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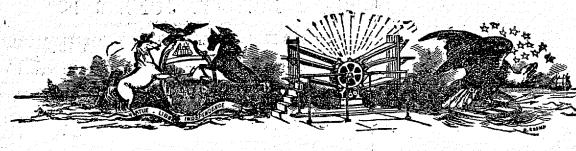
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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1862.

VOL. 5.—NO. 261.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1862. SOUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM GENERAL BANKS' DIVISION.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] WILLIAMSPORT, June 2, 1862.

THE TOWN OF WILLIAMSPORT. Williamsport is a fair specimen of a Maryland town It is situated on the banks of the Potomac river, about twenty-seven miles from Harper's Ferry, and five miles from Hagerstown—the nearest railroad station. The streets are not near so regularly laid out as many little or four churches, a school-house, a bank called the "Union," and two or three hotels, which are inferior to the public houses of Darby, Germantown, or other suburban towns of Philadelphia. It contains about 1,200 inhabitants, among whom there are very few Secessionists. From conversations with numerous residents here. I am convinced that they are Union to the core, and believe that the harsher the measures adopted to put down the rebellion the better. They are very kind to our ously tendering those who have lost their

camps the comforts of a home. GEN. BANKS' HEADQUARTERS. The headquarters of General Banks are situated about two squares north of the town, on an open lot. There very plainest tents in the field. The only farniture it contains is a camp cot, two or three camp chairs, a small secretary, and one or two knick-knacks. The General may be seen at any moment within his tent, writing or conversing to some members of his staff. He dresses in a plain regulation coat, with high top boots and a lea-ther-covered fatigue cap. If it were not for the two stars on his shoulder-strap any one would take him for a plain lieutenant, and I am sure he is not so egotistic and pompous as many officers I have met in my journeyings with the army. Col Clarke, his aid-de-camp, is one of the most courteous and obliging soldiers in the army.

THE POPULARITY OF GEN. BANKS. To find out the popularity of General Banks, one shoud make a visit to the numerous camps in this vicinity Ever since he has taken command he has been the idea of his soldiers, but there were many before the battle at Winchester who doubted his ability as a soldier; but these have changed their minds, and they now think he has very few superiors in the army. As General Banks got them out of one of the worst scrapes our soldiers were ever in, they are not afraid to follow the same leader when he again takes up his line of march. THE TREATMENT OF OUR SOLDIERS AT WINCHESTER

The barbarous treatment the sick and wounded of our roops, and others, who fell into the hands of the rebels eccived, has greatly incensed our soldiers against some of he principal towns of Virginia, especially Winchester, and threats are habitually made that the next time the isit Virginia they will make all the Secession part of it a howling wilderness. Most of the troops paid particular attention to those houses where the women and men fire down upon our retreating troops, and it will take all the sagacity and attention of Gen. Banks to provent said houses being levelied with the ground.

Several incidents have been related to me, which, if their genuineness were not reaffirmed by so many. I would e to publish. The men of the town of Wincheste were barbarous enough, but the conduct of the women, o rather fiends in woman's shape, was far worse. During all the time our troops were in the town the people were rotected in their rights and property, and were as well reated as any Union people in Virginia. But the way they reciprocated this is a blot upon American history—which will not be effaced for centuries to come. As our soldiers were retreating through the city they were fired upon from the windows, and bottles of vitriol and other explosive materials were thrown down upon their heads In order to show that what I have stated above is the truth, I will relate a story teld to me by a prominent A soldier was wounded in the foot, and had sat down on the steps of one of the houses of Winchester. He had not been sitting there long when a "woman" came out, and asked him if he were not able to walk? He replied that he was not. The woman, seeing a revolver in his belt, saked him to let her look at it. The man, suspecting nothing wrong, handed it to her, but she had not bad it in her hands a few minutes when she presented it to his head, and demanded that he should leave the steps. He did so, and, after he had walked a few steps, she fired the pistol, the ball entering his side, and he fell on the

Yesterday afternoon and this morning sharp cannon-ading has been heard in the direction of Harper's Ferry and Martineburg, and it is generally supposed that a battle has falcon place in that vicinity.

NEWS FROM GENERALS M'DOWHLL AND FREMONT. I understand from Colonel Clark, of General Banks staff, that McDowell has recaptured Front Boyal, and that our forces have the rebells so surrounded that successful retreat is next to impossible. It is also currently

A VISIT TO THE HOSPITAL. I paid a visit to the principal hospital of this depart. ment at this town, and, on entering it, was really surprised to find it such a neat and comfortable place. The hospital is in a small but neat church on one of the prinreceives the same treatment as the Union soldier. The hospital is under the direction of Dr. Edward Warner, assisted by Assistant Surgeon Coover, of the 46th Penn sylvania, and two more skilful surgeons and courteou gentlemen cannot be found in the army. When our force not any place to go to, in consequence of its being very difficult to find any eligible situation in a private ouse, but Dr. Warner took possession of their present position, and in an incredible short space of time, turned it into one of the best hospitals I ever visited. When our forces arrived they had scarcely any surfical instru-ments, and no bedclothing or cots with them, but this was soon remedied. Several difficult surgical operations have been performed in a skilful and acceptable manner. The culinary arrangements, and the clean and comfortable bedclothing, are worthy of special notice. These who have friends in this hospital need not be afraid of then fort them, or alleviate their sufferings, is done. The and those at present confined in the hospital:

Sent to Gen'l.
Compl't. Hospital.
wounded, May 26. Name. Beg't. Co.
Private F. Bishop, 46, H;
' P. Burke, 46, I;
' P. Lynn, 46, I,
' D. Desmon, 46, C,
' A. Mashin, 29, C,
' C. Swank, 46, H,
' H. Gummins, 46, H,
' W. Fox, 46, H,
' U. H. Olayton, 46, F,
' H. Glayton, 46, H,
' J. Roberts, 46, H, C,
H, wounded,
H, "
B, "
H, continued fever,
D. W Reigile, 46, B,

"M. R. Fahultze, 46, E,

"J. Cochrane, 46, B,

"J. Cochrane, 48, I,

"P. Monagan, 29, O,

"O. Mathews, 29, I,

"C. Potter, 29, I,

"L. Johnson, 40, G,

"J. Iroland, 29, D,

"C. Brandt, 46, K,

LIST OF PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS SENT TO THE

ments at present in the principal hospital at Williams

Private H. Jerwilliger, 46, C. Waturs of Wound in leg.

"A. J. Wise, 46, A. Wound in leg.

"J. Baker, 46, B. Catarrh.

"C. Morgan, 46, K. Dysentery.

"G. W. Phillips, 29, K. Wound in leg.

"Conrad Shipp, 46, B. Debility.

"W. J. Rowan, 29, A, Wound in foot.

ARRIVAL OF SECESH PRISONERS. This afternoon eleven robel prisoners belonging to the 1st Maryland (rebel) Cavalry Regiment and Colone entered the place they could not find any robels, but a thort distance out the road they captured these eleven, together Whin is horse, a wagon, and a number of guns, rifles, camp utensils, a.c.. The prisoners are the hardest looking men, both in features and clothing, that I ever beheld. They have a regular desperado look about them, and acted in a very nonchalant manner. They told the old story of being pressed into the service, and that they were glad they were captured by our soldiers. This might have answered several days ago, but by this time our soldiers, from the treatment they have received from the rebels, have had their eyes opened, and it will b very hard to make them believe such stories. When the rebel soldiers arrived at Williamsport the Union men of this place and the refugees from Martinsburg were greatly excited, and it took a strong guard of soldiers to keep them from killing them.

The prisoners were taken possession of hy General Hatch, and they were confined in a two-story wooden house, a few doors above the provost marshal's house. THE PERILS OF A UNION SOLDIER. Among the guard of the prisoners was a Union soldier, who, during the past week, has undergone many changes and made some narrow escapes. His name is He is sergeant in Company F, 10th Maine Regiment, and Winchester. On Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock, the 10th Maine was drawn up in line of battle a short distance from Wischester, anxiously awaiting orders. They did army had pes. ed through the town on its retreat. They then thought it was about time for them to leave, when

not receive any, and stood their ground until most of the they took up the line of retreat, Sergeant Merrill, in consequence of having sprained his ankle some time be fore, while trying to save some soldiers confined in a burning hospital, was unable to follow the army quickly, and therefore was obliged to trudge along slowly and alone along the turnsike road, until he nearly reached Martin burg. When within three miles of the place, he became ro faint and tired that he could not walk any farther, and so sat down on a stone by the roadside and anxiously awaited his doom, for he did not expect that he would live long if he got into the hands of the rebels. Presently, a teamster came along and threw Sergeant Merrill into his wagon and drove him to Martinsburg. Servennt M. entered a house, and it proved to be that of a strong Union man, who gave him plenty to eat, and end over; thing in bis power to help him. This was about five o'clock in the afternoon, and about seven the last of our army passed through the place. Shortly after our our army passed through the place. Shortly after our they had supposed impregnable, completely commanded.

