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VOL. 5.—NO. 258.

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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1862.

Secessionists in the North. For The Press.] In your paper of the -, I noticed an article with caption as above written, and thought I recog-

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1862.

From J. B. Lippincott & Co., we have received everal new works, evidently suggested by, or arising out of, the war, published by Mr. Van I indulge in myself, but I can imagine the whole-"The C. S. A. and the Battle of Bull Run" is a | when he hears, in clubs and private houses, the handsome octavo, illustrated with fine maps, and written by G. G. Barnard, Major of Engineers, U. S. A., Brigadier General and Chief Engineer Army of the Potomac. In the familiar form of a letter to an English friend, it opens with a view, ondensed but clear, of the conduct and character of ecession, and then, from various narratives, chiefly official, gives a fuller and more lucid account of the Battle of Bull Run than has yet been published. The maps consist of the plans which accompanied General McDowell's official report: new and exact one, by Lieut. H. L. Abbott, who erved with General Tyler in the battle; a plan by General W. F. Barry, now Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac, and a curious map pub lished in Richmond soon after the battle. This book has been much required and is satisfactorily

Captain S. V. Benet, of the Ordnance Depart ment, and late Assistant Professor of Ethics, Law. c., Military Academy, West Point, has produced A Treatise on Military Law and the Practice of Courts-Martial," which will be found useful, especially to young officers. Our only objection to it s that the author quotes his references too briefly and slovenly. Thus "Grant vs. Gould, ii. H. Blacks, 69, 98, 100," or "De Hart, p. 38," or Simmons, p. 34," can be useful only to lawyers, who know what books De Hart, or Simmons, or other barely named parties have written. This treatise on Courts Martial convinces us that the system is susceptible of much improvement. That he judge-advocate, who is official prosecutor, shall be allowed to advise, and therefore often influence the military jury in secret session, is such a strange momaly, that one is disposed to wonder how the

ccused can ever be acquitted. Cantain J. C. Duane's "Manual for Engineer Troops," also published by Van Nostrand, is compiled from various foreign military works of repute, adapted to the United States service. It specifically treats, with numerous engravings, of Ponton Drill, Rules for Conducting a Siege, School of the Sap, Military Mining, and Construction of Batteries. The first part, showing how to carry troops across rivers under almost every contingency, is all that we have read, but it teaches a great deal, very practically.

Most of the War Poetry of the period is considerably "under proof." Not that the writers do not throw their feelings into verse, but because Patriotism is not Poetry. "Our Flag," in four antos, by T. H. Underwood, published by Carleton, New York, and sent us by G. W. Pitcher (late G. G. Evans), is no exception to the rule of medio-SPRING. 1862. erity. Its details, put into a mulatto's mouth, are simply horrible—worse than the most revolting scenes of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The author has some curious phrases, such as "The red heroic. black-sublime of Treason;" " phrenetic odes; ABBOTT, JOHNES, & CO., "blare prate;" "sinapistic pharmacy;" and so on. When will authors learn that, whether in prose or verse, the simplest language is ever the nest forcible and correct? Have now open an entirely new and attractive stock in

From Willis P. Hazard, we have the "Jaurnal of Alfred Ely," Member of Congress, from his cap-ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ture after the Battle of Bull Run, July, 1861, to his release from Richmond at Christmas in the same and is published by Messrs. Appleton, New York. The most valuable, as well as most interesting part of this volume is the copious Appendix, of 80 pages, giving a complete list, chiefly alphabetical, of Union officers and soldiers " who have been, and are now" (up to the beginning of March) imprisoned in the Rebel States. We must confess that Mr. Ely's Journal has much disappointed us. Its details are chiefly personal, and it is far inferior in interest to a much less imposing volume, previously published here—"Prison Life at Richmond," by Lieut. W. . Harris, a Philadelphian, of Col. Baker's California Regiment, which gives a very unpretentious

but highly instructive view of prison-life in the rebel capital. Mr. Ely's Journal may interest his SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, friends, but Lieut. Harris gives valuable information, which the public very much desired. "The Boy Soldier," by the author of School Amusements," is a small volume of infantry tactics for schools, in which, by means of plain instructions and numerous engravings, the whole of infantry tactics are so clearly laid down that teachers and pupils can acquire the principles of soldiering without calling in a drill-master. We strongly recommend the book. It is published by Barnes &

Burr, New York, and reached us through J. B. A Bankrupt Law. TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS: Sydney Smith has somewhere said in illustration of the value of life, that "it has been terribly abridged since the flood." It would almost seem that our national legislators overlook so important a fact in the history f the race, so dilatory and hesitating are theylon the subject of a national bankrupt law. True, we are iving in times which require all the wisdom and prudence of our present Congress; but it is equally patent that these times demand for all men an emancipation from all disabilities and trammels an emancipation which shall restore to us the experience, wisdom, and energy of all our people.

The country has passed through three of the most terrible financial and commercial revulsions on record in less than seven consecutive years; from any one of which our people might reasonably have demanded some mitigating legislation from Conress. We have had the revulsions of 1854, 1857, and this last of 1860-1, ushered in by a rebellion so gigantic that the whole world is affected by it. The was counted by hundreds of millions of dollars, and the wide-spread ruin and disaster would be considered fabulous were not that of 1857 so immeasura-Our country is different from the old Governments of Europe—we change our laws and policy

so radically and suddenly as to quite astonish them.

In 1846 we changed from a highly protective tariff o a decidedly free-trade one, and though the effects of so great and sudden a change were mitigated by various cau es, such as the discovery of gold in California, the famine in Europe, with minor causes, still in 1857, the drain of gold having been a long time against us, the whole effect burst on us in full force—ten long years rolled into one! We had gone on trading, manufacturing, and importing, quite unaware of what was really our true position. In a few short months, in fact in a few weeks, our whole country was bankrupt-Government and all. Banks and individuals were ruined in a moment almost; no forethought or wisdom could save them; the country had been undermined by a long series of years of foreign trading, the balance being against us, which we had made good by exporting our precious metals. The best talent, the most energetic and bravest merchants were peculiarly unfortunate. But it is useless to dwell even on 1857. Before we had egya to re-cover from the sad wreck of that revulsion, we are again huded into ruin by a rebellion—a partisan war, followed by all its horrors of personal hatred, repudiation of debts, and indiscriminate realiation, that affects all who can be affected. Under this state of facts our merchants petition Congress for relief. It does not seem importunate for the people to ask to be released from obligations that no power can ever render them able to meet, especially when they are hampered and excluded from all opportunity to engage in business. Our country, of all the civilized nations of the earth, is the only one that has not legislated on the subject of bankruptcy. At present each State passes its imited laws, but as a nation we are behind the rest of the world. And yet, at this time there is no nation that more needs the experience, energy, and services of all its citizens, of this particular class above all others, than does our own. We are now debating the tax bill that is to try our national capacity to exist under such loads as the old mo-narchies of Europe have grown acquetomed to, and we want live, unfettered, courageous, enterprising citizens to meet the emergency. If our Congress will give to these the power to re-enter life's business free, to be counted as men, not as trustees, agents, and such under-cover kind of men—if Congress will do wisely in this matter, it may look for a

