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THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOL EARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

VOL. 5.—NO. 262.

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The Beauregard army
Is running away
Having "other engageme
Not wanting to stay.

The whole Bebel forces
Are bad off for forage;
They whistle most bravely
To keep up their courage,

Our glorious McClellan At Richmond doth dash!

The Southern Confederacy Goeth to smash.

We greatly dealer Some gossamer clothing Because we parapire.

In the heat of the weather

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WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS KEMBLE & VAN HORN. WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. mh20-8m ... No. 321 MARKET Street, Philads COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CAN-AGENTS FOR THE CHARRATED VAB, of all numbers and brands.

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Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 3
Seet wide. Tarpauling, Belting, Sail Twine, &c.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE Our Fleet Near Richmond.

DESPONDENCY OF THE REBELS MILITARY TRIALS AND PUNISHMENTS. AN OCTOGENARIAN SOLDIER THE FIGHT AT MECHANICSVILLE.

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT NEAREST TO RICHMOND. THE BATTLE AT FAIR OAKS. &c., Scc.

FROM GEN. DIX'S DIVISION.

Special Despaich to The Press. FORTRESS MONROE, June 5-P. M. During yesterday we were favored with a visit from a old friend, a regular northeastern rainstorm, which has rendered the dusty roads hereabouts little else but ponds of soft mud. IMPORTANT FROM THE JAMES RIVER

From City Point I learn, to-day, that our war vessels the James river, above City Point, have run the bateries at Drury's Bluff, and it is rumored that the Monitor has passed through the obstructions, sinking the ebel gunboats about Richmond. If this be true, the Monitor, by this time, is at the Rocketts. A number of powerful gundoats have been sent up the river during the past two or three days, and our fleet before Richmond is now quite formidable, consisting least twenty vessels, armed with the very best of naval We must succeed in driving the rebels into their last ditch, and, indeed, out of it again. REBELS DOWN IN THE MOUTH.

The Metamora arrived here from City Point yester. day. The rebels came down from Petersburg with two miserable freight cars, under a flag of truce. Upon these cars Mrs. Greenhow, Mrs. Baxley, and Mrs. Morris, who were not a little humiliated at the carriage prepared for them, took passage for Secessia. As the mounted the cars, the rebels gave three cheers for Mrs. Greenbow and her company. When the rebel officers were asked what they brought down such spacious cars for empty, they replied that they came to take the released ateersmen to Richmond. Licutenant Preston, C. S. A., was informed that these

privateersmen were not to be given into the charge of the resel Government until Colonels Corcorau, Wilcox, Bowman, and others held as hostages, were brought forth. Lieutenant Preston replied that these gentlemen were in Salisbury, North Carolina, two hundred and fifty iles away, and it would take several days to bring them to City Point, and it would be hard to ask the Federal truce boat to wait so long. "We will wait here until they arrive, if that will be in any reasonable length of time," said the Federal officer n charge of the flag of truce, "and if the hostages for

these men are not forthcoming soon, we will return Fortress Monroe with your privateersmen."

The rebels returned to Petersburg with their three emale spies, promising to report to their War Department immediately, and return with an answer as soon a The rebel officers were very despondent about the re cent great battle near Richmond, and acknowledged that their loss was frightful, and they also acknowledged that beir plans had been frustrated. Their faces were greatly The Massachusetts still lies at City Point, with the rebel privateersmen on board, awaiting the arrival of the cleased hostages above mentioned.

OPENING OF THE PORT OF NORPOLK. Major General Dix has issued an order opening th Major General Dix has issued an order opening the port of Norfolk to legitimate trade, especially with regard to provisions and the necessaries of life. Ice is to be sold at the rate of one cent per pound, and other articles at the same rate for which they may be obtained at ON-Point Country. The first load of assorted goods want over this morning. The Union people were perfectly properly when they head this news this morning, and the crazy when they heard this news this morning, and the Union feeling is already increasing. MOVEMENTS OF OUR PLOATING HOSPITALS.

CLOAKS.—If you want the best value for your money, go to the City Cloak Store, 142
North EIGHTH Street, above Cherry. mh26-3m The Vanderbilt arrived yesterday from the White House with two hundred and fifty wounded and sick soldiers. The State of Maine sailed this morning for New York with two hundred, and the Kennebec will sail for Philadelphia to-morrow with three hundred sick and

A REBEL COLONEL WEEPS. Col. Bratton, of South Carolina, was brought down on the Vanderbilt yesterday, a wounded prisoner. During the trip down he saw a wounded South Carolinian and a Massachusetts boy suffering side by side, engaged in an animated conversation. "My God!" exclaimed the rebel colonel, bursting into tears as he witnessed the scene "Do you call this war? But a few hours ago," con tinued he, "these two brave lads were engaged in mortal conflict together, and now they are the best of friends!" surprised to observe that their wounded are so well taken

orning, with two hundred and fifty rebel commissioned 31st of May and 1st of June. They will be sent North as scon as possible. They are miserably uniformed, and but few of them have any marks to distinguish their

THE GLORIOUS NEWS.

Secretary Stanton telegraphed the glorious news from the West to General Dix last evening, and it spread around like wild-fire among the troops, causing the greatest enthusiasm. The soldiers are anxious to march

The people here have canvassed the wounded men thoroughly concerning the action of General Casey during the late battle, and all agree that the troops of his

division fought heroically, and that the old veteran, General Casey, handled them in the most effective manner. His brave brigadiers, especially Naglee, fought their commands with perfect desperation. At one time General Casey rode to the front and headed a gallant charge of his whole division. Biding up to the enemy's guns, he waved his sword above his head and bade his men to follow him, but the rebels were swarming in every direction down upon this division, and it had to fall back, when, after ten successive charges, it was almost

Of the bravery of Gen. Naglee in this action an officer writes me as follows: "Gen. Naglee is as brave as a lion, understands what war is. He made an excellent disposition of his men always, and acted well throughout the entire affair. He only finds fault with incompetent offiers. Gen. Naglee's splendid charger was wounded in the action by a cannon-ball, which broke both of the

THE RACER. bound for the Bermudas. The Rinaldo is still with us in

BURGLARY. Last night a negro man who sells papers got intereste n a scheme for making a haul with an Indian hospita servant, and the two burglariously entered the stere of Mr. Bohn, and extracted from the till the sum of five hundred dollars in silver. Suspicions were aroused; the parties engaged could not conceal their guilt when questioned about the matter, and the money was subsequently discovered in a bed-room in the Hygein Hospital Thus the money was recovered, and the two servants vere sent to the Rip Raps to await their trial.