The place of the

The only entrance to the place was through a trapern men, and they should at once be transferred to the Returning to the boat, we steamed for Washington ladies with carpet. The next day an officer, and before reaching the navy yard, a meeting was organized in the cabin, calling Hon. Erastus Corning to the named George W. Murphy, was made provest marshal of he place, and he immediately gave orders to search the place. This order was carried out to the lotter. That chair, and appointing Hon, A. H. Rice secretary. After

same day (Monday) the search commenced, and every house in Martinsburg, known to be inhabited by Union people, was visited, and all their goods and provisions taken away from them, and given to the soldiers. Those goods which were of no use to the soldiers, such as dry goods, silks, &c., &c., were given to the ats of the tewn. The place of Sergeant Merrill and his host was searched several times by the rebels but they could not find the hiding-place of the refugees May I be there to sea.

Col. Athby was in the house five times, and severs times was within two or three feet of the refugees.

Sergeant M. and his companion, when the rebels left the house, came out of their hiding place and obtains something to appease their appetites. During the time they also observed several barbarous acts of the rebels and at one time Sergeant M. would have shot Provos his cellar companion seizing the gun. He mentioned t me several incidents which he saw himself. The rebels after seizing everything they could lay their hands on took the men and pressed them into the rebel s.rvice at the point of the bayonet. One man, when he made an objection to the seizure of his goods, had a revolver placed at his head, and was told by Murphy to keep quiet he would blow his head off. He was then marched off and made to join a regiment. While they were taking nother man to the guard house his wife and children clung to him and wept bitterly, when the rebel soldier tore his wife from him, and hit the children such

hard blow that they fell into the street. My informant was in Martinsburg, secreted, five day and during that time there were only two regiments of cavelry, one belonging to Ashby's comman other to Etuart's, and a Maryland (rebel) and Virginia regiment of infantry there. The principal force of the rebels was at Hainsville, a distance of three miles from Martinsburg, but on Wednesday the main body, unde Jackson, went to Charlestown, to form a junction with Ewell, and to be better prepared for an attack from our forces. They are said to be very strong, although they try to conceal, as much as possible their strength . This morning, at 6 e'clock, a body of our cavalry made a dash into the town, but the rebels "skedaddled" on their appearance. Sergeant Merrill immediately left his hiding-place, and, observing a body of rabel cavalry going a certain road, he informed our cavalry, who wen in pursuit, and succeeded in capturing the eleven priso It was reported in Martinsburg that after being to

fore some of our soldiers were recaptured. THE ROADS. It has been raining for two days, and the roads are in horrible condition. All remains quiet here, and a movement is not expected

les out they were attacked by our forces, probably

Gen McDowell's division, and driven back; but not be

o take place soon. I am going, to-morrow, to Har рег'в Геггу. THE PENNSYLVANIA SICK. Governor Curtin has despatched several medical gen tlemen of your State to the hospitals of this departmen and they have made arrangements to remove all of the

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S DIVISION

sick and wounded.

For the following graphic sketch we are indebted to one of the gentlemen who composed the Congressions party that left Washington on Friday last, for the scen cf General McClellan's operations:

EDITOR OF THE PRESS: At your request, I proceed t give you a brief account of the expedition got up under the suspices of the Naval Committee of the House of Re resentatives. The party consisted of Messrs. Sedgwick, Rice, Morehead, and English, of the Naval Committee and Messrs. Dawes, Delano, Alley, Train, of Massachusetts; Corning and Odell, of New York; McKnight and Patton, of Pennsylvania; and Potter, of Wisconsin, of the House of Representatives, with the ladies of their families, and General Wetmore, of New York; and Mr. and Mrs. Heard, of Massachusetts, who embarked on the King Philip, at the Washington navy yard, at one o'clock on Friday last. We had a pleasant sail down the Potomac until the shades of night closed around us, and e were visited by a terrible storm of rain, lightning, and thunder. Bude Boreas tossed and sported with old Nep-tune to such a degree that some of the ladies of the party became disgusted and spat upon him.

We arrived at Old Point Comfort on Saturday, and appointed a committee, composed of Mesers. Rice, Odell, and McKnight, to wait upon General Wool, and invite dm to come on board, that the party might pay their respects to him. The old hero responded promptly to the invitation, and received the greetings and congratulations of the party, and sailed with us to Norfolk, at which city we disembarked, the party dispersing about, according to their various tastes and inclinations. market for the purchase of flowers and strawberries some to visit the churches, and most to General Viele's headquarters. The General received us cordially, and while there we saw brought in a militia officer, who had been taken prisoner in North Carolina a few days be-fore. He was a fine-looking fellow, with a frank and ingenuous expression of countenance. He seemed to think he was improperly captured, because he had not taken up arms against the Government. General Viele presented to Hon. Mr. Potter a Bowie-knife, or "Arkanas tooth-pick," which had been taken from the person of one of the celebrated Louisiana prisoners captured.

From Norfolk we stesmed over to Portsmouth to it spect the late navy ard. We found it the very desola-tion of destruction. Some of the party were thence rowed out the United States ship Minnesota, a noble specimen of naval architecture—a little world of itself. We were welcomed by Captain Van Brunt, Commodore Goldsborough, whose broad pennant is carried on the Minnesota, and the subordinate officers, and were shown to all parts of the vessel. Commodore Goldsborough is a magnificent specimen of the naval hero, such as Saul among the naval prophets, and General Scott among the military ones. You will remember that he is a son-in-Commodore exhibited to us a complete printing press and apparatus en board, by means of which he strikes off copies of all his orders, letters, and despatches for the seventy vessels of his fleet, thereby economizing time and abor, and avoiding errors. He informed us that he distilled all the water used on board from sea water, which was much more healthful than the river water,

which always affected the ship's crew after a sea voyage. The Commodore is very proud of his gallant ship, and said that had not the great bugbear, Merrimac, commitplat d armor above the water line, she could not have escaped him, and he would have made short work of her. Steaming back to Old Point Comfort, we landed and inspected the fortifications of Fortress Monroe, whilst some of us visited the new gunboat Sebago, com

by a gallant Pennsylvanian, Captain Alexander Murra and her commander will doubtless give a good account of At day break next morning, we steamed for York river up whose majestic bosom we sailed as far as West Point, and were astorished at the magnitude of this stream, which seems to be rather an arm of the sea than a river. With such streams as the James, the York, the Rappahannock, and the Potomac, and the magnificent coasts and harbors of Virginia, and her rich soil; abounding in mineral wealth, why is it that she, who once led all her sister States, is falling so far behind her juniors? The

negro quarters on some of her plantations suggest the Pamunky, which is a very tortuous stream, about the width of the river Schuylkill. For the last twenty miles of our progress, we passed perhaps a thousand vessels, of all sizes, from bark to ship, loaded with forage, provisions, males, horses, lumber, ammunition, and locomotives for the supply of our army in that vicinity, while seme tugs from Boston, New York and Philadelphia plied to and fro as in their own harbors. Never before did we realize the magnitude of this war. Millions of property were embarked on this little inland river; and, oubtless, it was to selze this, as well as to cut off our my from this outlet, that the flower of the rebel army was precipitated in an attack upon Cassy's division, with the hope of cutting through our lines, and reaching

White House landing. But Jeff Davis reckoned without his host coming up to the reckoning, and, besides, ther were several gunboats to protect this valuable property scattered along the river. On reaching White House landing we found about cleven hundred of those wounded in the late engagement on the Chickabominy, on board two steamers, the Whilldin and the Commodore, the latter having seven hundred and no room for another man. And yet the officers could get no orders to depart and remove their valuable cargo of human beings from the close heat and malarious at-mosphere so destructive te life, Dr. Tripler, the medical

circotor, being in the advance with General McClellan, and no person feeling authorized to cut the red tape which detained these vessels. On being appealed to, our Shortly after landing, while we could hear the sound of the cannon in the battle then raging (Sunday), a train of cars arrived from the Chickshominy with another load of wounded heroes. Never before had we realized the her rors of war. There were men with mutilated stumps; seme with their eyes shot out; some with their jaws

blown off; some shot through the body, and one with his nose off, and yet not a grean nor a murmur from any.