Commercial emancipation is what our country needs now, and its importance should not be over-locked. V. ENGLISH PICTORIALS .- From S. C. Upham, newspaper agent, Chestnut street, we have English pictorials of the 17th May. The Illustrated London News has numerous illustrations, chiefly of the Great Exhibition and of the Prince of Wales' Tour in Egypt and Arabia, and the Illus-

renewal of the prompt rising of our nation from

o the former bankrupt law more than to any other

one thing, is attributable that sudden improvement.

trated News of the World, with a few engravings on wood, and a splendid portrait, on steel, of the Rev. Samuel Martin, a popular English Dissenter. A CARTE 1 E VISITE OF THE REV. W. J. R. TAYLOR, D. D., of this city, has just been handed to us by Messrs. McAllister & Brother, No. 728 Chestnut street. It is a faithful portrait, in vignette, taken by Gutekunst, in the highest style of the art. It will prove a very acceptable acsession to their gallery of clergymen, especially as

Dr. Taylor is seen to leave this city, to reside in

New York

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Pennsylvania Regiment, as I have often heard him express similar sentiments, with equal, if not greater, energy. I do not object to the strong language which the writer uses, although it is more full of epithets than some indignation of the honest, outspoken officer, Government he serves abused and sneered at by cravens, while he daily and hourly exposes his life

in the face of the enemy. There are several classes of Secessionists in our city, with various causes for their sentiments Some are men bred to the bar, at which they have -only nominally practised, and others almost briefless. These men are always talking of the Constitution, which they profess only to understand, and deny that the venerable Binney has any knowledge of "habeas corpus." Will the great public ever believe that Mr. Dedimus, who has a third of an office with Mr. Capius, who also is a profound lawyer without practice, and half a dozen others of the same class, are better judges of constitutional law than Horses Binney?

nized the hand of the gallant colonel of the -

One bitter and malignant sympathizer with the rebel South had the fortune to be born upon the 'Jemes' river, which is a patent of nobility, and o have been taught the rudiments of literature at William and Mary." Another has been "left out in the cold" from a lucrative office, by the indignant voters of the society, and a loyal man, whose son has earned honors in the field, put in the place that shall know him no more. They all talk with respect of the Confederate States (God save the mark!) and of Mr. Davis, and have a vocabulary in common, and profess to consider themselves gentlemen and members of the aristocracy. Shall they be tolerated? Union.

without them? Ocean Steamships-Can we Afford to do The tendency of trade is to centralize, and the focus at present is New York. The commerce of

a continent flows through her arteries; her gates

are thrown wide open to the currents of trade; her ships whiten every sea, and are found in every port. She even does our carrying, transports our citizens, imports our goods, and for the service receives our money. The records of imports of dry goods and general merchandise by our merchants show that about \$32,000,000 per annum are entered at the port of New York, and, of course, freights, &c., are paid to the owners of New York ocean steamships. Allowing but 64 per cent. as the average cost for carrying, and we have the modest sum of \$2,000,000. Add to this the passage money paid by our citizens, and the amount paid for freight and passage over the New Jersey railroads, and we have the enormous aggregate of over \$2,500,-000 as the yearly tribute that we pay for our neglect to provide proper steamships of our own, not to mention the millions lost to the business of our city yearly on account of the absence of the thousands of strangers and others that would come here and spend their money with our merchants or manufacturers, only for the want of direct steam communication with foreign ports, but who now, of necessity, must land at New York, Boston, or other places, or, if leaving the country, must seek

those points from which to embark. The great law of gravitation never fails, and it is just as certain that trade and commerce will not fail to follow in the channels of business travel, which now gravitates towards New York. Conse. quently, it is to us a matter of the first importance to draw hither the travel, not only of the West but by means of steamships, of a class and sneed superior to any now known? There is no other way, and there never was a time in the history of Philadelphia so propitious as the present to accomnlish this great end, nor yet, a time when a delay or neglect to do would prove so unfortunate to her commercial future. This is no idle assertion; it is a decree of em

pire. The commercial life of Philadelphia depends on its accomplishment now, and the sooner we recognize it the better. It will not do for us to put it off, and wait until some other city has socured to itself the latest improvements of the day through our neglect, or all our visiting and courtnever see in our city more than a fraction of the \$160.000.000 exports that are sent eastward from the ports of Chicago and Milwaukee alone; the \$600,000,000 commerce of the Northern lakes, and the immense trade of the great and growing West, will find the seaboard through the same familiar channels it has travelled before-will empty its wealth into the same great distributing reservoir, giving profitable employment to hundreds of ships, thousands of seamen, laborers, artizans, and merchants If we would obtain an influence over even a portion of his immense commerce, this ex. haustless source of wealth and power which seems ready to come to us, but for the absence of proper means of exportation on the ocean; if we would have our beautiful city grow and increase in wealth, numbers, and influence to the first position, the hundreds of buildings now posted in every part of the city "to let," occupied by intelligent and enterprising citizens, and real estate, with the general tide of progress, advance in its aggregate value to the amount of a hundred or more millions wa must do something ourselves to bring it about. commensurate with the magnitude and importance of the result desired to be realized.

We must show to our Western friends that we can supply them, not only with foreign merchandise as well as articles of domestic manufactures. machinery, &c., on as favorable terms as our rivals, but that we can offer them better, quicker, cheaper, and safer means of transit on the ocean for themselves or their products, than can be obtained at any other port on the continent. And let it not be forgotten that one quarter the sum we now pay yearly for freight on goods imported by way of New York, is sufficient to introduce and naugurate a class of steamships, that will at no distant day revolutionize the whole o ean steam marine; that will be the ruling ships of the seas whose superior speed and accommodations will command the best paying freight, passengers, mails, treasures, &c., beyond the reach of rivalry or competition. If they are built here before others avail themselves of important improvements in naval ar-chitecture now within our reach, and which may be secured to us, they will assuredly give to Philadelphia an immediate prestige, power, and supremacy, she can gain in no other way, nor at any other time; for, should they be built and run first out of New York, Boston, or Baltimore, Philadelphia can never recover the opportunity she now has to revive, establish, and perpetuate her foreign commerce. When once the opportunity is lost, it is forever gone. No such improvements as

are now proposed may ever be looked for again here, even if it were possible for them to be made, (which is not admitted,) for New York will not always have \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 in old-fogy steamers to protect from becoming comparatively worthless by the introduction on the ocean of these improvements. To reduce the expenses one-half, the distance or time one-third, and increase the safety and complishments; they are the result of fifty years experiment observation and study. Speed rules compissioners, they are the result of Inty Years experiment, observation, and study. Speed rules the world; to attain it, however, vessels must be formed in perfect obedience to the great ruling principle and laws governing the elements through which they move. The steamship world must recognize this principle; otherwise, ocean speed is impossible.

