expected to be prepared for a desperate defence of their capital, and the last semblance of nationality. The advance into northeastern Virginia of the sup-posed strong force under Jackson, seems to indicate that

the rebels intend showing battle, and that to loss Bich-mond, before Jackson could make sure his retreat, would seriously endanger the safety of the whole rebel force north of Richmond. The general opinion of the army now is that the rebels will fight, and, consequently, the officers and men have prepared themselves for the despeate contest which is to decide the fate of Virginia. The men are hopeful and confident of success, and, with brave troops, confidence in victory is half the battle gained. The men have determined that Richmond shall be taken, if their officers will but lead them to the attack. Richand ours, the monster of rebeilion is decapitated, and ts vitality is departed. The final decision of the contest cannot much longer

e delayed. Our army extends in a semi-circle around he city, from the railroad on the north to beyond Bat tom's Bridge on the southwest. The southwestern wing closing up, and as it does so the centre is advanced, rder to maintain the distance from Richmond about the ne with each section. The right wing is at presen the nearest to the enemy. Bottom's Bridge being a conderable distance from Bichmond, the troops crossing at that point must make a rapid advance to be on a line with the centre and right wing. The main portion of General Franklin's corps will cross at and about New Bridge esent holds the right wing; extreme advance, and is not confined in any particular route, as he acts the part of a pioneer in exercise the part of a pioneer in exercise the for other divisions to quietly approach and take pos-

As we gradually approach the enemy, McClellan, with his usual prudence, makes his advances more slowly and autiously, and endeavors to drive their advance in or the main body, without risking an engagement, until everything is ready for the final contest.

A NIGHT ALARM. The rebels appear in front of our pickets in consider able force, but, generally, are very quiet; and the exchange of shots is very unfrequent. Last night the rebel pickets on the Chickahominy, above the New Bridge, approached to the banks of the creek, and were very hold. One of our men jokingly called out to our pickets to charge on them, which called forth a volley from the other side of the stream; but no one was hurt on our side, as the rebels could see nothing to aim at Our pickets immediately ran to support their comrades and some one cried out, "take sim; fire!" at which, the rebels turned and ingloriously fled. There was not the least danger from our men, as they are ordered not to fire unless the rebels cross the stream. The awampy creek is also impassable, except at the bridges over which Gen.

In those divisions of the army which are now resting on their arms, preparatory to the final advance, the reatest order and quiet prevails, and the men are improving the opportunity in various ways. Their mu kets and other arms have liber carefully examined an ned. Their clothing will equipments have been over hauled and repaired, all when they finally go forward there will be no delay needed; and the men will be able to withstand considerable hardship after this rest. The telegraph has been extended as far as the advance anifold, as it places the army in speedy communication with the authorities at home. The railroad is also i full operation, and the cars now run regularly t Dispatch, a small station eleven miles from Bichmond In consequence of this, the mails are received more regularly, though there is still great room for improve

As we approach the swamps in this neighborhood, the effects begin to show themselves. The sick list increases are taken care of. The patients, in some instances, are gradually, but steadily, and the cases are those to which the man are predignosed by the exposure to weather and filled with poisonous vines and bushes, with which our men cannot avoid contact, and the consequence is that nany of them are very badly poisoned externally. In one regiment seven cases of poisoning from this cause vere reported yesterday. The Inspector Generals of division are now engaged in the performance of the duties of their office in the va-

rious divisions of the army. The next few days will be occupied with this, which is always a busy and interest-The prisoners taken in the affair of the 27th are being to the rear of the army, and thence North, unles

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] "All quiet along the banks of the Neuse!" an old ex-

pression to new words; nothing particularly stirring, and we are still waiting "in hopes of a better day dawning." When that blissful era shall arrive we will notify REJOINED THEIR REGIMENT. Four companies of the 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers arrived at Newborn a few days ago. They have been enaged in garrisoning the forts of Hatteras ever since last fall. The entire regiment was formerly there, but came to this place, with the exception of these companies, on

them. They were warmly welcomed by their comtisfaction at the change of quarters. A JUDICIOUS ORDER.