Three brothers were successively carried from the cars Finding that we could not reach the battle field, w left in the night, and returned to Yorktown, where we inspected the fortifications and entrenchments around that ancient city, which is said to have had no hous built since the Revolution. We found the old fortifica tions of Cornwallis, and the vastly more extensive and complete ones of the robels and of Gen. McClellan. If any man doubts the strategic skill and ability of our young com TAS, of all numbers and brands.

Beyon's Duck Awning, Twills, of all descriptions, for Tents, Aynings, Trunks, and Wegon Covers.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 2 to 1 to 2 JONES Alley.

Our. army passed through the place. Shortly after our forces had vacated the place, Colonel (now General)

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 2 to 1 to 2 JONES Alley.

Our. army passed through the place. Shortly after our forces had vacated the place. Immediately all they had supposed impregnable, completely commanded. We visited the house occupied by Cornwallis, and, afterwards. Tarpauling, Belting, Sail Twine, &c.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., wards nearly proved their graves.

This is no place for our sick North-

Messra, Sedgwick, of New York, McKnight, of Pennsylvania, and Dawes, of Massachusetts, to visit the Surgeon General and Secretary of War, to represent the wants and necessities of our sick and wounded. Soon after which we reached Washington, delighted and pro-And when next the Naval Committee do sail abroad,

INTERESTING LETTER FROM A BRAVE

SOLDIER. We are indebted to the Hon. Jacob M. Howard. Sena tor in Congress from Michigan, for the following very interesting extracts from a private letter addressed t him by Col. Terry, of the 5th Michigan Infantry, giving an account of the part taken by that brave corps in the battle of Williamsburg. Doubtless, the gallant Colonel will be surprised to see his letter in print, but the spirited manner in which he describes the engagement, and the modesty with which he alludes to his own bear ing, must be our excuse for making it public:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MIGHIGAN INFANTRY, Cemp 11 miles from Richmond, Virginia, May 28, 1862. Hon. J. M. Howard, United States Senate: My DEAR SIR: Your kind letter of the 21st instant was net received until this day. It did me more good than all the quinine I have taken for the last five days,

during which time I have been unable to be in commer of the regiment. The miserable swamp intermittent has got hold of me, but I am better now, and shall resum emmand in a day or two. Fully officered, as you doubtless know, a regimer should have 10 captains, 10 first and 10 second lieute-pants. The battle of Williamsburg and sickness have The table of companies stands:

The 5th of May was a rainy, chilly, muddy day, Abou A. M. we left our camp, two miles this side of Yorktown, for Williamsburg. At once passed Birney's and Jamison's Brigades, so that our brigade (Borry's) led the division, and the 5th Michigan led our brigade all the

We arrived at a place known as the Brick Church about noon, and after a short halt we were ordered to burry on and take the road to the left. We turned to the left at the brick church, and increased our speed to No. 2 (the place we left our knapsacks), about one and one-third miles, mud knee deep, dcoper than it was at any time last December or January, between Alexandria and Manassas. At No. 2 we met General Kearney, who said to me Colenel, I have work for you to do. There is a work

of the enemy I expect your regiment to carry this after-noon." "We will try, sir," was my reply. "You are the senior colonel of the brigade, sir?" "Yes, sir."

Only two of the companies had filed in before the shot came thick and fast. Captain Le Favour, of the second company; fell wounded. We hurried the regiment on (Company A having been detached as skirmishers,) and on arriving at the spot assigned us to move to the front, and drive the enemy from the woods. I ordered a halt and front, which brought our backs to the foe. There was no time to be lost, and, of course, no time to countermarch, and I at once faced by the rear rank, a manoeuvre which was, at the time, the only safety for the regiment. We remained so faced, by the rear rank, during the entire fight. The 37th New York filed past us, and took position on our left, and came into line of battle on the right by file,

which they could do, having a definite spot for their right to rest. When we were thus formed, my right (artificial right) where we entered. I was then ordered to attack the enemy in front. I ordered our advance in line of battle, which the men executed beyond my expectations. Before this, however, I made a short-very short-address to the command, not to forget the promise we had made when we received the national flag at Fort Wayne—that it should never trail in the dust. There was no response, but there was a silence more emphatic than any response the tongue can make—a silence that spoks a determinasight of the enemy through the thick woods. I ordered a by any regiment, regular or irregular. General Heintzelunder cover of the trees, and "Cease firing" was or-dered, and another advance; we soon came in sight. Then another fire by file of some minutes, when they again retired, and we ceased firing and made another advance. This was repeated two or three times, when I found they did not retire as before, and their fire was very destructive. I ordered a charge with the bayonet. At that moment I received notice from the loft that the New York 37th were firing into us. As the men were advencing to the charge, I turned my horse and rode rapidly to Colonel Hayman, (whose regiment had not advanced as far as ours, and whose left wing was kept back to protect our lest flank,) about six rods from the line, and told him what had been said. He replied, "Never fear, colonel, we shall not hit your men."

I turned my horse to the regiment, still advancing,

with a yell, to the charge, and was struck in the instep by a ball, and fainted for a moment, and was helped off the horse by Colonel Hayman. Two men took off my log a moment, recovered from the faintness and returned whole distance I retired altogether was 15 or 20 rods. I was gone from the regiment altogether not to exceed ton minutes. When I returned, the regiment was just closing the good work of the charge at and in a strong breastwork, of (I think) Bevolutionary construction. This is the spot that happened in the fight to cover the whole front of our regiment, and this is the work w carried by the bayonet-the enemy leaving sixty-three

dead upon the spot. I had omitted to state that when I returned to the regiment, after my slight injury, I met Lieutenant Colenel Beach being brought off the field, wounded in the thigh. In the meantime, Major Fairbank's horse had been shot under him, and he was in the immediate of mand when I reached the regiment. The firing soon began to cease, and the enemy retired in great confusion into the fallen timber, from which they were finally most gallantly driven by the New York 38th, Colonel Ward, by an attack from the road.

I was ordered to hold the breastwork all night. We

did so. I sent out, as soon as dark, vedettes to the front, with orders to report the least movement. The regiment remained under arms the whole night; it was raining during the entire time, and we had nothing to eat or drink. No man complained. Of course I suffered much with my ankle, and could only change my location by the sid of the shoulders of some of the men. The wors thing to me, personally, was the mouning of our wounded enemies in front during the entire night. "Water""help"-"for God sake help me," came from every

and then I learned that, during the darkness of the night, we had been drinking water brought by soldiers from the ditch in which lay a score of dead rebels. Captain Traverse, of Company E, emptied the balance of his canteen out, and it was quite red. It was required of the Michigan 5th to carry the breast-works—they did 14 with the bayonet. They had no support but the 37th New York, which prevented their being flanked on the left. But I am spinning this out too long. We are reduced sadly in numbers; but are ready for the work again, whenever the work is ready for us. We have been here some days. I do not know how long we shall remain.

This is a hasty hotch-potch, (as Dalton spelled it,) gotten up by a sick man, on the cleanest paper he could find in camp. Your true friend, DETAILS OF THE LATE BATTLES. Bayonet Charges by our Men.

. The developments regarding the great fight of Saturday and Sunday show it to be a greater and more important victory than at first supposed. We have occa sion for great rejoicing at the fact that the great attempt of the enemy to defeat that portion of the army across the river, and thus permanently disable it, has been most completely foiled, and the attacking party thrown back

cover. That one fire—delivered almost as a complete surprise, and which our men could notreturn—cutdown, perhaps, one-fifth of the regiment, and demoralized the The Engagement.

The Engagement.

Stratt's battery, which was posted in a field to the right of the road and near the edge of the wood, and Regan's battery, which was also in the same field, got into action immediately, and were supported by the 100th New York in the road to the left, by the 11th Maine and 104th Pennsylvania on their right, and by the 22d New York in the rear. Both batteries did splendid execution. The enemy advanced silently and steadily, receiving the fire with apparent perfect coolness, and firing in return with great effect.

As the enemy,'s line came into fire of our infantry, regiment after regiment gave it to them in fine style; but still, though there was may a gap in their lines, there was no break. Fire after fire tore through their ranks, but could not break them, and our three regiments, engaged at that point, fell back, a little shaky, perhaps, but still in order.

Spratt's battery was composed of Napoleon guns. Four hundred yards in front of the place where it was posted there was a rather difficult rail fence, which the rebel line had to cross. As they came up to it, the four Napoleons played upon them fearfully with grape and canister. They could not pass the fence. Every time that they cume up to it, the new discharge tore their lines asurder, mowed wide gaps through their formation, and held them there beyond the fence. They did not pass the fence until Spratt's grape and canister were gone. Ill could not be supplied again, for the wagons were beyond the Chickshominy. So the rebels passed the fence, and Spratt, with his four Napoleons, fell back to the redcubt.