Hon. John Rowe-Union for the Sake of the Union. [For The Press.]

The people of the State of Pennsylvania, while their sons and brothers are contending nobly for the Union against a desperate band of armed conspirators and bar litical result which must have an important influence o waging. In this contest one of the first great objects to be achieved is the selection of proper leaders or can itdetes. When this has been accomplished, and when loyal men, I have no fear as to the triumph that will be won at the ballot-box. In view of this understanding, then, as to candidates, I rejoice to note the unanimity with which the name of Hon. John Rowe, of Franklin county, is hailed as a candidate for Surveyor General, because it indicates a desire to harmonize on a sound Union man, while such a union foreshadows a victory as certain as the day of election approaches. Mr. John Rowe is a Union Democrat. During the last session of the Legislature he was Speaker of the House, and in that position supported all the measures of legislation calculated to sustain the National Administration commercial embarrassments, as it did in 1842, for In the beginning of the struggle to crush rebellion he took a prompt and positive part in the active measures then devised by the Government for its own preserva-tion. He made an issue with every man who refused a

> dent Lincoln, and while he did this, he incurred the resentment of that portion of the Democratic party who had determined to make their support of Breckinridge blind to conceal their own treason. Would it not be sound policy for the Convention that meets in Harrisburg, July 17th, 1862, to nominate John Rows as the Union candidate for Surveyor General? Of his popularity and ability there is no question, while, as

full and cordial support of the war measures of Presi-

ADVANCE OF THE JAMES-RIVER FLOTILLA.

A REBEL GUNBOAT HOW A SECESSIONIST WAS BOUGHT. The Norfolk Herald Revived.

RECONNOISSANCE TO EDENTON, N. C. CAPTURE OF A REBEL COLONEL AND HIS STAFF. WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN THREE WEEKS A BATTLE IN PROSPECT

FROM GEN. MCCLELLAN'S DIVISION.

Special Correspondence of The Press.1 THREE WEEKS' WORK.

OAKLAND, May 30, 1862. Now that there is a slight full in the tide of raging war. it would not, perhaps, be improper to indulge in a brief review of the military advances made during the last few days. On the 11th of May, General McClellan's furthest advance post was at White House en the Pa munky river, twenty-three miles from Richmond, his headquarters being at New Kent Court House, seven miles further distant by a straight line, and his army exnding in a broad belt from Cumberland, two miles he yond New Kent to West Point at the head of York river he entire length being some twenty-five or thirty miles. White House had been taken but a few hours before General Stoneman's advance having orders to retreat in case the rebels made any demonstration, and the steamer Hunter's Woodson sent up with supplies to White House, being anchored at the wharf, head down stream, with full head of steam on, ready at any moment to slip cable and run away.

On the 12th of May White House was occupied i force, and headquarters moved forward two miles, to Cumberland, which point was also taken as the place for landing commissary supplies. On the 18th of May head-quarters were moved to White House; the advance being across Black creek and on the line of the Rich-mond and York River Railroad, some four miles from While House. On the 17th White House was taken for the commissary's post; work was commenced on the railroad, and a reco onnoissance made some eighteen mile up the Pamunky. On the 19th of May General Stor an's advance was nine miles beyond White House Tunstall's Station, headquarters coming up on the 21st The army moved forward three miles on the 22d, and six miles on the 23d. On the afternoon of the 23d Mechawas occupied by the advance, which was thu within five miles of Richmond; the troops retreated, owever, in the evening, abandoning the position, which was reoccupied the next day, and secured by a strong force. On the 24th Bottom's Bridge was secured by Gen. Keyes, placing the left wing within seven miles of Richond. On the 25th the army was advanced three miles more, and on the next day headquarters came up to Coal Harbor, ten miles from Richmond, by a round-about course, but not more than eight in a straight line. Or the 27th, a strong force sent out on the right wing secured Ashland, the railroad having previously been cu by our troops in three or four places. THE SITUATION.

The position now seems to be this: an occupation i force of the southeast bank of the Chickshominy from tom's Bridge to its source near the Virginia Central Railroad. At Mechanicsville and Bottom's Bridge our pickets extend a short distance across the river. From the 11th day of May to the 30th, the entire arms has advanced twenty-three miles, or an average of abou one and one-fourth miles a day. Commissary stores for the whole force have been transported, artillery moved, for age secured, and all has been effectually done. Not a umphs to the Union arms. All this has been done, tooin the face of a desperate and wily foe, whose force is larger than our own, and who has all the advantages o an army acting on the defensive and having possession f an easily-defended country, covered all over with woods, swamps, hills, and naturally impregnable positions Every advantage, as soon as gained by the Fedethe main body, and officers and men act harmoniously together in spite of all sorts of petty jealousies, which at

ost are but rivalries between common-workers against the enemy. A RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW. I left Philadelphia for the seat of war nearly three weeks since, and at that time fully expected on my contemplated arrival there, to find the army in triumphant possession of Bichmond. Such was the belief of every me I left behind. I found McCiellan and his entire army 30 miles from the prize. People distant from the scene of advance a grand-army, must naturally fall into an error as to its progress. Even those who are on the spot beome impatient at the frequent delays. But the majority. if not all of them, are unavoidable. Failure of junc ains, swollen rivers, burned bridges, obstructed roads want of minute knowledge of the country, all enhanced by the necessity of extreme caution when invading an enemy's country defended by a superior force, must necessarily retard the army. And after to-day our progress must become slower and slower, until that great battle which seems so imminent, and which will decide he fate of Virginia. I am no culogist of General McClellan, and would no wish to be one-but the conclusions of my indemant gradually formed on the spot, are, that since leaving Cumberland he could not have advanced faster than he has, were he ever so much disposed to do so. As to events before his arrival at Cumberland, not having been present, I withheld any opinion. The hour of the fall of Richmond is near at hand, though a carnage such as he

scarcely ever been dreamed of may precide it. THE REBELS WILL FIGHT. Rumors no doubt reach you that there will be no battle here, but that the rebels will evacuate Richmond. The opinion of the commanding general seems to be different In a general order, issued from headquarters, at Goal Harbor, on Tuesday last, he urged the troops to be manly and coungeous in the coming battle—to depend in all cases upon the bayonst—to be cool, relying upon the ability of their commanding officers—to carry them all, true soldiers, fighting in a glorious cause; in short, the order recited everything which was expected of men when going into a most desperate engagement, and it anlicipated a "general battle." Evidence stronger than

his of an event yet veiled in the future could not be General Sykes' regulars, advanced on Wednesday morning as a supporting column to aid General Porter, ening passed down from Ashland to their prope position in the army, having performed what was renuired of them. They are composed of all three arms of among the officers—Lieutenants Sheridan and McElhone, both of your city, holding positions in the regiments

and no doubt will be yet heard of on many a glorious General Sykes' men report the abandon line of the Virginia Central Railroad by the United States troops, and the destruction of all the bridges and useful property on the route. General Stoneman's forces were not advanced to the railroad during the fight, but were encamped within eight miles of Coal Harbor ning, and encamped near Coal Harbor.