An order in relation to the exorbitant charges for ice has just been issued by the Provost Marshal. It is a very good one, and if carried out will be a blossing to the soldiers. The order is in effect as follows : Ice, which is ntial to health and comfort in this latitude, must be sold at prices within reach of all. One cent and a half larger price in this market. So says Dan Messinger, the

sion was arcested in consequence of suspicion that he himself in a suit of citizen's dress, with the exception o pass the outer line of pickets. He was hailed and orderbrought to, examined, and sent in irons to headquarters. Should the charge be proven he is in no enviable position. Any one referring to the articles of war can ascerin what the punishment is. Any one that is not satisfied in this department had better be put out of it. "OUR GENERAL."

Major General Burnside, unaccompanied by a single aid, paid a flying visit to the different camps of the divinade particular inquiries relative to the quality of the He listened to the statements of the privates, and if any ately. He has no idea of having imposition practised ectified. His appearance in the camps was greeted with heers by the men, and he was kept bowing to the right and left, the men saluting and cheering him as "Old tobby" carried him through the company streets. If any one wants to raise a muss, let him say anything diarespectful of General Burnside, and if he does not succeed in his undertaking, we know nothing about it. THE WEATHER

Is fine, but warm. The past week we have been visited by heavy showers of rain. Things floatable went sailing ionary were saturated with the liquid element. The The 51st Pennsylvania Volunteers are to be filled up to the requisite standard—one thousand and ten. Orders to that effect have been issued by the War Department, and

Stanley, the Military Governor of this State, arrived here last evening upon the steamer "Jersey Blue," and

essel also brought a large mail of letters and papers for HOW TO DIRECT. ent; it will guarantee a quicker trip and safer despatch. JOHN PHŒNIX, JR.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S DIVISION.

Concerning the respective positions of the two armies, I may say that it is "close papers." But no onward movement since my last, and no signs of any at present, In the different corps de armée, many divisions are engaged in throwing up defensive works, and constructing masked batteries. The position of our army just now re-sembles ahorse-shoe, namely, both wings, and portions

On Monday, 20th instant, our sharpshooters again which opened fire, causing our pickets to retire confusedforth, the third fire dismounting the enemy's guns. A neuse near the dismounted guns, which had served as a hiding place for the enemy's gunners, was set on fire by our fourth shell, and burned to the ground. No person vas injured upon either side, and, unfortunately, the rebels got away with their cannon. Both batteries, and the explosion of the shells could be distinctly seen, and attracted the attention of thousands of soldiers.

On Tuesday the same exhibition took place, resulting n a loss to neither party. It was generally supposed that hostilities would com-mence to day, but the order to avoid any act which might engender a general engagement is most imperative, and as strictly adhered to. At the extreme centre and right of Pope's army the rebels have been quite presumptuous and audacious, and it was resolved this morning to drive to a respectable. distance a number of rebel regiments, and early the 10th and 14th Michigan, and 27th and 51st Illinois regiments, nd Houghtaling's battery, were detailed for the undertaking. The entire force formed into line of battle, but

only two battalions fired, the robels appearing in such force that it was deemed injudicious to hazard the pro-

secution of the attack. Subsequently the detachment

returned to Farmington.

THE WAR PRESS. THE WAR PRESS will be sent to anhacribers by " 8.00

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus: 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 100 copies \$120. For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for

* Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Siz

lines constitute a square. The sharpshooters and videttes of each army keep us a brisk firing day and night.
Yestorday the 22d Illinois lost two men—Wm. Alderman and David Tucker

A portion of Generals Nelson and Wood's commands made a heavy reconnoissance yesterday, and lost saven-teen men, in killed and wounded. They captured between fifty and sixty of the enemy. Upon the extreme right everything is quiet. General Thomas is in command. Lest evening, Colonel Worthington, of one of the Ohio regiments, was accidentally shot dead, by a member of his command upon picket duty. Pope's army have full possession of the town of Farm-

ington, which has undergone a great change. Parallel fortifications run throughout the place, and most of the houses have been removed. A deserter came in this morning and informs us that the works at Corinth are strong and perfect, but states that Beauregard was throwing up fortifications about one mile this side of the town. He says that delay will be ngerous if not disastrous to the rebels, but contradicts the story that they are short of provisions. An orderly subsequently arrosted, corroborates the statement of the deserter, and says that the rebel army is composed of one hundred and sixty thousand good, bad, and indifferent soldiers.