Real Bayonet Charges. The carnage by the bayonet upon this field probabl acteds snything recorded in history for many a scor f yrang. The English could find but half a dezen me exceeds surthing recorded in history for many a score of Yana. The English could find but half a dazen men killed by the bayonet at Waterloo. The Excelsior brigads and the Irish brigads, both from New Tork, distinguished themselves greatly by the impetuastly of their onslaughts with this terrible vocapon. They were maddened by the persistency with weich the enemy sought every cover and shelter, from which they drove them repeatedly. At overy charge the enemy realed and fied before the unwavering line of fisshing steel. Frequently the conflicts would be hand to hand, but the great ardor and superior muscle of our men overpowered the cadaverous and weak-kneed Southerners, and they fell pierced with the glittering blade. Give them the ell pierced with the glittering blade. Give them the

The Rebels Again Advance. There was a silexee of a few moments, and the rebel line again began its terrible advence. Bates' and Fitch's batteries had already opened, and now also the four rebel batteries had already opened, and now also the four rebel batteries did the same, and the rebel infantry and our own lufantry. Never since this war began has there her heard a more terrible fusilade. At this time, the left of the rebel line was formed of Jonkins' Palmette Sharzehouter (South Carolicans), the 6th Newth Carolicans). oters (South Carolinians), the 6th South Caro ment, and the 6th North Carolina. A fair vie of the line was obstructed by the abattis of fallen timbe to tween us and it; but we knew they were comin

The Enemy Storm the Redoubt. The enemy soon reached and stormed the redoubt amifice pits. Bates' whole battery and two of spratt's gun were left in the redoubt. The guns, however, wer pikec. Casey's batteries were all sent to the rear, and his regi

monts were completely broken FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S DIVISION.

Description of a Congressional Trip to Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Yorktown, West Point, White House, &c.—Interview with Commodore Goldsborough on board the Minnesota—His Great Armada—His Printing Press—His Confidence that the Minnesota Gould Have Destroyed the Merrimac—Compliment to General McClellan's Strategic Genius—Within Sound of the Battle of Chickahominy—The Arrival of Our Wounded—Necessity of Immediate Attention to Prevent Death by Neglect of the Brave Men who Fall Fighting for the Flag.

"We will try, sit," was my reply, "Yes, sit." 'Yes, sit.' 'Yes, sit.'' Yes, sit.'' 'Yes, sit.'' 'Yes, sit.'' Yes, si How Long the Battle Continued.

Another Bayonet Charge. Another Bayonet Charge.

Then the gallant Colonel gave his men the word to charge, and went in ahead to show them how to do it. Again the cold steel was offered, and again the men of the South refused it. They gave way and scattered before the 23d, and the way was clear; but now Neile had the fire of the enemy upon his right and left, and began to suffer severely as he fell back to his place. Many of his, men elso had gone down in the charge, beside those that were hit, for it was over difficult ground, and as they came up again did not find their regiment. Thus, the 23d was weakened, but fell back fighting, and Colonel Neile, with his colors and less than a hundred men, formed on the 1st Long Island, the next regiment to his line.

And in a few minutes later our whole right was in hot line.

And in a few minutes later our whole right was in hot battle. There the fight seemed to have formed a nucleus, and supports were poured in. From the left the 93d and 102d Pennsylvania, and the 62d were hurried across, and a brigade of Kearney's division—Birney's brigade—then exithe railroad, was ordered to push ahead and get into action at that point.

The Enemy Reinforced. The Enemy Reinforced.

After the brilliant fight of the 28d Pennsylvanis, which we have described above, the enemy brought up a large reinforcement of fresh troops and advanced again in the same good order that had been observed is his line throughout the battle. Miller's battery, a splended battery of Napoleon's, formed in a field in advance of the Nine Mile road, and tore the rebel ranks terribly until the rebel artillery got the exact range of it, and hit the pieces every time. Then it changed its place, and Brady's battery, farther to the right, kept up a rapid fire. Soon the 36th New York, the 7th Massachusetts, and 1st Long Island, the 1st Chasseur, the 61st, 31st, 33d, and 102d Pennsylvanis, the 62d New York, and the 10th Missachusetts, were all hotly engaged at that point. Three batteries also played on the advancing line, and still it came on. It seemed as if nothing could stop it.

A Terrible Contest. A Terrible Contest.

The scene at this time was awfully magnificent. The faint smoke of the musketry-fire arose lightly all along the line, just so that the heads of the men could be seen through it; sudden gusts of intense white smoke burst up from the mouth of cannon all around; bullists shredded the air, and whistled swiftly by, or struck into treas, fences, boxes, wagons, or with their peculiar "chuck," into men; and far up in the air sholls burst into sudden fame like shattered stars, and passed away in little clouds of white vapor, while others filled the air with a shrill scream, and burried on, to burst far in the rear. Every second of time had its especial tone, and every inch of space was packed with dead.

**General 4 (ouch's Division. General Couch's Division.

General Couch's Division.

When the enomy finally forced our position on the Nine Mile road, the greater part of Couch's division fell back in the direction of the Williamsburg road; but the general himself, with a smaller body, being nearer to fair Oek station, fell back across the rullroad, and was thus cut off from the army. As soon as this was ascertained he prepared to make the best of it. He examined his position carefully, sent men to beat up all the roads, and especially along the New Bridge road, to see if Sumner might not be near. The force with Gouch was found to consist of four regiments—the let New York Chasseurs, Col. Cochrane; the 62d New York (Anderson Zouaves,) Colonel Riker; the 7th Massachusetts, Colonel Russell, and the 31st Pennsylvania, Col. Williams, and Brady's battery of four pieces. His position was in a large open field, in an angle between the relication and that runs from the Fair Oak station northward towards New Bridge.

runs from the Fair Oak station northward towards New Bridge.

On the west was a dense wood, from which the enemy might emerge at any moment, as don the south was the radirosd and a fringe of wood, through which they could cross for a flank attack. Whether he had any road for retreat the general did not yet know, so he formed two lines of battle—one towards the railroad, with a section of Brady's battery, supported by the Massachusetts 7th; another towards the woods to the west, with the other section of the battery supported by the Anderson Zouaves, with the 31st Pennsylvania and the 1st Chasseurs formed close in the edge of the wood, under cover of a rail fence.

Night on the Battle Field

At night both armies lay upon the field. Many wounds were drossed at Savage's house, which had been immediately made a hospital.

Brigadier General Devens received a bullet in the right lee, but kept the field for two hours after it. Brigadier General Wessels was struck by a ball in the shoulder, but not disabled. A musket ball passed across General Couch's breast, and only out his coat. Colonel Briggs, of the Maseachusetts 10th, was struck in three places, and dieabled finally by a rifle ball that passed through both thighs. Colonels Biker, of the 62d New York; Dodge, of the 87th New York; Bailey, of the 18th New York Artillery, and Ripley, of 61st Pennsylvania, were all killed. Colonels McCarter, of the 931 Pennsylvania, were all killed. Colonels McCarter, of the 931 Pennsylvania, were all killed. Colonels McCarter, of the 931 Pennsylvania, and Kross, and Hunt, of the 92d New York, were wounded. Majors Ely, of the 23d Pennsylvania, and King, of the 86th New York, were also wounded.

The loss of horses tells where the officers who rode them-were. General Koyes had a horse hit, and Captain Fuydam, of his staff, had his horse killed. All the gentlemen of Ouch's staff.—Daptain Walker and Lieutenanus Edwards and Burt—had horses shot. General Pc.k's was hit three times. General Casey's horse was hit, and General Devens' also. Night on the Battle Field

The bulk of the losses on both sides took place on Saturday. Our loss for that day will scarcely fall short of 3,000, in killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was estimated as probably two to ene of our own, and the appearance of the field made the estimate seem reasonable.

On Sunday our men stood to their arms before day-Disposition of our Troops. On the left, stretched across the Bichmond road, the Sickles brigade was in face of the enemy, at scarcely two bundred yards distance.

To the right of Sickles, in a thick swamp, was Patterson's New Jersey brigade. Both of these brigades faced toward Richmond, and this was the point at which our men had been pushed the hardest and farthest. thest.

To the right of Patterson was Richardson's brigade, the line of which was drawn at right angles with the line of Sickles and Patterson. Richardson faced towards the flank of the force, in front of those two brigades. Sadgwick joined on to Bichardson, and part of his division assisted to strengthen Couch's line in the wood from which the rebels had been driven on Monday afternoon.

The Rebels Commence the Fight. Our first anticipation had scarcely settled into the conviction that the enemy intended to give Sunday to care for the dying and dead, than we heard the pickets at it. It was in front of Richardson's division. The enemy party took the responsibility of suggesting to the captain to pull up anchor and pull down stream.