Yesterday morning, General Stoneman broke up his camp, and marched around Richmond towards Petersburg. He had with him a force of 25,000 men. I am unable to tell the object of this movement. There is a rumor here that Petersburg has been surrendered to the United States troops.

FROM GEN. WOOL'S DIVISION,

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] FROM CITY POINT, VA. By the arrival of the gunboat Dragon the Navy Do-partment has late despatches from our fleet near Rich-

I learn that an advance has been made by our fleet, but in what direction it is not proper at present to speak. Suffice it to say that all goes well, and the blow will be struck at the proper moment. The rebels continue to construct and occupy rifle-pits along the south bank of the James river, and annoy our gunboats' crews considerably. Several of our sailors have been killed and wounded by the rebel marksmen. STATEMENT OF A REFUGEE A refugee, that arrived to-day from Richmond, in

of Virginia at 180,000 men, but they acknowledge that there is a vast amount of suffering among the troops, and probably more than one third were really unfit for active duty. There were no batteries to be seen on the river road from Mauchester to City Point. It was believed The rebels have a small iron-clad battering ram which mounts one large rifled-gun forward, and is said to be very formidable. The gunboat Patrick Henry is not

supposed to be 64 and 80-pounders. The Jamestown has been sunk in consequence of injuries inflicted upon her by the Union gunboats. Her guns have been transferred to the Patrick Henry, formerly the Yorktown. The re-bels think that the Teazer has been captured by the Union gunboats. [She was sunk by a single shell from the Galena a few days before the battle of Drury's Bluff, and went down with all hands on board. BRIBING A REBEL SENTINEL The refugee above mentioned is a native of Ohio, and went South in 1857. He was drafted for service in the

rebol army some fifteen months ago, but continually re-fusing to serve, he was finally arrested and put into Rowe as the Union caudidate for Surveyor General? Of his popularity and ability there is no question, while, as a man of integrity, his character will compare favorably with that of any other man in the State.

In making these suggestions, I feel that I respond to the preference of a large majority of the real Union-loving people of Pennsylvania. A UNION VOTER.

Confederate Money.—Mr. Upham has just published fac-similes of \$10 and \$5 Confederate to the six prisoners elide in the night. The party walked out of two hogsbeads or more, to suit purchasers, were affected out of two hogsbeads or more, to suit purchasers, were affected out of two hogsbeads or more, to suit purchasers, were affected out of two hogsbeads or more, to suit purchasers, were affected out of two hogsbeads or more, to suit purchasers, were affected out of two hogsbeads or more, to suit purchasers, were affected out of two hogsbeads or more, to suit purchasers, were affected out of two hogsbeads or more, to suit purchasers, were affected out of two hogsbeads or more, to suit purchasers, were affected out of two hogsbeads or more, to suit purchasers, were affected out of two hogsbeads or more, to suit purchasers, were affected out of two hogsbeads or more, to suit purchasers, were affected out of two rapidly by different routes, and our informant walked twenty miles by daybreak. At a point more issued at Richmond and redeemable "Six months after the ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States." The initations are precisely as valuable as the real notes. The holders of the latter will him and concorded aplan of escape. Each member of this self-tom met was to first be not first being reserved at the sum of fifty dollars, which he accepted, thus obtaining a purse previously realized. The resurr notes, but the preference of a first dollars in Confederate meney, and let the six prisoners filed in the night. The party walked out of two hogsbeads or more, to suit purchasers, were a first and publication of tw prison as a traitor and dangerous enemy to the South. His sufferings were almost unbearable. On Thursday

TWO CENTS.

other refugees are, but he thinks they will all succeed in Early on Friday morning a squadron of cavalry were taken from Jamestown Island, on the James river, and landed at Sandy Point, on the opposite shore, under cover of the guns of the gunboat Dragon. They proceeded to the house of Mr. Baylor, and in his barns they found 52,000 bushels of wheat ready for destruction, together with a large quantity of corn, oats, and corn fodder two hundred and fifty likely negro men, horses, cattle were declared contraband, and the "forage" was soize for the hencfit of the Government. It was shipped at once, and conveyed to Jamestown, where it will be concumed by Colonel Campbell's Sixth Pennsylvania Ca-

to support our army. Let more such expeditions be sent For the information of the Government, I will hint that just above Sandy Point lie the immense plantations of the notorious "Buck Allen," who is said to be the ealthiest man south of Mason and Dixon. He owns nearly 3,000 negroes, four or five plantations, and there is no telling how much "forage." Above this, again, are the large glebes of Dandridge Epsos, Robert and William Bolling, Eugene Sayres, W. H. Harrison, Ed-mund and Julian C. Buftin, Edward Marks, and many others, any one of which would no doubt repay a brief visit, as sufficient contrabands could be found to do the heavy work.

ANOTHER CAPTURE. An old dismantled schooner, lying back of Crancy Island, close in shore, was visited yesterday by our gun-boats; and found to contain rebel sutler's stores, of considerable value, supposed to have been left by the rebel luring their hasty evacuation of these parts. GONE TO YORKTOWN.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

The steamboat King Philip returned to this point last night with the House Naval Committee. We hope th onorable gentlemen have been very observant and criti cal concerning naval matters in these parts, as there is King Philip proceeded to Yorktown last night.

NORFOLK BERALD REDIVIVUS. The old Norfolk Herald is to be resusciated on Monday understand, as a Union paper, under the manageme of Mr. Shore, correspondent of the New York Herald and several other literary gentlemen, at present in Norfolk, will assist. As the Northern daily journals are not allowed a market in Norfolk, the sales of the Herald will no doubt be large and remunerative. The traitorous Day Book will be finally squelched by General Viels to-morrow, and Mr. Hathaway, the editor, should be cade to swallow a whole edition of his printed treason n order to hide it from the world's gaze forever. FROM GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

The boat from White House Point did not arrive until sight o'clock last evening. There is nothing new to be mual skirmishing alone our entire lines in consequer of the proximity of the two grand armies. It is believed that the rebels will precipitate an attack, and bring on a eneral engagement during the present week. The rebel army is assuredly becoming greatly demoralized, and the rebellion leaders are getting desperate and anxious to hurry up the future, in order to behold the inevitable fate of all traitors. It is a horrible panorama they will open up to their view, but, like dying infidels, they want to see the bades to which they are doomed, if it is to have

AN IMPORTANT RECONNOISSANCE Was made yesterday by a portion of Gen. Wool's division, towards Edenton, North Carolina, and was most satisfactory. The rebels have abandoned the State of North Carolina almost entirely, and there is every reason to believe that Governor Stanley will be the execu tive officer of a large pertion of the "Good Old Sandy tate," before many weeks pass away. The indomitable and gallant Gen. Burnside will not fail The positions of Burnside and Wool are valuable and important wards in Gen. McClellan's "Key of Promise." with which he will open the gates of the last rebel stron CAUGHT NAPPING.

farm house in which a colonel and his staff were resti and the whole of the inmates were captured, with very valuable papers, including recruiting regulations of to the Rip Raps last night and desired to know whather he would be put to breaking stone along with the officers of his staff. When informed that he would be treated he seemed much surprised and very grateful

I learn, this morning, that skirmishing was going on all along our lines yesterday, and that during the after noon the enemy made a sortie, in great force, against our extreme left. Fighting was kept up until eight o'clock lest night, when it ceased, to be recomme advantage, our artillery creating terrible havon and co fusion in his ranks. Rumor says that one of our generals was killed in the action and another mortally wo but of this I have no reliable intelligence. A battle is with the army of the Potomac will forward you full par

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS,

INTERESTING FROM NEW ORIEANS. THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM CORINTH AND MOBILE.