By the arrival here of the Cour de Lion, Captain Mexander Hamilton, from City Point, I have been enaoled to converse with a number of refugees, who came om Petersburg, which important place, they say, could be taken by a single gunbeat, as there are no batteries or roops there now at all. The entire rebel army was moved forward to aid in the attack upon our troops on Saturday last, and the rebels were so sure that they could whip General Casey with forty thousand men, that they sent a heavy flanking co-lumn down the James friver, which was to move north along the Chickshominy to White House Point, where it was to form a junction with the column opposed to Casey, and pitch into McClellan's flank and rear. The plan

Great preparations were making among our gunboat for the reduction of Fort Darling.

Many of the poor mechanics in Petersburg are in a starving condition, and longingly look forward to the time when the flag of the Union shall guaranty them something to eat. nd companies of cavalry have been ordered to parole the

ountry for miles around Richmond to bring in these deerters, who are leaving by scores. There are thousands of men in the rebel army before Richmond who will surrender without a blow when oportunity may offer. The rebels put their best troops and their best generals forward in the battles of last unday and Monday, and had Davis and other gr raltors to encourage them, but they begin to feel that neir cause is about played out, and there is but little use of fighting. L. W. W.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S DIVISION. Special Correspondence of The Press. CAMP ABOVE NEW BRIDGE, Va., May 81, 1862.

MARAUDING. Confluention, for private benefit, is still somewhat ex tensively carried on, notwithstanding the great exertions made by the commanding officers, and the severe penalies attached to the deed. Nor only is maranding car ried on by the privates, but by lieutenants, and even a captain occasionally tries his hand at the business. The result is that the provost marshals have plenty of work on hand, and courts-martial are of frequent occurrence. It is no excuse that the property is bought from another person, unless it can be positively proved that he was the ong fide owner, and did not acquire the property by unair means. In many cases the accused have purchased the property from the marauders, paying merely nomina I sesion. In these cases the purchasers are treated as is

they had been the actual marauders. Severe sente have been passed on many offenders of this class. DISHONORABLY DISMISSED-A CASE IN POINT. Before a military commission, which closed its labors on Thursday, Captain John Brown, Company H, 85th New York Regiment, was tried on a case in point. The report of the case is contained in General Orders No. 132. dated May 29th, and of which the following is a copy:

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 132. 1. Before a Military Commission, of which Colonel D. B. SACKET, Inspector General U. S. Army is President, convened by vitus of Special Orders No. 144, from there Headquarters, of May 10th, 1862, was arraigned and tried Captain John Brown, Company H, 85th Regiment, New York Volunteers, on the following charge and enecification: CHARGE.—Receiving stolen goods, knowing the same be stolen.
Specification.—In this, that he, Captain John Brown,

to be stolen.

Specification — In this, that he, Captain John Brown, Company H, 85th Regiment New York Volunteers, did purchase, for the sum of Ten Bollars, from a marander, a mule, and did receive and take the said mule into his own possession, knowing the same to have been stolen by the said marander. Thus on or about the 10th day of May, 1862, near Roper's Meeting House, Va.

PLEA—"Not guilty."

After mature geliberation on the testimony adduced, the commission found the accused as follows:

Of the Specification—Guilty.

And thereupon did sentence the said Captain John Brown, of Company H, 85th Regiment New York Volunteers, "To be dishonorably dismissed from the service of the United States, and to be confined at hard labor, for the term of three years, in the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, Washington city."

II. The proceedings and sentence in the case of Capt. John Brown, 55th Regiment New York Volunteers, are confirmed. He accordingly cases from this date to be an officer in the military service of the United States, and will be sent under guard to the United States, and will be sent under guard to the United States, and will be sent under guard to the United States, and will be sent under guard to the United States, and will be sent under guard to the United States, and will be sent under guard to the United States, and will be sent under guard to the United States, and will be sent under guard to the United States, and will be sent under guard to the United States, and will be sent under guard to the United States, and will be sent under guard to the United States, and will be sent under guard to the United States, and will be sent under guard to the United States, and will be sent under guard to the United States, and will be sent under guard to the United States, and will be sent under guard to the United States, and will be sent under guard to the United States, and will be sent under guard to the United States, and will be sent under guard to the United States, and will be sent under guar

SUCH CASES FREQUENT. Cases of this kind have become so frequent, that the Commission thought it time to make an example, and I give the proceedings in full, in order that the other officers and privates may be cautioned in time to save themselves from a similar punishment. A newspaper correspondent fell into the hands of the provost marshal a few days ago, on the charge of having appropriated horse without obtaining the consent of the owner After having been in limbo a day or so he was released, the affair having been satisfactorily explained. Another correspondent of a leading paper impressed a horse or the day of the battle of Hanover, but saved his bacon by handing it over to a quartermaster, on his return to the camp at this place. The protection to the abandoned property of known rebels calls forth much comment from both officers and men, but it will be for the benefit of th Government to preserve the property, as it will be confiscated. Essides, nothing tends so quickly to the dem ralization of an army as permitting a system of plunder and destruction, no matter, what circumstances may re-

quire it, or under what restrictions it may be carried on. order the regiments can be in readiness to march. They MISBEHAVIOR BEFORE THE ENEMY. A general order just issued from headquarters nounces the dismissal from the service of the United States of Second Lieutenani Oliver Walton, of Company D, 1st Massachusetts Volunteers, on the charge of mischavior before the enemy. Colonel Cowdin, of the sam regiment, was president of the court-martial, which was convened by order of General Hooker. The charge wi cowardice and misbehavlor before the enemy;" but the court martial negatived the charge of cowardice, but inbefantiated the remainder. The fact of the case that on the 5th of May, at the battle of Williamsburg Lieutenant Walton left his company, without permission while the battle was raging and went to the rear, and remained absent till next morning. The accused pleaded not guilty. General McClellan, in confirming the finding of the court, says:

of the court, says:

"The proceedings in this case are confirmed. The Major General Commanding cannot, however, appreciate the negative of any part of the charge. The very witness called by the prisoner, in his own defence, testifies to his timidity and retreating under fire. The sentence is too light. The penuity for such conduct is Death." THE WOUNDED PRISONERS. Many of the wounded rebels taken at Hanover on Tues day last are now quartered in the buildings in this viciwill allow. Many are very dangerously wounded. The vere impressed futo the service, and that

nity. They are provided for as well as circumsta majority were in the North Carolina troops. Most of heard such hearty cheers. I have been in all kinds of and prisoners. Several are mere striplings, not over sixteen years of age, and seem totally unfit for military service, although it was at that age that Andrew Jackson houldered his musket. "Old Hickory," however, live in a different age. FAITHFUL TO THE LAST.

There is one prisoner, however, whose case excites the deepest commiseration among all who hear of it. He is nearly eighty years of age, nearly bald, and his few locks are as white as snow, but his physical strength is shift. in the thigh, and is in a very low condition. He refused all the offers from Secsationists, and remained patriotic to the last. When the Confederate rag floated from every other house in the town, his own alone showed no emblem of sympathy with rebellion. This excited the ire of his neighbors, and they determined to force him to acknowledge the authority of King Uotton. Accordingly, several of the male Secessionists of the town collected a him to wave the rebel rag which was in their possession, but the noble old man, undaunted at their threats, refused. After continual urging they made a show of force; but he returned into his house, and taking down his musket, which he kept at hand in anticipation of such off, when they instantly dispersed, not relishing the show was required to keep constant watch. The same set, having no reverence for age, determined on revenge, and it was not long before opportunity offered. When the rebel cause appeared so desperate, and all classes were called upon to enlist, a military company was formed in the vicinity, and he was required to join it. He openly force, and lashed on the back, that he took up arms and of deserting a cause so disgraceful, at the earliest possi ed to Hanover, was wounded and fell into our hands Sam, and hoping that he may be spared to take up arms The above facts are true, and we sincerely hope that wish, though the worst is feared. His family remain at Charlotte. The best care is taken of him, and his case is already known among the soldiers. The marks of the lash on his back are still to be seen. It was unfortunate

that he should have received this wound, fatal, perhaps, from his friends, but he utters no complaint, and bear his pain with assumed cheerfulness. THE REBEL PRISONERS The majority of those prisoners with whom I have conversed are not the least disconcerted at their capture. They say they will not again take up arms for the defence of rebellion. They do not wish to be exchanged, except those who have left their families unprovided for. Several were willing to enter our army. Out of a large num-He said he would enlist again and fight us harder than ever, after he was exchanged. One of them was especially bitter against the rebel officers, and was greatly

Our vicket line remains in the same place as far as regards our right wing and centre. The left advancing from the Chickshominy at Bottom's Bridge is being adthink there will be hot work before long but everything is prepared to give the rebels a thorough drubbing. As the rebel pickets received no an wer to their firing they gradually ceased the barbarous practice and there is oftentimes an interchange of sentiment between curious

HANCOCK'S BRIGADE

The other night one of the rebels laid down his muske and coming to the creek hailed our picket and asked where Hancock's brigade was. The picket, one of the Fifth Wisconsin men, rep'ied that it was back on the bill where it required two divisions to guard it for if not watched it would be rushing through the woods and clear them (the rebels) right out and be in Bichmond before morning. The rebel asked no more questions and re-

A GALLANT CHARGE. On Thursday night a company of the 43d New York Regiment were out on picket, about three-quarters of a nile above New Bridge, and in charge of their captain. During the night the captain was very watchful, and all went right until about midnight, when the captain spied some dark-looking mass shead of him, and regarded it with auxious eyes. It might be a portion of a rebel force which had crossed the stream during the night, and intended a surprise! It might be a rebel buttery! Who knew? After cautioning his men, he made a reconncissance around the object, and finally ordered a sergeant and fifteen men to charge. The order was obeyed and the men charged-upon a stump covered over with matted vines, and which the valiant captain, with his excited imagination, had conjured into a rebel amouscade. The story soon got affoat in camp, and the captain reon the stump will not be soon forgotten, unless amid the bo der and more impressive scenes of the battle-field.

The men have been in the highest state of excit during the whole afternoon. The rattle of muskery and the roar of artillery have been following each other in rapid succession until darkness closed the battle. As peared to approach or fall back, the excitement of the At dusk the men repaired to a neighboring hill which

looked over the surrounding woods, and it was soon covered with a mass of eager humanity, in the midst of whom were Generals Smith and Hancock, with their aids. The flash of the explosion of the shells could be distinctly seen from the comman ing eminence. Dark-ness, and it was supposed the defeat of rebels, at length closed the contest, and the men returned to their enampments to ponder on the event, and make surmise as to the consequences. The excitement was still further increased by an order from headquarters directing the men to prepare cooked rations and pack their haversacks, to be ready for marching at a moment's notice. We hardly expect to move o-morrow, as it is Sunday, unless the rebels attack us or make such a move as shall require us to counteract