Shortly after landing, while we could hear the sound of the cannon in the battle then raging (Sunday), a train of the cannon in the battle then raging (Sunday), a train of the cannon in the battle then raging (Sunday), a train of the cannon in the battle then raging (Sunday), a train of the cannon in the battle then raging (Sunday), a train of the cannon in the battle then raging (Sunday), a train of the cannon in the battle then raging (Sunday), a train of the cannon in the battle then raging (Sunday), a train of the attacking party threwn back in the attacking party threwn

Seven Pines.

From a short distance beyond the Chickaheminy river a highway to Richmond, known as the Williamsburg road, rhow to the seven Pines a common country road, known to the Seven Pines a common country road, known to the Seven Pines a common country road, known to the Seven Pines a common country road, known to the Seven Pines a common country road, known to the saste he Nine Mile road, crosses a main road, and on the left four left] runs through the woods towards White Cak Swamp. On the right the road road in mine miles from the Seven Pines to the city. Towards Richmond railroad to Richmond. By this road it is nine miles from the Seven Pines to the city. Towards Richmond the fields are surrounded by thick woods, the edge of which had been felled to form an abattis, and obscured the approach of the enemy. Dense woods run all along cur left, but nearly all the battle field has once been cultivated, though in parts of it there was a high growth of wood when we came up. This was felled and formed abattis.

How the Fight Began.

It was about noon when we first heard the scattered fire of our pickets in front. For two or three days before there had been skinnishes between the pickets near ribe road in front, and this was mistaken for another affair of the same kind, and thus some time was lost; for, instead of the dispositions that should have been made, a regiment was simply ordered out—the 103d Pennsylvanie—to support the pickets. This, regiment wont out quickly, was formed near the road, and almost stumbled upon the enemy advarcing in line of battle. Before the men keady volley, from the effects of which it did not remained and was disposed to feel us again.

The Irish and other Brigades.

The Irish and other Brigades.

The Irish and other Brigades.

The firing soon became general, and spread along the lines of the gallant Howard. This kay also the committed and with certainly equal effect, and our fine the gallant Howard. This kay also the sound in the gallant Howard. This was will the was some tine was

and the water, too, very bot—and he apparently wounded As we rode by he called out to know if we "had ever see As we rode by he called out to know if we "had ever seen a boiled Irisbman."

The fire scone spread around to the New Jersey Brigade, on the front which the enemy had pushed so far the day before. Nobly did the Jerseymen stand up to it, and push on closer and closer, and the enemy fell back, through the thick swamp, slowly and steadily. On this front the fire was not so sovere as on Richardson's, but still it told heavily on our brave fellows, though it did not prevent the advance.

The Excelsior Brigade was still farther to the left. General Sickles was all activity. Sickles' men apparently lost their patience, and we suppose the officers did, and General Sickles, especially. When men advance across a battle field, loading and firing as they go, they naturally do not go very fast, and the Sickles Brigade voted the gait to be decidedly slow, so the order was given to fix bayonets and charge, and they did it not mineingly at all, but in terrible carnest and with a glorious cheer. Some of the rebels stood it and held their places; some stood long enough to fire their pleces, and then ran; but the mass ran at once, scampering through the woods like so many squirrels.

That ended the fight for Sunday in that direction, for it wends not do to let the men go rashly too far into the woods. We didn't know what little arrangements of artillery, &c., the enemy might have made there in our absence; so, with a wiss caution, the Sickles Brigade was drawn back to the edge of the wood, and laid away there singly; and there it spent its Sinday roady for visitors, though none came, if we except several innocuous shell that the enemy threw into the wood over their heads.

Quiet Again. On Richardson's front, also, the fight dropped off very much as it had begun. It was apparently not the design that we should make any general advatce on Sunday, so we merely drove the enemy away, as he came up, and then fell into our places again with a true Sunday calm. The Losses.

It was only 9 A. M. when the calm came, but in this short fight much had been done. Howard's brigade alone lets in this fight, in killed and wounded, five hundred and thirty-six men. Rebel Losses on Sunday. The scene in the woods on Sunday told a story that will be heard with sad ears, no doubt, throughout the South. There lay in heaps the dead and those in mortal agony terribly mingled—men, young and old—mostly young—from every Southern State.

young—from every Southern State.

All day Sunday, after our own men, had been seen to, we bad out parties in the woods with stretchers bringing in the wounded rebels, and other parties engaged in burying them. Our enemies, tired of the fight, employed the greater part of the day in the same way. And so went out the second day of the battle of the Seven The Third Day. On Monday morning our men pushed on, step by step, pushing the rebels on before, with a light exchange of fire, but no serious resistance, until we were once more entirely at home.

Near Richmond. Then they pushed on again, through camp and beyond t, and once more they were on the road to R chmond; and they kept on it, and that night our pickets were posted within four miles of the rebel capital, and near to line of works that we fancy is, or represents, the celebrated last ditch where the rebels are to make a final stand.

LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Accounts from Vicksburg. GIN. BUTLER AND THE NEW ORLEANS PRESS. INTERESTING FROM CHARLESTON. The Proclamation of Gov. Letcher.

REBEL ADVICES FROM MOBILE. &c., The Great Scare at Charleston. rom the Charleston Mercury, May 23.] On Wednesday three of the enemy's gunboats shelled the pickets on Battery Island, six of whom, mistaking their orders, took refuge in a bombproof, where they were captured by a large party. Coles, and Battery Islands were levacuated, everything movable being carried off, and the barracks on the latter island barned. In the and the barracks on the latter island burned. In the afternoon the enemy passed through the unfinished piling to a point above Battery Island. At night one Sergeant Wilson was caught by the Confederate pickets in the axi of deserting to the enemy. It is said that two heavy guns were abandoned on our outer lines of defence. The enemy are vigilantly observed, and all their movements reported; but the general opinion is that half a dozen heavy guns on Colos' Island could have kept them out of the river. Their weapons here exercised the second

Rebel Accounts from Vicksburg. We take the following items of interest from the Vicksburg (Mississippi) Citizen of Friday, May 23: Destruction of President Davis' Property We learn that the vandals have come off their boats, and battered down and utterly destroyed the residence of Jeff Davis, and also that of Joe Davis. Their acts of destruction and vandalism in that neighborhood were complete, leaving nothing but a bleak and desolated track behind them.

Sickness in the Gunboats. We are informed that there is an immense amount of sickness among the Federal troops on the transports. It appears that they have run short of medicines, and a party of them made a visit to a drug store in Warrenton, and secked it of all its contents. One-boat is said to be filled entirely with their sick.

It is the general impression that the enemy has landed the troops from the transports at some point below this city. We do most ardently hope this may be so. But few of them will over get home again to tell the fate of their companions, if they venture upon the soil of old Warren. The Gunboats

Since the last communication by flag of truce, yester-day morning, no change has been made in the fleet. They still maintain their old position; out of reach of our guns. Several shots have been fired by the gunboats at our men on the shore, between the lower batteries and Warrenton, but no one has been hurt by them. One heavy shell, that did not exp'ode, lies in the Warrenton road, and is an object of much curiosity to all who pass that way.

Captured. The Federal fleet in front of Warrenton is committing Il sorts of depredations upon the people along the shore. we citizens of Warrenton, Mr. Walker and Mr. Gard-er, have been captured and carried off to their boats.

Burning of the De Soto Depot. This building, located immediately opposite Vicksburg, on the Louisians shore, was set on fire last night and entirely consumed. No attention was paid to the fire, every person thinking that the conflagration was ordered by our military authorities as a beacon light by which to watch the movements of the enemy. The story now runs that the Yankee scouts came up through the swa sp, surprised the gnard on watch, and set fire to the building. The guard descript to the city this morning. [Telegram to the Mobile News, May 21] JACKSON, May 24—Night.—All quiet at Vicksburg No prospect of an immediate attack.

Our Prospects. Whatever doubts we have had as to the merits of our defences here are now rapidly disappearing, and we are assured by the most competent and experienced military judges that our works are of such a character as to define the course of the enemy. Every day is adding to our strength. General Duncan in Town.

The gallant J. K. Duncan, who so heroically defended the forts below New Orleans, has arrived in our city. No man could be more welcome at this time. Scouting Parties. Our scouting parties have thus far effected but very ittle in harassing the enemy. In a little skirmish on Monday they succeeded in wounding five Yankees, but we also had one of our best men seriously wounded. So ar the Yankees have had things their own way, having aken one of our cavalry prisoner, captured several citizens of Warrenton, killed Mr. Johnston, destroyed Joff Davis' and Joe Davis' farms, and committing depredations ad kibitum everywhere. Why is it that our scouts cannot cut off these vandal parties?