The Military Commandant Assumes the Duties of Mayor. We have New Orleans papers to May 22. Nothing of importance had occurred during the two weeks subscquent to our previous dates, except the issuing of the NOTICE.

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW OULEANS, CUSTOM HOUSE, May 20. \In the absence of the late mayor of New Orleans, by order of Major General B. F. Butler, commanding the Department of the Gult, the military commandant of New Orleans will, for the present and until such time as the citizens of New Orleans shall elect a loyal citizen of New Orleans and of the United States as mayor of the city, discharge the functions which have hitherto apportained to that office. to that office.

He assures the peaceable citizens of New Orleans that he will afford the most ample protection to their persons and property and their honor.

No officer or soldier of the United States army will be permitted to insult or annoy any peaceable citizen, or in any way to invade his personal rights or rights of No citizen will be permitted to insult or interfere—with any officer or soldier in the discharge of his duty.

No person heroefter will denounce or threaten with personal violence any citizen of the United States for the expression of Union and loyal sentiments. The pushsment for these offences will be speedy and effectual. The functions of the chief of police will be exercised by Capt. James H. French, provest marshal, to whom all police officers will report immediately. He is outrusted with the duty of organizing the police force of the city, and will continue in office those found to be trustworthy, honest, and loyal.

The several recorders of the city are hereby suspended from the discharge of the functions of their offices, and Major Joseph M. Bell, Provost Judge, will hear and determine all complaints for the violation of the peace and good order of the city, of its ordinances, or of the laws of the United States.

The laws and general ordinances of the city of New

The laws and general ordinances of the city of Nev Orleans, excepting such as may be inconsistent with th Constitution and laws of the United States, or with an general order issued by the cammanding general department, or with this order, are hereby conti All contracts and engagements heretofore legally en-tered into by the city of New Orleans, or under the au-thority thereof, subject to the limitations of the foregoing paragraph, shall be held inviolate, and faithfully carried ut. It is expected, and will be required, that all contrac

The military commandant desires the co-operation of all good citizens to enable him to carry out the duties as an good chizes of chable him to carry out the duties assumed.

He invites, and will speedily ask the aid of a number of citizens of respectability and character to aid in the department of the city finances, as well as what pertains to health, lighting, paving, cleansing, drainage, wharves, levees, and generally all municipal affairs not exempted from civil control by the proclamation of the commanding general or by this order; and in the meantime all officers now charged with such functions are retained in their respective employments until further orders.

In all questions of the construction and interpretation of the laws pertaining to the city and its government and of the drilinances thereof, the military commandant will seek the guidance of a professional man of known probity f the ordinances thereof, the military commandant will sek the guidance of a professional man of known probity

ceive from any citizen of New Orleans written or oral suggestions touching the welfare and good government thereof.

In conclusion, the military commandant assures the entire population of the city that the restoration of the authority of the United States is the re-establishment of peace, order and morality; safety te life, liberty, and property under the law, and a guarantee of the future prospectry and glory of the Crescent City under the protection of the American Government and Constitution.

To promote these ends his own most strenuous efforts will be unceasingly devoted, and to their consummation he earnestly invites the co-operation of his fellow-citizens of New Orleans.

EDWIN ILSLEY, A. A. A. G.

The New City Government. THE PROGLAMATION OF GENERAL SHEPLEY.—We cannot to day make a review of the able, temperate, eminently proper, and most acceptable proclamation of Gen. G. F. Shepley, the Federal military commandant of New Orleans. We shall do so, however, if possible, to mor-Orleans. We shall do so, however, if possible, to-mor-row. The difficulties we labor under for want of mato-rist are known, and we are sure are fully appreciated by the thousands of citizons who daily, welcome the True Delta in their houses; and to this cause solely is it owing that many matters of urgent public importance must now go uncommented on and unexplained to the public in our Management of the public in our citizens. go uncommented on and unexplained to the public in our columns. The exceptional condition of our city at this time all must deplore; but regrets are at once useless and unavailing; let us, on the contrary, exhibit neither despondency nor sulkiness, but rather an earnest deaire to repair what is amendable and make military domination as mild and supportable to ourselves as the good feeling expressed by General Saepley and his announced respect for our laws and institutions warrant us in believing attainable.

Commercial Affairs in New Orleans.

Collision and Steamer Sunk in the River Collision and Steamer Sunk in the River. [From the Picayune of the 22d.]
We learn by the arrival of the United States steamship McClellan, Capt. Gray, from New York, in coming up the river, night before last, about 12 o'clock, when opposite McClell's Flats, the steamer came in contact with the prize steamer Gov. Mouton, Capt. Goodspeed, lence for Ship Island, by which ascident the Gov. Mouton sunk in about three minutes, and is a total loss. Two persons on board the Gov. Mouton lost their lives—one a soldier of one of the Massachusetts regiments, and the other a prisoner by the name of Tioman. The crew and other persons on board were rescued and brought up to the city by the McClellan.

The Currency Order of General Butler. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, \
NEW ORLEANS, May 19, 1862. \
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30. It is represented to the commanding general that great distress, privation, suffering, hunger, and even starva-tion has been brought upon the people of New Orleans and its vicinity by the course taken by the banks and dealers in currency. valry, who were greatly in want of forage and fresh and its vicinity by the course dealers in currency.

He has been urged to take measures to provide as far as may be for the relief of the citizens, so that the loss may fall, in part, at least, on those who have caused and neat. This is the way to make wealthy "Secesh" help

may ian, in part, at least, on those who have caused and ought to bear it.

The General sees with regret that the banks and bankers causelessly suspended specie payments in September last, in contravention of the lawe of the State and of the
United States. Having done so, they introduced Confederate notes as currency, which they bought at a discount, in place of their own bills, receiving them on deposit, paying them out for their discounts, and collecting their customers' notes and cafte in them as money, sometheir customers' notes and drafts in them as money, some-times even against their will; thus giving these notes cre-dit and a wide general circulation, so that they were substituted in the hands of the middling men, the poor, and unwary, as currency, in place of that provided by the Constitution and laws of the country, or of any valua-ble contralent.