ABOVE NEW BRIDGE, VA., June 1, 1862. PREPARATION. The army remains without any great change in the position of the divisions, although changes have been made which I am not allowed to notice. Sufficient it is to know that, if the army had been ready to cross to the other side of the Chickshominy, above New Bridge, it A rebel shell would burst; the major would raise his eyes could have done so, in spite of any opposition from the and say, "Poor shot, that, captain; how much de I owe rebels; or that, if the rebels had attempted to cross to you?" and then continue his calculations. A man must his side, they would have met with a signal repulse. I have great confidence in the ability of the Federal army

General McGlellan knows the value of artillery, and, still better, knows how to use if to the best advantage. HIGH WATER. The recent heavy rains have caused a freshet in the Chickshominy, and last night the stream rose about four feet, rendering the marshy sliores almost impassable, except in a few places. Two of the pontoon bridges had to be drawn close to the shore, to prevent them from being carried away by the flood. In some cases, the stfeam has the appearance of a lake, the water having over-flowed the low banks, and what was once a large clover

field is now a respectable lake. THE BANKS OF THE CHICKAHOMINY. On this side of the Chickshominy, from New Bridge up, the woods extend almost to the banks, and the border the creek is swampy for some distance. On the other side of the bank it is marshy, extends for several rols, and then gently rises to considerable height; the woods commence at the top of the elevation, which runs inland medistance before it begins to slope. The woods are very dense on this cminence, and if the rebels chose they could give us considerable trouble in crossing; but Mo-Clellan will doubtless outflank them. The only point at which the woods extend to the stream is just above New Bridge, but this will not prove of any advantage to the rebels. Along the edge of the aforesaid height runs a road, and this morning a whole brigade of rebels filed along it at quick time. Unfortunately, our guns were not n position to annoy them ; but a change was made, and heavier guns sent to our front. No more rebels appeared. A baggage wagon occasionally appeared on the road, and a shell was always ready, but, as far as we could see, n

SHELLING THE WOODS. Our artillery along the creek tried the range of their gans, during to-day, at shelling the woods on the other side of the Chickahominy, to ascertain whether there were any rebels within their depths. Nothing appeared to have been disturbed by the fire. Wherever a rebel picket was seen during the day, there a sholl was sent.

One of our pickets noticed, through an opening in the woods, about seventy of their men, mostly lying on the ground, in the shade. A shell was instantly sent in that direction, which burst about ten yards above their heads, and sent them running in every direction. The distan was so great that it could not be seen whether any of ere injured by the shell, but, if there were net, it was a very narrow escape. At New Bridge there are a couple of rebel guns in position, but, thus far, we have not succeeded in drawing their fire. It is not known why the rebels are so quiet, as we have not yet had a shell along the whole line above New Bridge. It is just as reasonable to suppose they are preparing for ade peratance as we cross the river as that they are preparing to fall back. Their position, on the other side. naturally a very strong one. Before long it will be in

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT. It is not known when a general forward movemen. take place. Everything is in a state of readiness. Within ten minutes from the time of recaption of th carry nothing but their haversacks and blankets, and a regiment now requires but a small camping ground. Each man carries a gum blanket and a woolen one; the gum blankets form the tents, and the woolen ones are wranned around the men. The advance may take plac at any time, but the men will be ready, and will follow wherever their officers may lead them. THE APPAIR YESTERDAY.

Reports having been circulated of repulses to our army yesterday, and being generally credited by the men, the following official circular was sent to each of the regiments this morning, the regiment formed in line and the circular read by the commanding officer: "COLONEL : I would say, for your information, that the enemy have been repulsed at every point where they have appeared." The circular was signed by the officer commanding the

origade to which the regiment belonged. After the reading, the men gave nine hearty cheers, and then a tiger, for the glorious success of our arms. The circular was read in each regiment successively, and the cheering passed through the whole line from New Bridge to near Mechanicsville. As one regimen would finish, it would be taken up by the next in line. and thus ended at the extreme right. What the thoughts of the rebels were at the time, would be hard to tell, for the cheering could be plainly heard by them. I never andidate, such as was given by the men this morning. in honor of the success of their brave compa

our troops will now, no doubt, soon advance on all sides.

It is hoped that the Chickahominy will fall during the night, and allow the bridges to be thrown across und the protection of our batteries, so that the right wing may cross some time to morrow.

THE RIGHT WING OF THE ARMY.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, June 1, 1862. chanicaville, the extreme right wing of our army. The fight at Hanover was ten miles further to the right, but this hamlet is the right wing, as our forces have entirely here and the outposts, five miles, distant on the Virginia Central Railroad, there are nothing but pickets and vedettes. Mechanicaville, as I wrote some time since, is held by a strong force, part of which is Gen Slocum's brigade. To name the others would be telling too much The 96th Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Col. sition, and is the nearest regiment to Richmond of the miles distant. This honorable post was assigned to it early this morning, upon its being relieved fr ing. It is the only regiment of citizens of the Keyston State which is near at hand—Col. Ballier's 93th, a Philadelphia regiment, being one mile in the rear, with Gen. nan's command, and Col. Gos!ine's 95th, the " Phi ladelphia Zouaves," being two or three miles to the left,