Have our military authorities taken any means to put a guard on the river above this city? Is it safe for our steamers to keep plying between this and the mouth of the Fazoo? The enemy can easily, by means of yawls and small boats, send a force across the swamp opposite this city to capture an unarmed steamer. This could be effected with very little trouble, and the enemy has the means and the men to do it; and atrategy and trickery are the means by which they have accomplished every success heretofore. Let it not be said that they outwitted us at Vicksburg. success beretofore. L led us at Vicksburg.

Reported Surrender of Vicksburg.
From the Missouri Democrat, June 2]
A private letter, dated May 28, contains the follow ing:

Twenty-nine refugees have just come in from a point about ten miles from Memphis, which place they left last Thursday. They came in with their shotguns and riflers, and said they were running from the conscript law and hanging. A more miserable set you never saw. They had to travel knee-deep in water about twenty-four miles. Farragui's advance was at Napoleon when they left. Vicksburg surrendered without firing the city. Farragut will likely be at Memphis this week.

The Defences of Mobile. APPEAL TO OUR CITIZENS.

We call particular attention to the earnest appeal to our citizens, by order of the Commanding General, for the labor required to complete the fortifications in progress for the defence of the city. These, we are glad to know, are rapidly progressing, and it only needs a strong, hearty and united effort to bring them to speedy completion. Let this effort and the labor required be given without stint. Let every citizen promptly place all the negro labor he has, that can possibly be spared, at the disposal of our officers, and then we will not have curselves to blame if we are not prepared to give a suitable welcome to the foc, should he attempt to add this city to the number of his conquests.

Every consideration of interest, justice, patriotism, and manliness urges prompt and energetic action on our part, and we pity the man who can be laggard or deaf to such a call.

Deaths of Union Soldiers at Mobile. In the Mobile News, of May 26, we find noticed the ollowing interments of Union prisoners who died in that

Allen Wier, thirty four years, debility. T. N. Campbell, forty-five years, pneumonia. SPECIAL ORDER-No. 116. Headquarters, Departm's Alai and West Fia., Headquarters, Departm's Alai and West Fia., Morile, May 21, 1892.

'1. Application having been made to the commanding general of this department for eighty men to serve on board the Confederate States steamer. Baltic, the commanding officers of regiments, battalions, or companies, stationed in this vicinity, are required to furnish to this office lists of all under their respective commands who may volunteer for this service. office lists of all under their respective commands who may volunteer for this service.

The men will be detailed for temporary duty or discharged upon condition of their immediate enlistment in the naval service. for three years or the war, as they may elect.

* * * * *

By command of Brigadier General John H. Forney.

S. OROOM, Assistant Adjutant General.

Affairs Below Mobile. From the Mobile Register]

FORT GAINES, May 9.—There is, of course, very little of interest occurring here as a general thing, but yesterday the people who go 'down to the sea in ships' made their appearance, to the number of tan, and two of them ventured so near Fort Morgas that the latter paid its respects to them with those "mortal engines whose rude throats Jove's dead clamor imitate." Some dozen shots, were fired, struck very clore, as we could see, but, unfortunately, did not hit the mark. It seemed to us they were taking soundings, and were within range half the day. The excitement, or rather interest, was lively at Fort Gaines, and our guns were trained on the "insolent foe." but to no purpose, as we have not yet fired a shot. This morning a schooner ran the blockade, and, at this writing, is moored under the guns of Fort Morgan; how she managed is hard to tell.

We all like our colonel here—a man of few words, very courteous, and approachable to all; he commands our respect, and will be well supported in anything he undertakes. That is one good thing of Fort Gaines. (From the Mobile Register)

ourteen years.

FRANCE.

But, Jerusalem! were you ever in the countries where their bills? or in that where "chintzes" pull the cover off before making an uttack? or in that other where ret in that other where production and consumption? Well, Dauphin 1888au as far ahead of them all as the girl who said "yes" is to the one who answered "ask mamma." The fleas here are about the size of a marketable shrimp, and the said are about the size of a marketable shrimp, and the said are should be supported by the size of the subject. But I dre yet in that other where poets and brimstone are staples production and consumption? Well, Dauphin Island are ready.

P. S.—All the gunboats have left, supposed they have gore to Ship Island. The attack is evidently postponed until they are stronger or more favorable weather. The channel between the forts may prove a modern Thermopyle yet.

TWO CENTS.

What Should be Done to Defend Mobile. [Correspondence of the Mobile Register]

RICHMOND, May 17, 1862.

I am glad to learn, from private letters from home I am gisd to learn, from private letters from home, that General Forney has determined to light to the bitter cut for Mobile. This is as it thould be. I have always coubted whether it could be taken by water, with the hay properly fortified and obstructed. Place water batteries, wil casemated, with heavy guns, a few hundred yards from the obstructions, and it is impossible for wooden versels to remove the obstructions, or pass them There is no officer in the service who understands such work better than General Forney. Some of the best batteries in Pensacola were erected by him, and if our people at home will co-operate fully with him, mobile will be more difficult to take than New Orleans. The natural defences are better than those of the Grescent City, inasmuch as large vessels cannot go up to Mobile. I do hope that the fear of losing a little property will not deter Mobileans from defending the city. If they make up their minds to fight to the last, Mobile will not fall. Which is better, to let our army have the property, or give it to the Yankees? The alternative is plain, and we mut choose between the two. Take off the women and children and Gevernment stores, and, if necessary, let them take the city in sahes. Obstructions should be ready to rink in the rivers in case Mobile falls, and the high bluffs lined with rifle pits to pick off the pilots. The time lines come for vigorous section, and the people outside of the army can do a great deal in partisan warfare. Gen. Butler and the New Orleans Press. Major General Butter does at lings promptly and successfully in his deslings with all classes in New Orleans, the press included. The editor of the True Della, having published come contraband sentiments in his money article, Gen. Butler sent him the following curt

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, } NEW ORLEANS, May 10, 1862. To the Proprietor of the New Orleans True Delta: SIR: The remarks in your money article of to-day are will be pupished. You will not receive further caution, but punishin

for a fire offence.

Publish this conspicuously.

By order of Major General BUTLER.

GRO. C. STRONG, Assistant Adjutant General.

The editor as promptly responded by "publishing conspicuously," on the very same evening, the above order at the head of the editorial page.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the Steamship Persia. CHANGE OF TONE IN THE LONDON TIMES. THE CASES OF THE BERMUDA AND EMILY ST. PIERRE,

EUROPEAN POLITICAL NEWS. NEW York, June 5 .- The steamer Persia arrived this nerning, with Liverpool dates to the 24th and 25th ult., ia Queenstown. The Persia reports the America as having arrived at neenstown on the 25th ult. She passed the Australasian on the 28th, and the Edinburgh on the 30th ult

Thurlow Weed is a passenger on board the Persia.

The anxiety relative to news from America was daily securing more and more intense among the commercial classes of England, and false rumors were in constant involvers. Line sulvey foliative to news from Am mica was daily becoming more and more intense smong the commercial classes of England, and false rumors were in constant circulation.

The Times publishes, without vouching for its authenticity, a private despatch received by the steamer Bremen to the effect that "the Confederates in Virginia had been defeated and surrounded"

The Daily News had also given currency to a report that a private despatch, dated New York, May 12, had been received per North American via Cape Race, and that it quoted U. S. Sixes of '81 at 165½. No confirmation of either of these despatches had been received through the regular channels, and the arrival of the America was anxiously awaited that they might be either confirmed or disproved.

The Times remarks that it is now deprived of any information from the seat of war except that which the Federal Government is pleased to prepare for home and foreign consumption. The Army and Navy Gazette regrets that a British military commissioner has not been appointed to the headquarters of the Federal army.

The Sizura of the Fabrupa.—In the House of Commons, on the 28d, Mr. Mildmay asked what steps the Government intended to take in the case of the steamer Bermuds, which had been seized by a Federal ship of war, on her passage from one British colony to another.

Alt. Layard said Government had received information of the seizure and the case had been referred to the Law Officers of the Crown.

The London Times says that the details of the capture of New Orleans show the surrender of the city in a light more credible to the defenders—and the surrender, after such a contest as took place, is divested of any reproach It argues that the subsequent occurrences plainly show the fierce and resolute spirit of the Southern people, and says: "From this we are to conclude that a stubborn defending. Of the future, we know little; it can only be said that the South has function and desperation to oppose the superior numbers, weath, and the military apphances of the No THE LATEST.

who urge the North to establish its sway on sanguinary ruins and devastation are not aware of the sad future they would prepare for the whole of America—namely, emancipation for four million negroes, and slavery for six million of white."