The banks and bankers now endeavor to take advantage of the re-establishment of the United States here, to throw the depreciation and loss from this worthless stuff of their own creation and fostering upon their creditors, depositors and bill-holders. of their own creation and fostering upon their creditors, depositors and bill-holders.

They refuse to receive these bills, while they pay them over their counters.

They refuse to receive these bills, while they pay them over their counters.

They require their depositors to take them.

They change the obligation of currency by stamping their bills "redeemable in Confederate notes."

They have invested the savings of labor and the pittance of the widow in this paper.

They sent away or hid their specie, so that the people could have nothing but these noies, which they now depreciate, with which to buy bread.

All other property has become nearly valueless from the calamities of this iniquitous and unjust war, begun by rebellious guns, turned on the flag of our prosperous and happy country, floating over Fort Sumpter. Saved from the general ruin by this system of financiering, their stocks alone are now selling at great premiums in the market, while the stockholders have received large dividends.

the market, while the stockholders have received large dividends.

To equalize as far as may be this general loss, to have it fall at least in part where it ought to be, to enable the people of this city and vicinity to have a currency which shall at least be a semblance to that which the wisdom of the Constitution provides for all cltizens of the United States, it is therefore

Ordered, 1. That the several incorporated banks pay out no more Confederate notes to their depositors or creditors, but that all deposits be paid in the bills of the bank, United States treasury notes, gold or silver.

2. That all private bankers, receiving deposits, pay out to their depositors only the current bills of city banks, or United States treasury notes, gold, or silver.

3. That the savings banks pay to their depositors or creditors only gold, silver, or United States treasury notes, current bills of city banks, or their own bills, to an amount not exceeding one-third of their deposits, and of denominations not less than one dollar, which they are authorized to issue, and for the redemption of which their assets shall be held liable.

4. The incorporated banks are authorized to issue bills of a less denomination than five dollars, but not less than one dollar, anything in their charters to the contrary convention of a survey of the contrary conventions on the survey of the contrary conventions and are authorized to receive a confederate on the contrary conventions and are authorized to receive Confederate.

of a less denomination than five dollars, but not less than one dollar, anything in their charters to the contrary notwithstanding, and are authorized to receive Confede-cate notes for any of their bills till the 27th day of May rate notes for any of their bills hil the zith day of may next.

6. That all persons and firms having is used small notes, or "shinplasters," so called, are required to redeem them on presentation at their place of business, botween the bours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., either in gold, silver, United States treasury notes, or current bills of city banks, under penalty of confiscation of their property and sale thereof for the purpose of redemption of the notes so issued, and imprisoned for a term of hard labor.

6. Private bankers may issue notes of denominations not less than one nor more than tendollars, to two thirds of the amount of specie which they show to a commissioner, appointed from these headquartors, in their vaulta, and actually kept there for the redemption of such notes. By command of Major General BUTLER.

Geo. C. Strong, Assistant Adjutant General

GEO. C. STRONG, Assistant Adjutant General The Currency. The Bank of Commerce has opened its doors and commenced business. Announcement was made that it would receive no more Confederate notes, and that its own issues would be promptly redeemed by city and State notes and current bank notes, until such time as the banks generally chold resume angel a promptly. The Federal Fleet Left.

From the Mobile Evening News, May 10.] [From the Mobile Evening News, May 10.]

We learn that the Federal fleet, which made its appearance near Fort Morgan a day or two since, took French leave yesterday. The last seen of them they were sailing in the direction of Ship Island. Whether they were disgusted with the substantial appearance and flerce-looking guns of the fort, or merely came on a reconnoissance, and went back to report what they saw, or were summoned to some other point and intend giving us the go-by, we are unable to say; but, in any case, they are a "good riddance," and the movement indicates that we are not to be molested here for some line to come. From the Mobile Advertiser, 11th.1

Rebel Emigration from Pensacola.

[From the Mobile Register.]

The greater portion of the population of the city of Pensacola, as well as of the settlements above, on Blackwater bay and river, and on Escambia bay, left their homes and scught the interior with their negroes and such of their movable property as they could transport. The munitions, guns, and other public property were carefully and effectually removed, and the enemy fall heir to a baren acquit ition, save that the harbor will be of some value to them as a naval rendezvous, and its shores as a hospital station for fleet and army when Yellow Jack and other little ailments incidental to the sojourn of the unacclimated at less healthful localities on the Gulf shores begin their work smoog the invaders, as they assuredly will ere long. In thus evacuating its coast positions our Government is pursuing a stern but wise policy. The more positions they possess the more men will the enemy require to occupy, and the more forces we withdraw the more we'll have to add to the force of our grand armies, in whose strength our cause has vital existence. We trust that ere long our armies of Virginia and the Mississippi Valley will conquer back Pensacola by great victories, and ensuing peace and prosperity make her all she over waz—yea, more.

Corinth Before the Evacuation. Rebel Emigration from Pensacola.

GREAT BOASTING. Correspondence of the Mobile Evening News, May 10.] [Cornerpondence of the Mobile Evening News, May 10.]
Corner, Wednesday night, May 7, 1862.—The idea seems to have prevailed at Pittsburg some days are that Beauregard was about to retire from Corinth, and it is possible that the late demonstrations by the Federals were made, among other things, for the purpose of ascertaining his movements. I need not assure your readers that General Beauregard has no thought of qualiting this place, unless it be to pursue the enemy back to the river. that General Beauregard has no thought of quilting this place, unless it be to pursue the enemy back to the river.

It is evident, if reports be true in part, that Hallock does not consider his defeat impossible, or even improbable; otherwise, he would not be preparing to defend the roads after he shall have advanced over them. Whatever be his plans, however, whether a bold and manly attack, and a fair stand-up fight, or an attempted eige, or a movement on our flanks, he will find Beauregard and his brave officers and men prepared to dispute every inch of ground to the very lust ditch. The truth is, the Confederates do not intend to be unipped at Corinth, either by arms or stratagem. When they do fight, it will be, as it were, in front of their own doors, with their mothers, wives, and little ones looking on, and praying for their success. To suffer defeat in such a presence, and upon their own soil, with the full knewledge that their hearthstones will be descerated, and their helpless families driven from their homes, is a fate too horrid to be thought of. Better that every man should perish, and the last one of us be swept from the earth, than that the vile monsters who now hover around our homes should conquer this fair land. Defeat is death—or, what is worse, elavery. Col. Adams, who was captured a few days ago, declared that the Federel army does not come to coax and persuade, but to force and subjugate us to our duty."

Think or this, ye men of the South, and be sure to give that insolent army a blow from which it shall never recover.

recover. Rumors in Richmond. [From the Petersburg Express.] [From the Petersburg Express.]