interesting time. In front of our lines there are several batteries, all commanding the hills and woods across the Chickshominy, and preventing the rebels from destroying the bridge across the river about 200 yards distant, which, to their yandal eyes, whilst it remains without damage, is a great eye-sore. About three o'clock two brigades of rebel troops, and a long train of wagons, were espied wending their way from northwest to southeast along the crest of the first hill. They were two miles distant from us, and cavalry men were prancing about on the hillside, nearer the river Soon, a rebel battery came along, unlimbered their guns, and, by the aid of a glass, we could easily see the gunners training their places. Fun being anticipated, the Federal soldiers clustered in So far as I could tell, none of our troops were sufficiently exposed to be visible to the enemy, strict orders being given, and rigidly enforced, that no man should venture had six guns visible, and placed them in pairs at three from the other, just in front of their lines. The brigade halted a moment, and then retired to the woods in the rear, and the baggage train whipped up and drove swiftly across the open space in front of the batteries. They need not have hastened their pace. Federal cannon never yet disgraced the cause they fight for, by shelling baggage trains, whatever may be he example set them by rebel guns. In five minutes the last wagon disappeared behind the trees on the left and at that instant two companies of infantry left on camp, marching at quick time down the road towards the bridge. One turned into the field on the left, not twenty yards from the bridge, and, presenting full front to the enemy, halted there. The other continued on down the road, and stopped near the bridge, three or four men crossing, and boldly invading the enemy's country, nds of soldiers from both armies observing then with the intensest interest. Directly, off goes the rebe gun, farthest to the right of the six, and a cloud of white smoke firts up into the air, followed by another, nearer o us, from the bursting shell, whose fragments plash into the water just above the bridge. The lazy report come to us long after, such is the distance and the time taker for the sound to travel. The gun has undershot its mark. and the company still stands in the road, patiently awaiting the pleasure of their rebel majesties on the disfirst gun a second time, both almost at the same instant, the woods, the other into the water, in front of the brave soldiers, but still flying wide of their mark, and doing no harm, unless it be the ploughing up of a square yard or two of Virginia soil or the barking of a few Virginia trees. A fourth gun blazes out, at the extreme left of the battery, and then the middle one again, and then the extreme left a second time. All three shells falling into the water, and bursting there, give the old bridge a shower-bath. No one is hurt, and a cheer from our roops announces their safety. Thus far, the game has all been upon one side, and our artillerists have stood idly beside their guns, watching the bad shooting of their opponents. The word is given, and first on our right and then on our left Federal bulldogs commence growling. Shell after shell goes whirring brough the air, all bursting in and over the wood into which the rebel brigade retired. Not one misses its mark, and two come into rather close proximity to the rebel batteries. They stand a moment, giving us a part-ing salute by a ball which, for all the good it did to

about a mile from any Federal troops. Then they stopped, and never fired a shot afterward, the gunners eaving their cannon and beating a swift retreat in the they were swarming, and for twenty minutes afterward trees, some falling in the field, and some going away over the wood, and bursting, for aught I know, at the very feet of the astonished people of Richmond. Not a single reply came from the rebel guns; they were mysteriously withdrawn from sight, and the Eccessionists, horse, foot and dragoon, retreated from our cannon, when a small party of hardly fifty men, advancing from our lines, braved every shot that treason could aim at them. When the brush was over, and we had burst our last shell, the two companies retreated from their position, and were warmly welcomed back to camp by their delighted A PAYMASTER WITHIN FIVE MILES OF RICHMOND. In the midst of all this cannonading, and at the very furthest advanced post of our army, a civil operation was proceeding, which, could the rebels have seen it, would have made them admire the coolness of some of our acts. At a table, under a tree, and within a few feet of a haitery, sat Major Charles S. Jores, of Washington city, who was engaged in paying the troops. Two hundred thousand dollars in money and vouchers for many thousands more were lying around him, and, one after the other, he called up the officers and men, and paid

늘 마음이 가면 내용 하는 그리고 하는 것은 사람들이 없다.

tire Southern Confederacy, almost within sight of rebel eyes, and far within range of rebel guns, but the paymaster knew he was in a place of safety, and a little ballplaying only gave zest to the scene. Major Jones has the honor of being the only paymaster who has performed his agreeable duty within five miles of Bichmond. He has charge of a brigade in this vicinity and a regiment at Fredericksburg, and pays every one up to the first day

THE AFFAIR AT BOTTOM'S BRIDGE. The telegraph, long before this will reach you, will apprise the entire North of our brilliant victories in the contest beyond Bottom's Bridge. Gen Kearney's gal lant attack, plunging into the river, followed by his troops; crossing it; rushing up the bill; and pushing his entire force upon the enemy, causing them to break and flee in every direction; and the glorious charge of the Excelsior Brigade, adding so many laurels to the brows of our brave soldiers. Will be known to you before to the wires. This afternoon Gen. McClellan caused to be read a the head of every regiment an order stating that we had

lefeated the enemy in every direction, there being no thing to mar the brilliancy of the victories COLONEL JOHN K. MURPHY. A rumor that Colonel Murphy had been captured by the rebels during General Banks' retreat has been received here, and causes us profound sorrow. The Colone has many friends, who will mourn his loss, and his regi ment, or rather what is left of it, could scarcely find a nore efficient commander than the one whose misfortune adds another to the long list of unavoidable casualties

I am under great obligations to William B. Hazleit and to Jake E. Cooley, the gentlemanly postmasters who preside over the mail-bags in this region. They afford me many facilities in forwarding letters, which, by pro-curing you early correspondence, are of great benefit to the readers of The Press. They are Ponnsylvanians, having enlisted in Colonel Black's 62d Regiment, from Pittsburg.

"THE PRESS" IN CAMP. To-day, for the first time in this vicinity, a budget of opies of The Press were brought to camp for sale. They commanded most fabulous prices, and distanced all competitors in the number sold. Thousands could be disposed of to the soldiers who wish reliable news, were they only brought here and offered. [From an Occasional Correspondent.]

OAMP RIGHT MILES FROM BICHMOND, June 2, 1862. The engagement with the enemy last Saturday com nenced at 2% o'clock and continued until the evening. The 23d Pennsylvania Regiment suffered severely. It was su rounded, but fought its way through at the point of the bayonet. They lost about 250 men killed, wounded, and missing. Col. H. Neill led them in and charged the enemy. The color sergeant, Samuel F. Bolton, was killed by the first volley. When the regiment was led into the field the 104th Pennsylvania was in such a position as to prevent our firing on the enemy. Col. Neill shouted, "Bear off to the right and let me have a crack at them. Now, then, 23d, do your duty!

Men, ready, aim, fire low; give them the mischief! Men, ready, aim, fire low; give them the mischief Charge bayonets, double quick, and down with the rebels colley !!! INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

McClellan. McClellan.