Arguments relative to the restitution of the ship "Emily St. Pierre" to the Federal Government were being carried on, pro and con, in the columns of the Liverpool journals, and while it was urged by some writers that the demand of the American Government for the restitution ought to be complied with, it was maintained by others that the demand could not be legally sustained.

The shipwrights in the various royal dockyards are to be employment, as it is considered that the general work of iron ship-building will be better performed by shipwrights than by any other neon.

The London Globe says that England has washed her hands of the Mexican business, and retains only that hold over the customs of Vera Cruz essential to compalish subjects.

Parliamentary Affairs—In the House of Compalish subjects.

PARLIMENTARY APPAIRS—In the House of Com-mons on the 22d ultime, the bill giving certain powers to the United Kingdom Telegraph Go., to whom the intro-duction of the uniform shilling tariff is due, was passed to a spec the United Kingdom Telegraph Co., to whom the introduction of the uniform shilling tariff is due, was passed to a second reading.

Lord Palmerston stated, in reply to Sir John Pakington, that Government was not prepared to introduce any measure on the subject of church rates.

Mr. Lasard, in reply to Mr. Griffith, said the continuance on the part of the Pacha of Egypt of the employment of forced labor on the Suez cand was a matter which had been discussed and settled between the Governments which were interested in the question.

Mr. Mislocim saked whether the attention of Her Majesty's Government has been directed to an advertisement of the British Columbia Overland Transit Company, in which offers are made to convey 500 emigrants from England to British Columbia direct, the passage money to be 432, and the journey to occupy five weeks; whether it was aware that a vessel is to start from Glasgow on the 31st of May with a large number of persons who have engaged their passage on the terms of such advertisement; whether Her Mejesty's emigration commissioners have satisfied themselves that the British Columbia Transit Company have, made arrangements, and have it in their power to carry the emigrants to British Columbia in terms of their advertisement, and whether they have concidered the probability of the intending emigrants being stayed between Montreal and British Columbia?

Mr. C. Fortescue said that the attention of the Governmen had been directed to the prospectus in question, and some inquiries had been made in reference to it. He believed that arrangements were being made, and as the emigrants were principally young men, he believed they were likely to accomplish the journey in safety.

In the House of Commons, on the 23d, Mr. Horsman gave notice that when the proposed motion for retrachment comes up he will move an amendment, asserting that the eums voted for the military and naval services of the country have not been greater than its requirements.

ment comes up he will move an amendment, asserting that the sums voted for the military and naval services of the country have not been greater than its requirements. Sir Bobert Peel reasserted, in response to Mr. Maguire, that the dispress in Ireland had not been nearly so great as represented; that it was on the decline, and that Government had done its duty in the matter.

Sir Robert Clifton called attention to the increasing expenditure for national defences in time of peace. Hereforred to the statement given by Lord Palmersuon of the strength of the army and navy, and asserted that the French Emperor was animated with the most friendly feelings towards England and sincerely desirous of reduced, and that the Emperor lad ordered his ministers to inform the English Government of their extent and character, for he wished the English public to be fully informed of the facts of the case. He moved for those papers which had been forwarded to the Government respecting the armaments of France. He charged the Government with getting up paoics, and obliging the House of Commons to vote the estimates in the dark.

Lord Palmerston denied that there had been any panics, but the country had, under the guidance of the late Government, deliberately adopted its policy, and the present Government, thad only carried it out. He had no objection, to give whatever information the Government could obtain from official sources in France, but he must decline to produce the reports of the officers of the English Government, which had been made confidentially.

Mr. B. Oeborne complained of the treatment of Capit. Coles, and contrasted it with that of Sir William Armstrong gun had been a perfect delusion, and that the Warrior target had never been fairly penetrated. He asserted that the experiments with the monster Armstrong up a had been a perfect delusi

Justice to the Brave. TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS: From the following despatch, received yesterday from Washington by a friend of the distinguished officer referred to, it will be seen that the President has promptly and properly responded to the popular impulse, in recognizing the importance of the recent brilliant and successful exploit of Colonel and been wasted.
Sir I. De Hay explained that the effects of the monster

Six I. De Hay explained that the effects of the monster Armstrong gun on the Warrior target were found not to be so great on examination as they appeared to be at first, when they could only observe the front of it. He admitted that on the 20th, the gun, although it had pierced, the armor plates, had only bulged in the skin of the ship, without doing any damage. He believed the Armstrong to be the best gun in the world.

Lord C. Peget denied that Capt. Coles had been unfairly treated. He would receive a royalty for every cupola used in the navy, and it was only a fair remuneration for his valuable invention.

The resolution to present Mr. George Peabody with the freedom of the city of London, in response to his noble gift of £150,000 for the benefit of the poor, had been adopted by the Common Council, after a debate, in which the highest compliments were paid to Mr. Peabody.

It is stated that, the Admiralty have settled with Capt. Coles for his cupola patents. The nation is to receive the exclusive possession of the inventions in consideration of paying down £5,000, and granting to Capt. Coles £100 for every cupola brought into the service for the next fourteen years.

FRANCE. a son of the late Commodore Jesse D. Elliott, U. S. N., an ardent patriot and life-long friend of General Jackson. He was for many years a resident of West Chester, Pa., where the youth of Colonel (now Brigadier General)

> DEATH OF A PHILADELPHIAN. -Amongst those who gave their lives to their country on Sa'urday last, near Bichmond, was Samuel F. Bolton, color sergeant of the 23d Regiment Ponnsylvania Yolunteers. Mr. Bolton was about 22 years of age, and had

THE WAR PRESS. THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

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THE WAR PRESS.

lines constitute a square. The same journal says the Cabinets of Paris and Turis Romans are to send deputies to the Italian Parliament.

The Esprit Public further states that Mazzini is concealed at Milan, and that the Government is endeavoring to discover his hiding place.

At Paris there is much talk of an autograph letter from the Empress to the Pope, in which she is said to urge him to be resigned to a proximate solution of the It was reported at Paris that General Goyon would go back to Rome within a month, the Garibaldian move-ment in Italy having been seized upon as an excuse for In the Corps Legislatif a bill had been introduced for combining the various three per cent. rentes into form fund.

ITALY. According to the Psris correspondent of the London Times, a formal demand, couched in gentle terms, has been made at Rome for the expulsion of the King of Natural Control of the Natural Control of the Natural Control of the Natural Control of the N Times, a formal demand, couched in gentle terms, has been made at Rome for the exputation of the Ring of Naples. The French troons, so the ultimatum says, are sufficient to protect the Holy Father, but not sufficient to protect protect protect the Father States. Victor Emmanuel returned to Turin on the 22d. The Pungolo, of Milan, publishes the following letter from General Garibbidi: "Some persons have wrongly interpreted my protest published in the Dirition. As an Italian soldier, I could never have entertained the intention of insulting the Italian army, the glory and hops of the nation. I desired to say that soldiers outget to combat the ensemies of the country, not to massacre and wound unarmed citizens. If the commander of Broscia had been free to act according to the dictates of his heart, we should not now have to lament victims among the feel of battle, and nowhere else."

It is rated that the Italian Minister of Justice had ordered the canons of St. Januarius to be prosecuted for having shut up the cathedral the moment that Victor Emmanuel had left it, and proceeded to perform the rices of purification of the holy place, which, in their opidion, had been polluted by the foot of a sacrilegious usurper. General Turr had gone to visit Garibaddi, it was believed, in the name of the King.

The Democratic Club of Milan was preparing a demonstration in favor of Garibaddi.

At a corsistory held at Rome on the 22d, the canonization of the Japanese martyrg was unanimously voted. Twenty-three cardinals and one hundred and twenty bishops were present. A discourse was afterwards pronounced by the Pope, who di-played much emotion.

The official Turin Gazette repels the insinuations against the Government respecting its conduct in late events at Breecia and Bergamo, and defends its cour against the Government respecting its conduct in late events at Brescia and Bergamo, and defends its course. SPAIN.

A Madrid depatch says: "A telegram received here from London states that England and Spain have both entirely approved the conduct of their plenipotentiaries in Mexico. The English Cabinet is said to have invited the Cabinet of Madrid to declare the treaty concluded at London to have laysed." PRUSSIA.

The semi-official Prussian Gazette says: "The Gastil Gazette contains the strange statement that Gaustile Bernstroff, in reply to an inquiry made by the minister of Electoral Hesse, declared that the late military movements of Prussia were neither particularly directed against. Electoral Hesse bor intended as a demonstration against the Government of the Electorate." We are enabled to state that the expressions used by Could Bernstroff were such that the ministers of Electoral Hesse could not be left in any doubt as to the serious that of affairs, and the determined intention of the Prussian Government to bring the conflict in Electoral Hesse to an end.