We understand that a most torrific rumor prevailed in Bichmond on Saturday, relative to Petersburg. Some re(he)able person appeared in the strests of the former city, almost out of breath, and scarcely able to articulate for the time, yet managed to gasp forth to his heavers, that twenty thousand Yankees had landed at city Point, and marched straight shead and captured our beautiful city. This re(lie)able person had no time to wait for the departing trains, but started at a rapid double-quick on the railroad, and arrived in Richmond ahead of all the engines and telegraph too. We are informed that the good sense of the people of Richmond prevented their believing any such news. No, gentlemen, we have not twenty thousand Yankees among us yet, and from present appearances are not likely to have yet, and from present appearances are not likely to have

[From the Richmond Dispatch, May 19.]

The plan of the enemy has been fully unfolded by his press, as well as by his demonstrations at Yorktown, immediately upon his advance there. He will essay to take this city by encroachment, with the protection of parallel lines. He will throw up dirt as soon as he reaches the proper point, and he will try to reach the heart of the city with the spade. If he is allowed to proceed in this way, he will most assured by get here. His advance is not far from Richmond, and, if not molested, we shall soon see that he is flinging up dirt. But we do not apprehend that he will be allowed to go on undisturbed in this kind of strategy. He will never get to Richmond with that economy of bloodshed and life imagined by McClellan. From the Richmond Dispatch, May 19,1

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 22]

The dotermination, on the part of the people and their representatives, to defend Richmond at any and all hazards, meets the unqualified approbation, not only of all Yirginians, but the people of the South. A Charleston paper, commenting on the resolve, says the words of Yirginia's Governor and of the citizens of Richmond are those of earnest men. Her Legislature has resolved that the Capital must never be given up. It is settled that neither the threat of bombardment, nor bombardment itself, is to induce a surrender, and that the honor of the Old Dominion must be preserved though her fair Capital in ashee be the sacrifie. This, it is said, it also the determination of the President, and so we will cling to the hope that Richmond will be saved, or that, if it should tall, it will only be after a desperate struggle, worthy the interests that are at stake. From the Richmond Disnatch, May 22 1

THE WAR PRESS. THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by 5.00 B.00

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus 20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 106 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. Sir

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE WAR PRESS.

108 constitute a square.

The Mexican Invasion.

FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE POLICY OF SPAIN. FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE POLICY OF SPAIN. [From the Paris Mositeur of May 15.]

Accounts from Mexico to the 11th ult, received via Havana, state that, after conferences in which the plenipotentiaries of the allied Powers could not come to an understanding, General Prim announced his determination to re-embark with his troops, and applied to the Captain General of Cuba to send him the necessary transports. Marchal Serrano, after having consulted with the rivil and military authorities of Havana, did not think proper to accede to the application, and requested General of Usans and Samue the command of the Spanish expeditionary corps, in case General Prim should persist in his project. The French troops were to repass the Chiquihuite on the 20th, to lumediately commence lostilities.

LORD PALMERSTON EXPLAINS THE LATE NE-In the House of Commons, on the 16th of May, Sir G. Bowyer saked the First Lord of the Treasury what information her Majesty's Government had received respecting the occupation of Mexico by France, and the intentions of the French Government regarding Mexico. formation her Majesty's Government had received respecting the occupation of Mexico by France, and the intentions of the French Government regarding Mexico;

Lord Palmerston. By the latest accounts which we have re-reived from Sir Charles Wyke, our minister at Mexico, it appears that it was the infeation of the French corps to advance to the city of Mexico. No advance, however, up to that time, had been made; but that was their intention. With regard to what the intention of the French Government may be, I can only refer the honorable baronet to the convention of Cotober, as recording the intentions of the three Powers to undertake to make common action in Mexico. It is not for a minister of the British crown to speak in any way other than this of the intentions of a foreign Government. [Hear, hear.] Perhaps it may be satisfactory to add to my answer that, by a despatch from Sir Charles Wyke, dated the 13th of last month, it appears he expected, on the 17th of that month, to have an interview, with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Government, for the purpose of concluding a convention for the Sutised Loins. [Hear, hear.] My noble friend at the bead of the Foreign Department considers he will be quite prepared to lay the papers connected with the transactions in Mexico upon the table of the House; and, that being the case, perhaps the honorable gouldeman, the member for Horsham (Mr. Fitzgaral), who has given notice of a motion on this subject, rill consent to postpone the motion.

Mr. Fitzgerald wished to know whether they might expect the papers to be laid on the table within a sh Lord Palmerston. Yes, I should say so.

NAPOLEON'S CAMPAIGN.

(From the London Times, May 15]

Thus, by this endden and unlooked for transformation,
France finds herself alone on the continent of America,
committed to a war with a wast empire, whose very name
excites the imagination and quickens the pulse. France
has an undoubted casus belli against Mexico, which she
may, without any violation of the law of nations, prosecute to the utmost extremity. The difficulty which the
dielike of the United States to the intervention of other
European Powers would once have prevented is for the
present removed. Absorbed in their own intestine brawls,
the Anglo Americans can do nothing to prevent the establishment on their frontiers of the most formidable
neighbor who could possibly place himself there.
Spain may probably view with much discontent the
streatened occupation by France of a former dependency,
to the loss of which she has never wholly resigned herself, and which but a little while ago she outersined ap-NAPOLEON'S CAMPAIGN. self, and which but a little while sgo sho entertained apparently no upressonable hope of regaining. But Spain, although risen far above the decrepting of the artier part of the century, is probably neither able nor willing to do more than withdraw from partnership in the French expedition. Three of the great Powers of Europe are, as Mr. Disraeli says, immersed in domestic difficulties, and unable to assert themselves in controlling the affairs of foreign countries. * * * We can, however, with the utmost-sincerity, assure the French nation that we view its occupation of Mexico. on whatever terms it may take place, without the slightest jealousy or ill will, and that we shall rejoice in its success. To Mexico itself a French occupation would be an almost unmissed benefit. self, and which but a little while ago sho en

THE EVACUATION OF YORKTOWN. From the London Times, May 17.] The news from America, which we publish to-day, is hardly less important than the capture of New Orleans. The Confederate army evacuated Yorktown on the 4th of May, abandoning a number of its guns, together with stores and ammunition, and retreated to Williamsburg, a few miles up the peninsula. Here they seem to purpose making a stand, and Gen. McClellan anticipates an obstinate contest. poss maning a successful probability of the contest, of the change of tactics we can only guess, from the subsequent operations. On the morning of the 5th inst, the Confederates, who appear to have been reinforced, made a fierce attack on the advancing Federals, and a senguinary combat took place, the result of which,