Oh that rsin which Idescribed! Had it not been for that, McClellan would to night have been in Biohmond. His plens were matured, and our march in overwhelming force and vigor could not have been stopped. But it is only a question of time with the commander. I felt to-day for the first a full sonse of the vast labors he undergoes, and of the exceeding heavy burden of the responsibility which weighs down his heart and his brain, when I saw him dismount from his horse at a brook, and, baring his head, ask an orderly to bathe it with water scooped up in his hands. Overburdened, harassed, hampered soldier, may the God of Battles give you success and give yourest!

After the Battle.

seen be was in advance of his men doing his utmost to hold them sendy to the fight. The hist of "missing," fearfully large, will, I fear, be diminished this morning by a fearful increase of the list of the "dead?" and "wounded." The wounded! It is now fifty-six hours since they received their injuries. Those away from water—oh, how they suffer! Those in the wet—how they contract new disease, and how they undergo winny forments from the night cold! I dread to go upon that battle-ground. For forty-eight hours I have worked, and slept, and ato, and served among a thousand wounded soldiers—wounded in every possible form, and with every possible degree of severity. The screaming of stout men under the surgeons' knives; the greaning everywhere over three acres of lawn; the piteous cries for help, for drink, for shade; the delirium of the dying; the blood and discoloration; had help and the surgeons are brought in in an uninterrusted stream of tardy discovery, and lie ur derfoot everywhere, waiting surgical help; the ceaseless work on the operating table in the great heapital tent; the use of knife and probe by lanter-light all around this country seat, and the dressing of ghastly wounds all night and all day, and all day and all night—'its a memory that shall make the Seven Pines painful till I die.

The "Blood Royal" of France on the Battle-Fields of the Republic—Captains Robert and Philip d'Orleans,

[From the New York Herald.]

SEVEN PINES, June 1.—Ito not these simple names call up strange visions of the old, old time, and of the grand old race from whom these simple captains have came down? How the say and brilliant Court of old France arises before one! for it is impossible to associate these men with the distinctive Orleans. Inevitaby we go beyond him, back to the more glorious name of the ancien regime. Think of the descendants of Hugh Capet on a battle field—princes of that very "blood royal" that is so wrought in the world's history! Kings, though without thrones, and here as simple students in the kingly trade of war, bowever little it may sound and seem like reality, there they are; and, moreover, not only the Count of Paris and the Duc de Chartres are there, but there also is the Prince de Joinville.

The Plunce de Januville and Vours Count From the New York Herald, The Prince de Joinville and Young Count

The Prince de Joinville and Young Count of Paris.

Wherever General McClellan rides, it is easy to single out there three remarkable figures from the brilliant group that rides pear him. The Prince de Joinville is even more easily found than the others; he rides more characteristically, and his dress is peculiar. He 'slouches' loosely in his saddle, and stoops over. S. A. R. the Count de Paris seems what he very certainly is, a brave gentleman and a gallant soldier. He is not a conventional prince, nor yet exactly a conventional soldier. We see in him the Bayard of France's royal race, a true knight, and the champion of the future. His features and figure show the German blood that comes by his mether. He is larger and fuller in frame than the others, and promises to be fuller in flesh. His hair, too, verges towards the German tint, and the predominant expression on his face is a truly German amiability and good nature. Yet he is a true Frenchman; for, on the night of the battle of Williamsburg, when all near head-quarters were cold, hungry, and thirsty, he stood by the fire and nonchalantly ate chocolate, and offered a piece to General Summer. That, we take it, proves his Galliciam. Sweet chocolate to a savage old soldler; hungry as an earthquake. an earthquak

The Duc de Chartres But of all princes the perfect bean ideal is the Duc de Chartres. Fe certainly realizes what has been dreamed by so many young ladies of what a perfect prince ought to be Peouliarly effeminate in form and face, with a quick, nervous manner; courteous and brave, and always careful to look well—a gallant Frenchman all over, and a gallant soldier, too. He will doubtless be remembered in the future as the best approximation to personal royalty that we have yet seen on our side the water.

Whoever saw these men on this day, as, with Gen. McClellan, they rode over the field of the Seven Pines, and up to and into the fire, must have had odd funcies of the topsy-turvy arrangements of old Dame Fortune—born-princes, with their swords out in the cause of republican freedom and unity.

Gallantry of General McClellan.

The charge of Baxter's Zouaves, at the bidding of General Burns, who, waving his graceful chapeau, animated and encouraged them by his daring, was a leature of the play performed by Sedgwick. Though not so terrible as Meagher's, it was aplendidly effective in routing the rebels.

The Killed and Wounded in Pennsylva-nia Regiments at Fair Oaks—Additional List. OFFICERS KILLED.

PRIVATES AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS Sergeant McLesn, Co. E, 105th Regiment. Sergeant J. Barr, Co. E, 105th Regiment. Private Hillo T. Miller, Co. E, 105th Regiment. Private Honry Mitts, Co. E, 105th Regiment. Private Wm. Gregory, Co. E, 105th Regiment. Private Wm. Gregory, Co. E, 105th Regiment. Private E. E. Coon, Co. E, 105th Regiment. Private E. E. Coon, Co. E, 105th Regiment. Private J. Dilty. Co. E, 105th Regiment. Private J. Dilty. Co. C, 52d Regiment. Private J. Dilty, Co. E, 105th Regiment. Private J. Dilty, Co. E, 105th Regiment. Private J. Blayton, Co. E, 105th Regiment. Private J. Blayton, Co. E, 105th Regiment. Private J. Blayton, Co. E, 105th Regiment. Private J. Beck, 93d Regiment. Private J. J. Ecc., 93d Regiment. Private J. Zimmerman, 93d Regiment. Private J. J. Good, 93d Regiment. Private J. J. Good, 93d Regiment. Private John Rogers, 63d Regiment. Private Pat. Farrell, 63d Regiment. Private Pat. Farrell, 63d Regiment. Private P. MoDermott, 63d Regiment. Private P. MoDermott, 63d Regiment. Private Daniel Hemy, 102d Regiment. Private Daniel Hemy, 102d Regiment. Private B. Hartley, Co. D, 71st Regiment. Private W. D. Poland, Co. D, 106th Regiment. Private W. D. Poland, Co. D, 106th Regiment. PRIVATES AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

caused by our efforts to suppress a wicked rebellion. A FRIENDLY POSTMASTER.