Although a battle is imminent, I do not believe it will take place immediately, unless Beauregard makes an at-

FARRINGTON, May 24. You will recollect that some two weeks ago I anticipated that the conflict at this point might possibly assume a siege rather than a battle. To-day, I feel fully convinced that such will be the case. At least, there will be no attack upon the rebels for some time, my reasons for stating thus being in aboutdance. The whole army is engaged in erecting fortifications, and the encampments, which were hurriedly located, are being placed in regimental order; many of the regiments are engaged in digging we'ls and constructing other necessaries of camp life, which suggest a prolonged settlement. Ga far the day has been passed without the reports of to discharge his piece water it should be absolutely ne-

Our pickets are thrown out at the same distance Talluded to in my last, but no demonstrations of ho occur. The last disaster occurred yesterday. Night before last the rebels planted a battery close to our lines, and shelled the 13th Ohio regiment early vesterday morning, which resulted in the killing of one man, and the wounding of seven others. The rebel battery was soon compelled to withdraw, as Nelson's and Rodman's ppened upon it. The rebels lost two men killed, and. obably, several wounded. Our line now extends between fifteen and sixteen oiles, each division employing at least two regiments for picket duty.

Six deserters arrived within our lines this afternoon, and report serious commution among the rebel soldiers. Several Arkansas regiments voted unanimously to go home, as their time was up, but were not permitted to even entertain any such ideas. This greatly enraged the discontented regiments, who became uproarious and threatened to shoot those who should attempt to take away their arms. Van Dorn, in attempting to quiet then by a bombastic speech, full of great promises, was hissed nd hooted at by the Arkansas froons. I send these few lines by a gentleman who leaves imdiately for Evansville.

FROM GEN. BUTLER'S DIVISION.

Special Correspondence of The Press.] U. S. SHIP PRISACOLA, NEW ORLEANS, May 8, 1862. I address you, this time, under peculiar circumstances, having passed through one of the most dangerous and hottest conflicts that have been chronicled in the history of the present war. We were the head ship, (one small gunbout, the Cayuga, led our division,) and consequently eceived the combined fire of both forts and gunboat We kent our fire until we could "range" on the flash of the enemy's guns. We were not kept long in waiting, however, and when they opened you might have thought heaven and earth had come and before our first shot, my feelings were indescribable, but as soon as our eleven-inch pivot other feeling gave way to that of the most desperate coursge; and during the whole of the engagement, I did not feel once like faltering in my duty, and I do not think any act would have been too dangerous for me to undertake, and I was not alone. It was on the morning of the 24th, at about 2 o'clock A. M., we received the under way; it was but a few minutes before the anchor was "cat headed" and secured, the decks cleared and sanded down, and every man at his quarters; there were no boisterous demonstrations, but you could see deterto the rear of this sim, and the wise disposed of.

W. M.

no bolsterous unmarked on every visage. We now receive from the flag-ship to proceed her and engage St.

Phillips. We steamed regularly up, and in a few minutes we were greater and the court from the forts; but fortunately for us, their guns were at too great an elevation to do us any harm, excepting the carrying away of some of our rigging. We then opened on them with our pivot and rifle, with shell, five-second fuses. We fired several rounds, and then run up within four hundred yards and poured in nine-inch grape and canister, with such deadly effect that the men were seen to leave their guns and could not be rallied by their officers. The deafruction caused by our guns, at so short a distance, was perfectly awful; the groups of the wounded could be dis-Philip, we headed for Jackson, every little while shearing atc. By this time, the engagement had become general the day of the battle. We have not learned who relieved and canister were flying around and above us in the mos disordered manner possible. I suppose, for I do not know exactly, that this state of affairs lasted about half an hour. We then steamed up to finish the numerous gunboats that were lying above; our object was more to pass the forts than to silence them, as we could then cut off all supplies from up the river, and oblige them to surrender, and so save much life. The fight was only of about an hour's duration; but when you witnessed the des of property, you would suppose nothing short of an per pound will pay a large remunerative profit over cost earthquake could in so short a space of time demolish and freight, and no one will be permitted to sell it at a and crush walls of stone and walls of wood, made strong larger price in this market. So says Dan Messinger, the Provost Marshal. Dan will have it all right, and keep to say, that this was the hottest contested fight that was ever the fortune of our country's ships to be engaged in. There were but two "Secesh" boats made their escape one run the gauntlet of our fire and got below us, the of their boats, and never will, as many were sunk in the darkness. We came to anchor at 6 o'clock, opposite the marantine ground. The "Iroquois" came past with miles below. It was displayed under the Stars and Stripes, and caused a great sensation on board. A solid 32-pound shot came through our starboard bow, passing through a live-oak knee, 14 inches thick. It then struck the "bit," also of live oak, shattering it to tooth-picks. It glanced from the "bit" at right angles, struck the deck, and then glancing upwards, at an angle of 45 deting it in two; (we had all our spare chain lashed out-side on both sides, abreast of the boilers and engines;) and had it not been there, the shot would have struck