ring the night, thus giving the Federals possession of Williamsburg, which they entered on the 6th. A large number of Confederate priseners was also taken, and the battle appears to have been one of the most important in which the armies of the Potomac have yet been engaged. There is, therefore, no reason to suppose that the Southern generals have abandoned the idea of continuing the struggle, and, as Gen. McCiellan expresses it, "disputing every step to Richmond." The news of the fall of New Orleans, and of the serious danger of Gen. Beauregard, must have had its due effect upon them. The chance of the Federal army not only taking complete possession of Tennessee, but driving Beauregard into the wildest regions of Alabama or Georgia, must have been present to the mind of every Confederate general for days before the retreat from Yorktown. But, as far as we can see, the novement was unconnected with any military events, except those occurring in days occurs the retrait from forktown. But, as far as we can see, the movement was unconnected with any military events, except those occurring immediately in the neighborhood. The Confederates abandoned Yorktown, doubtless, because the superiority of the Rederals in gunboats and iron-clad vessels made it unlikely that even the Merrimac and her sisters would be able long to prevent the enemy's flotilla from coming unthe rivers on each side and making their position untenable. The one iron-thatched vessel, the Merrimac, is said to have cooled the courage of the Rederals more than any other defense of their enemies, and we may well conceive that as soon as the Merrimac was injured or overmatched, the Confederates would believe themselves in danger from holding so advanced a position. York river is now in possession of the Rederals, their gunboats baving gone up simultaneously with the land forces. In spite of the Merrimac, it is probable that the James river will be soon equally in the power of the invaders, and the Confederates are therefore wise in retreating to a place, if they can find any such on the road to Richmond, Confederates are therefore wise in retreating to a place, if they can find any such on the road to Richmond, where their great, army may be established in some advantageous position, and enable them to defend the capital of the Confederacy until the advancing summer lids the invaders pause. It must be said for the South that the capiture of Donelson made the people only more determined in resistance, and that they never enlisted in such masses, and made such exertions in the cause of independence as since their first great misfortune. It remains to be seen whether the fall of New Greans will independence as since their first great misfortune. It remains to be seen whether the fall of New Orleans will produce anything like the same effect. The spirit of secession must be strong indeed, if this be the case, and the people who furnish the armies of Yorktown and Corinth must be made of sterner stuff than the Louistanians, who have suffered the enemy to take possession of New Orleans and Baton Rouge without striking a blow.

of New Orleans and Baton Rouge without striking a blow.

The other warlike movements, though important, lose their interest in comparison with the great conflict which is immoment in Virginia; but there is one political event which evidently, in the opinion of the Federal Government, is of great moment. This is the opening of certain of the Southern ports to European trade. It has been officially, notified to foreign ministers that Federal madis, under military supervision, will be allowed to pass to New Orleans and other places lately occupied by the Confederates. A collector has been appointed to New Orleans, and preparations were being made to raise the blockade, and to permit limited shiements. A later telegram save that the President had resolved to raise the blockade, and to permit limited shiements. A later telegram save that the President had resolved to raise the blockade of New Orleans, Savanmab, Newbern, Beaufort, and Fernandina. The object of this proceeding is obvieus. Since the beginning of the war, both North and South, have had a common idea, which has filled the one with auxiety and the other with hope. The Americans have not been able to free themselves from the snapicion that cotton is really king, and that England would go to any extremity to have her elections. Americans have not been able to free themselves from the suspicion that cotton is really king, and that England would go to any extremity to shew her allegiance to the sovereign lord of her manufacturers. The attitude of the French operatives, have also given the North serious fears. We are almost unjust in saying that the expeditions to various points of the Atlantic coast, such as Beautort, Hatterss, and Newbern, and the occupation of these places, without a hope of producing the smallest effect on the war, have been measures really prompted by a desire to open a cotton port, and thus take away the prefext of European Powers for intervening is the affairs of the war. The capture of New Orloans makes that easy which before would have hardly been possible. It would have been but a mockery to ask Lancashire to send ships to Beaufort for cotton; but now that the great emporium of the Mississippi and the access to millions of acres of cotton-growing land are in the power of the Federals, it is their obvious policy to declare the trade with New Orleans open, and to let the refusal to supply cotton for the wants of Europe lie on the planters, who still assert their allegiance to the Southern republic.

THE FALL OF NEW ORLEANS—ALL INTRE-VENTION STOPPED. THE FALL OF NEW ORLEANS—ALL INTRE—
VENTION STOPPED.

[From the Examiner, May 17.]

The fall of New Orleans has, if we are not mistaken, served to quicken other movements besides those of troops. The French Government, it is believed, has for some time been occupied in proparing a project of interposition to be made by several European Powers jointly; the basis of which was to have been an armistice for six months, in order that time might be given for the adjustment of final terms for peaceable separation between North and South. It was not intended that any overt step should be taken in the matter before the middle of June, by which period ciplomacy had calculated that the resources of both sides would have been sufficiently wasted to bring them to an accommodating mood. It is clear, however, that should the Confederate rower collapse too soon, or should it appear likely to do so, the intermeddling business of diplomacy would be at an end. The surrender of New Orleans, if followed by the less of a battle by Beauregard, would render it impossible for the Government at Washington to lend any toleration to hints or suggestions of foreign interference. After what has just occurred in Mexico, neither England nor Spain can be supposed to be in any particularly pliant humor. And what does it signify whether the King of Holland, the King of the Belgians, or the King of Italy has committed himself to simplicity in the French project? The mest will not doubt be made by M. de Thouvenel of the menacing attitude of the French troops in Mexico, whence the promise of their withdrawal would certainly be awkward among other considerations as an inducement to treat for peace between the States. But.President Lincolu, were he so dis-GENERAL MCCLELLAN AND YORKTOWN.

The Confederates evacuated Yorktown on the 3d inst. and once more gave McClelian the slip. A more glorious the dotermination of the Provident, and so we will cligate the hope that Richmond will be saved, or that, if it should fail, it will only be after a desporate struggie, wouldy the interests that are at stake.

From Corinth to Richmond.

If any of the true and loyal men of the North have enterained fears that the rolels might, in evacuating Corinth, throw heavy reinforcements into Richmond, they may give up such apprehensions. A careful examination shows that such a proceeding would be impossible except at the sacrifice of much more time than the rebel commander would be willing to devote to such a movement. The Memphia and Charleston railroad being held by General Mitchell, between Florence and Stovenson, that route would be unavailable. There is no other direct and continuous line to the North and East. The enemy would, therefore, have to pursue, the following course:

From Corinth to Meridian, 194 miles; thence by the Alabama and Mississippi road to Selma, 30 miles; thence to Uniontown, Alabama, about 50 miles; thence by the Alabama and Hennessee road to Talladega, 110 miles; thence by the Alabama and Tennessee road to Talladega, 110 miles; thence by the Alabama and Tennessee road to Talladega, 110 miles; thence by the Alabama and Tennessee road to Talladega, 110 miles; thence by the Alabama and Tennessee road to Talladega, 110 miles; thence by the Alabama and Tennessee road to Talladega, 110 miles; thence by the Alabama and Tennessee road to Talladega, 110 miles; thence by the Alabama and Tennessee road to Talladega, 110 miles; thence by the Alabama and Tennessee road to Talladega, 110 miles; thence by the Alabama and Tennessee road to Talladega, 110 miles; thence by the Alabama and Tennessee road to Talladega, 110 miles; thence by the Alabama and Hennessee road to Talladega, 110 miles; thence by the Alabama and Tennessee road to Talladega, 110 miles; thence by the Alabama and the transport to the transport termination of his extensive preparations might easily be