[Special Correspondence of the Tribune.]

After the Battle. The New York 100th. Colonel Brown, has not been heard of since the battle, and not a member of the company commanded by acting Captain John Wilkeson has been able to give any account of him, save it at when last seen be was in advance of his men doing his utmost to bold them steady to the fight. The first of "missing," captally large will I four hed missing the desired the meaning

General Sickles on the Battle-field.

How the battle-field mingles matters, too! Let the princes ride on, and we will stop here and take a quiet and inquisitive look at this man whom they satured—Brigadier General Daniel E. Sickles. Near this little wooden house, and under this large oak tree, where his headquarters are established, the rebel horses were fed last night, and the rebel soldiers slept in their blankets. Sickles men drove them away this day with the bayonet. So he has a right to the ground. And he sits there, too, as if he knew that he had a right to it. How easy his manners are! With what suavity he speaks to all! Handsome, proud, and brave, cool and clear-headed, he will win his way up, now that the way is clear Success to the commander of as good a brigade as there is in all the army.

The bridge erected by Sedgwick's corps across the Chickahominy was swort away after the passage of Gen. Sedgwick's division by the swollen and swift current of the stream. Gen. McClellan unaware of this fact dashed with bis staff up to its former position to find it gone. The stuff atood aghast at the appalling fact. What if it had happened before the transit of the troops across the swollen current to reinforce their brethren in Casey's and Couch's despairing divisions? Nothing daunted however, our idolized young Napoleon dashed into the swiftly relining current; through which his noble steed safely carried him to the opposite shore. This was not an act of our General to gain the app'ause of a multitude but one occurring while he was surrounded by his staff and a few spectators, in the discharge of his ordinary duties and away from the excitement of the field.

Baxter's Zouaves Charge.

the rebels.

Gallant Conduct of Generals Sumner and Sedgwick.

General Sumner was exposed, both in this and in the field where Richardson was fighting the enemy, on many occasions. His bravery was the theme of Jadmiration on all sides, and the old white-haired veteran's example was inspiriting in the highest degree to all. The old reteran has been dubbed by the boys, perhaps on account of the roundness and senorocenses of his voice, "The Big Bull of Beshin."

General Sedgwick also distinguished himsels together with bis division staff, by constant presence on the field in the direction of the fight, and on one occasion leading a charge on the enemy in person.

Captain Darling, Co. B, 105th Regiment. Lieutenant Rogers, 93d Regiment. Lieutenant Hurst, 63d Regiment. Lieutenant Craig, Co. B, 105th Regiment.

TWO CENTS. WOUNDED OFFICEES.

Coptain Men Markoc, Co. A, 71st Regiment.
Captain Meadlin, 93d Regiment.
Captain Danks, 63d Begiment.
Adjutant Coates, 63d Begiment.
Lieutenant David M. Spencer, 103d Regiment.
Lieutenant Jeffries, 63d Regiment.
Lieutenant Gross, 63d Regiment.
Lieutenant Maynard, 63d Regiment.
Lieutenant Maynard, 63d Regiment.
Lieutenant Haymaker, 63d Regiment.
Lieutenant Danaldson, 1st Cal., or 71st Pa. Begime PRIVATES AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICHES

PRIVATES AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICHRS
H. Anthony, 983 Begiment.
D. Bell, 105th Regiment.
A. Ballou, 63d Regiment.
James Burney, 105th Regiment.
Bazil Bell, 102d Begiment.
Milton Barnard, Co. A, 63d Regiment.
John Bernard, Co. H, 101st Regiment.
John Bernard, Co. H, 101st Regiment.
I. Coates, 23d Regiment, Co. F, 103d Regiment.
T. Cully, 104th Regiment.
T. Cully, 104th Regiment.
James Olymer, 104th Regiment.
Michael Carl, 63d Regiment.
E. Crane, 63d Regiment.
E. Crane, 63d Regiment.
Sergeant Chalmers, 63d Regiment.
Samuel Olitt, Co. C, 1st Cal., or 71st Pa.
Christian Liarke, 53d Regiment.
A. A. Coon, Co. E, 105th Regiment.
D. Duglase, 103d Regiment.
Samuel Dickerson, Co. P, 71st Penna. Regiment.
J. Eichler, 104th Regiment.
Thomas Ford, 101st Regiment.
Thomas Ford, 101st Regiment.
Thomas Ford, 101st Regiment.
Samuel Foley, Co. D, 71st Regiment.
H. Groves, 105th Regiment.
Sergt. Gamble, 63d Regiment.
Sergt. Gery, 63d Regiment.
Gorney, 63d Regiment.
Gorney, 63d Regiment.
Gorney, 63d Regiment. PRIVATES AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sirgt. Grey, 63d Regiment.
Gornley, 63d Regiment.
George Gibson, Co. C, 63d Regiment (leg amputated.)
James Gates, Co. C, 63d Regiment.
J. J. Howe, 23d Regiment.
George Hall, 63d Regiment.
S. W. Harrison, Co. E, 93d Regiment.
A. Holcemb, Co. D, 106th Regiment.
R. Lenkins, 50d Regiment.