and had it not been there; the shot would have been a terribla less of life. Another came through the side, just abatt the foremast, and immediately alongside one of the guns. This one killed two men, cutting them to pieces; it then crossed the deck in a diagonal direction and struck a gun carting cheetering it vary much; it then fell under the riage, shattering it very much; it then fell under the out the port; he thought it was a shell; he certainly did a brave act. Another came through ju t abaft the main mast, passing through the main trysall, which was furled; quartermaster, who were on the bridge; it then struck an iron knee, which supports the bridge, breaking it to frag-ments; the knee is about four inches wide and two inches thick; it then fell on deck, and is now in the first lieu-tenant's possession. Two men were knocked down by the concussion, although they were at least four feet from where it passed. A rifle shell struck one of the large iron rigging screws, breaking it in a number of pieces. One piece cut a man nearly in two, and the smaller pieces flew about like hail. The shell then struck the main mast and exploded, tearing great holes all around, and wounding several men. There were a variety of shot, shell, &c., struck us in various places, but the above were most destructive. It is remarkable that we did not receive more damage, when we consider the number of missiles which flew around us. While we were coming up from the forts to engage the enemy, the Varuna passed us, (she being very fast,) when a large transport steam a large number of troops, with bayonets fixed, boro down to board her; but the V. was on her guard, and deceived her with a terrible raking charge of grape and canister. The effects can be imagined, when we consider how close the men were together. She immediately went down the river, and the groans issuing from her were awful. As soon as she got abreast of us, we poured in a whole broad side, which speedily ended all on board, as she sunk almost immediately. The next the Varuna encountered was the Ram. He made for the Varuna, and with serious effect, knocking a hole in her, which caused her to fill apidly and sink. As soon as it was discovered she was sinking she headed for the shore, firing all the time. Her stern soon settled down in deep water, leaving her sten forward guns. We took her crew on board. Old Ran next prepared to sink us, and came for our starboard bow, but by sheering a little we evaded him, and as we passed him (so close that you might have thrown a brick of the centre being of a corresponding distance from Coon board) we gave him one gun after another, until he was a helpless wreck, drifting down at the mercy of our vessels. The Mississippi made fast to him, and towed ly. In a few moments, hewever, a couple of big ones from the right of centre, (Nelson's division,) thundered vessels, were soon disposed of by our vessels. The former was commanded by Beverly Kennon, late lieutenant in the U. S. Navy. As his vessel passed us, our first lieutenant (who had been shipmate with him) hailed him, calling him a mean, traitorous secundrel, and dared him to fire, but he did not respond. We then gave him a broadsi and went on our way. He was taken prisoner, and I believe all hands were jost or taken prisoners. While the Hartford was before the forts she came foul of a raft. of which there was quite a number, and in getting clear of it a fire-ship very nearly got afoul of her. She was in a most perilous situation, being under a heavy fire from both forts, but escaped with comparatively little loss.

Our decks presented a sight which beggars description; dismembered bodies, broken rammers, and shot, pieces of

shall, and splintered wood lying around in awful con-

fusion. I now have a conception of what war is. Yet

amidst all these horrors you would have been asto-

We knew we had achieved a great victory, and that

were before our eyes. I went down to the fore-hold to see the wounded; there were twenty-six, some

seriously, one mortally, and a number slightly, and two

severely scared. One brave fellow had an arm and log

carried away, and he was alternately burraling for the

knowledge blinded us to the horrible sce