RUSSIA. RUSSIA.

An Imperial decree entirely exempts from oustoms duties all Chinese productions, except tea and corn brandy, imported into Russia across the Asiatic frontier.

A Constantinople despatch says:

"Russia has renewed her propositions for making Montenegro independent, and extending the Montenegrin ten'interp, without, however, grapting it any seaport; and also for effecting reforms in Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The Ports has refused to grant the first two points, but admits the necessity of the third, relative to Bosnia and Herzegovina."

TURKEY.

The recapture of Nickeich, by Dervish Pasha, is con-

The recapture of Nickeich, by Dervish Pasha, is confirmed. The Montenegrins made three assaults on Zubri, but each time were repulsed by the Turks. INDIA AND CHINA. The Calcuita and China mails reached Marseilles on the morning of the 24th. The American portion will come by next steamer!

LONDON MONEY MARKET—The funds on the ACCOUNT OF MONEY MARKET—The finds on the 28d were quiet but stationary—closing, however, firm at a slight improvement. Convols 93% 2%. At the Bank of England there was a rather full demand for discount at the increased rate, and in the open market there was also considerable activity. On the Stock Exchange advances were offered at 1½ 22 per cent.

The weekly bank returns show a decrease in the bullion of £574.207, owing to the withdrawals for the Turkish loans. On the 23d, however, about £120,000 in geld isn loans. On the 23d, however, about £120,000 in geld was taken to the bank.

Mesers. Baring Bros. Oo. quote bar silver at 5s 1%d; dollars, 5s 1%d; eagles, 76s 2%d.

LATEST.—SATURDAY EVENING, 24th.—Consols firmer to-day—closing at 93% 2%. d, however, about £120,000 in gele

Liverpool, May 25 — Celcuita, April 25, (via Trieste.)
The Rao, nephew of Nena Sahib, has been captured in
Cashmere territory.

CHINA.

Cashmere territory.

CHINA.

Shanghae, Aprill 7, (via Triesto.)—The rebels were driven out of Thugiadja on the 3d. The place is in the hands of the Allies. Admiral Hope and Dr. Heskett elightly wounded. Troops have been ordered from Tien Tesn to this place. Nankin is surrounded by superior forces. Foreigners are allowed to visit Pekin under the paspert system. The foreign Allies are gaining favor in the eyes of the Chinese.

Nothing important from Japan.

Belgarde, May 23.—The Turks have taken twe criminals by force from the Servian police. A gen d'arms was badly wounded in the scuille. The popular excitement has been appeased by the authorities.

Scotlarit, 23d May.—Two assaults by Vulcalovick upon the forts of Zubzi have been repulsed with great less, and the powder and tools for undermining the wells remained in the hands of the Turks.

The Montenegrins, after taking and burning a few houses in Nicksich, attempted a general attack upon the town, but were driven back by the garrison and the inhabitants, with the loss of 424 killed.

Upon the 18th, Dervish Pasha beat the Montenegrins at Douge. Next day, the latter having received considerable reinfor cemonits, accepted battle, and were again completely defeated, leaving several flags and a quantity of orms in the possession of the Turks.

Upon the 19th Hussein Pasha, who had occupied the right bank of the Limm, threw a bridge across the river. He crossed on the 20th with seven battalions of infantry and 4,000 irregular troops, and attacked the village and convent of Bernan, a naturally strong position, recently fortified by the Montenegrins. The Turks disloged the insurgents from their posts with the bayonet, and pursued them for three hours. The Montenegrins' lose is thought to be very large; that of the Turks small. The Turks, numbering 14 batteries and 3,000 irregulars, entred the Montenegrin territory to-day, in the neighborhood of Spuzzi.

The Bombay Mails.—Southampron, 24th.—The P. & C. Co's steamer Tennine, with the bayon and the force and the source of the Mediterranean and Bombay mails, arrived this atternoon.

MARKETS.—Liverpool, May 21—P. M.—Cotton.—
The Brokers' Circular says: "The market opened heavily, and when the accounts per Persia were known, some very low sales were made, particularly in Surats, at & &Id, decline. On Monday the desire to sell out American increased, and on Tuesday the decline reached & &Id & B., in all descriptions. On Wednesday there was a good attendance of the trade, but in consequence of the reports of the planters burning their cotton, the reaction was nearly as rapid at the decline had been, which checked business, and the sales have since been only to amoderate extent; prices closed fully &d for most kinds of Surats, at least &d for Brazil, and &d for Egyphian. The sales of the week have been 33,850 bales including 10.850 to speculators, and 3,320 to exporters. Yestenday, Friday, the business was computed at 4,000 bales, with a very quiet tone. The quotations are—

ales.
SATURDAY, P. M.—Sales to-day 2,000 bales, including 500 on speculation and for export. The market is very flat, and prices lower for inferior kinds, but steady for choice lots lat, and prices lower for inferior kinds, but steady for choice lots.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER keeps inactive, but prices are firmer, and the tendency is towards a further sidvance. The irregularity at Liver pool exorts a corresponding influence at Manchester.

Branstyffs.—Micester Richardson. Spence, & Co., Bigtand, Athya, & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report: Flour again easier, and prices nominal; quotations 23s 6dæ30s. Wheat very quiet, and again in favor of buyers; red Western 9s 6dæ10s 2d; Southern 10s 9dæ12s 2d white Western 11s 3dæ11s 9d; Southern 11s 9dæ12s 2d white Western 11s 3dæ11s 9d; Southern 11s 9dæ12s 2d white Western 11s 3dæ11s 9d; Southern 11s 9dæ12s 2d white Western 11s 3dæ11s 9d; Southern 11s 9dæ12s 2d white Western 11s 3dæ11s 9d; Southern 11s 9dæ12s 2d white Western 11s 3dæ11s 9d; Southern 11s 9dæ12s 2d white Western 11s 3dæ11s 9d; Southern 11s 9dæ12s 2d white Western 11s 3dæ11s 9d; Southern 11s 9dæ12s 2d white Western 11s 3dæ11s 9d; Southern 11s 9dæ12s 2d white Western 11s 3dæ11s 9d; Southern 11s 9dæ12s 2d white Western 11s 9dæ12s 2d white Western 11s 9dæ12s 2d white Western 11s 9dæ12s 2d white Prices and a latern 11s 9dæ12s 2d white Prices and 12s 2d wert prices and 12s 2d wert sales of Pots at 33æ35s, and Pearls at 33æ, and higher prices and Robert 11s 9dæ12s 2d wert sales at 12s 6dæ13s 9d. Spirits of Turpentine quiet but firmly held at 75s. Sugars steady but inanimate. Coffee quiet Bice dull; Carolina 31s 6dæ37s 6d. Olivé Oil 10 200s per tum bigher Fish Oils quiet and unchanged. Linseed Oil in good request at 40s. Petroleum Oil 1s 6dæ1s 7d dy gallon for refined, and £3æ10 dy ton for crude.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co's report: The Corn marketocontinues depressed, and Wheat is 1æ2s lower. White American 56æ55s; red 6æ55s; Fotor 44æ25s. Iron, Welsh, dull; bars and rails £5æ55 5s; Sootch Pig 52sæ52s 3d. Sugar in good demand at full prices. Coffee quiet. Tea dull; Congou 1s. Linseed can tee continued to decline; New York in bbis £10. Fisb Oils without improvement; Sperm £9 choice lots.
TRADE AT MANCHESTER keeps inactive, but

Minois Central. 43% @42% Gis. Eries. 34% @53% GLASGOW MABKET.—Messrs. John McCall & Co. report: The market continues depressed for all articles of breadstuffe; and prices are easier. Ex-State Flour 24s 9dæ25s. Milwaukee white nominally 23sæ23s 6d 49. 240 lbs. Mixed Corn 16s 3d 49. 250 lbs.

where the passed.

The correspondent of the London Globe says, in regard to the French occupation of Mexico, that the plan of operations has been fully decided upon in the Imperial Ceuncils and Cabinet. The metropolis of Mexico is to be occupied under every contingency, and garrisoned until the 20th of the coming October, when, the pollow-fever season being over, a fresh army is to be forthcoming and every strategic position in the whole country seized on. There is to be a three-years' occupancy by French troops, to allow time for the development of the national will.

The Expert Public is a measure confirms this. If national will.

The Esprit Public, in a measure, confirms this. It believes a Council of Ministers had deliberated on Mexican affairs, and decided, that the expedition should be pursued and that the Cabinets of Madrid and London were made acquainted with the resolution. enlisted as a corporal in the autumn of last year. He was made color sergoant while his regiment was encamped near Arlington Heights. Previous to his calistment, he was engaged in the book-store of the American Sunday-school Union, in Chestnut pirest.