A. Holcomb, Co. D., 108th Begiment.
R. Jenkins, 52d Regiment.
Sergt. Jones 63d Regiment.
Sergt. Jones 63d Regiment.
Wooster King, 57th Regiment.
George Kerr, 23d Regiment.
Joseph Knox, 102d Regiment.
Joseph Knox, 102d Regiment.
Joseph Knox, 102d Regiment.
D. McAllister, 101st Regiment.
D. McAllister, 101st Regiment.
J. W. Miller, 105th Regiment.
John McVery, 23d Regiment.
John McVery, 23d Regiment.
John McVery, 23d Regiment.
James Mcars, 61st Regiment.
James Mcars, 61st Regiment.
James McLaffici, 53d Regiment.
James McLaffici, 53d Regiment.
William McAdams, 63d Regiment.
William McAdams, 63d Regiment.
M. McNamy, Co. F., 103d Regiment.
M. McNamy, Co. F., 103d Regiment.
P. O. Neal, 63d Regiment.
P. O. Neal, 63d Regiment.

J. McAdams, Co. B, 63d Regiment.
P. O. Neal, 63d Regiment.
P. O'Neill. Co. F, 63d Regiment,
H. O. Reaves, 194th Regiment.
John Reed, Co. H, 106th Regiment.
D. Sunders, 52d Regiment.
Corporal O. Sully, 194th Regiment.
S. W. Stackhouse, 194th Regiment.
James J. Stields, 105th Regiment.
B. B Smith, 52d Regiment.
Seaton, 13th Regiment.
Sol. Sowder, 191st Regiment.
Sol. Sowder, 191st Regiment.

Isaac Torbit, 104th Regis weaver, 1833 Regiment.
Weatene, 52d Regiment.
H. Yearg, 93d Regiment.
Wm. J. Smith, Co. D, 23d Regiment.
John Purnell, Co. F, 23d Regiment.
Sergeant A. Powell, Co. F, 23d Regiment
James Brown, Co. E. 2924 Example. James Brown, Co. E, 23d Regiment. Daniel H. Pedrich, Co. H, 23d Regim Augustus Rusenthal, Co. F, 23d Regim John Slemmons, Co. A, 23d Regime John Glenn, Co. H, 23d Regiment.

Henry McCoy, Co. D, 236 Regiment. James Hughes, Co. D, 236 Regiment. Alfred Gifford, Co. K., 236 Regiment. Daniel Louis (severely), 23d Regiment. James L. Bonestridge, Co. K., 231 Regiment. Michael Kennedy (badly), Co. F, 23d Regiment. Sergeant C. A. Young (badly), 23d Regiment. James M. Whitmore, Co. F, 23d Regiment. Tsage Royd's Co. K. 23d Regiment. George W. Barnes, Oc. D, 23d Regiment. George W. Barnes, Oc. D, 23d Regiment Ira Webster, Co. K, 23d Regiment. Henry Tato, Co. E, 23d Regiment.

FROM GEN. M'DOWELL'S DIVISION From an Occasional Correspondent] FRONT ROYAL, June 3, 1862. We have been on the march since the 25th of May. We are now at Front Royal, where our troops wer me two weeks since. For the first two or three days of our march we were obliged to carry our knapsacks, but naving received orders, we made a forced march and left tents for four days—the rain poured down in torrents. fire and got dry again. We carried three days' rations in our haversacks, and when we had the opportunity we made some coffee. We arrived here on the 1st of June. General Shields was in the advance. About 12 o'clock on Sunday the battle commenced some ten riles ahead of us. We heard the cannonading very distinctly Orders were given to march, and the boys eterted on a double-quick in first-rate anirita after their

upon cheers from the men greeted the generals as they undred prisoners and one cannon. We slept on the field hat night, but General Shields' division marched twenty two miles further on in pursuit of the enemy. On Monday, about ten o'cleck, the battle commenced again. General Fremont attacked the enemy in front, and General Shields attacked them on the flank. They were utterly routed. Four hundred prisoners were captured, and all their baggage. It was the same party who murdered our men at Winchester. B. D. S.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

WILLIAMSPORT, Md., June 2, 1862. The uncertainty and excitement of the past week has iven me little opportunity to write to you. On Friday ease of camp-life, news came that companies B and G, of Manasese Railroad, which they, with the 1st Maryland at Newtown Near this place a panic was created among the teamsters, caused by the enemy shelling the train, and, for a while, it was a perfect bediam of shouting eamsters, rearing horses, and broken wagons. Some of them cut the traces, and were hurrying off, but the forces coming up, held the enemy in check. There was no other alarm until near Winchester, when it was re-ported that the enemy's cavalry were in the rear. Again the wagons flew as if Beelzebub was after them, tearing like lightning towards the town. Having reached the

and slept. We were awakened at sunrise by the loud roar and the humming shot and shell of the enemy, coming on the front and left. By this time the trains were started towards Bunker Hill. The road was filled with teams tearing wildly on, cavalry flying, etc. The shot and formed in line of battle-volley succeeded volley. The nemy swarmed like bees from the woods. Our force was like a pigmy, theirs like a huge giant; given to retreat. Shots were fired from the doors and windows of Winchester, as the scattered troops passe through, and bottles filled with fulminating powder et on fire, and a dense smoke enveloped the city. Only tillery fought for three or four hours, the infantry was not engaged for more than a quarter of an hour. The great loss was in the retreat, for the enemy's cavalry dashed wildly after us, savagely shooting with their carbines, and killing with their sabres. Then commenced the grand race for the Potomac, and I of the Yankee cavalry on the 28th of May. Some of them carelessly ran our men down. Passing through Martinsburg the ladies gave us some refreshments, and they bid us "good bye" hurriedly, for the enemy's armore to the Potomac. It was a weary jaunt. Reaching attacked. Many skulkers crossed over to Maryland that entreated the men not to cross until he had everything ready, and batteries planted to cover the crossing. Next morning we all erossed over in safety. Many horses and mules were lost while fording. The men crossed in three boats or scows. Our colonel is much regretted.

The march of Fremont's March.

The march of Fremont from Frankin to Strasburg and beyond is a most incredible one, and one that will never be appreciated by these who have not seen an army of twenty or thirty-five thousand men on the move. He made over a hundred miles in less than a week, and that, too, with the most limited transportation that was probably ever assigned to a command of the same size. The moving of an army is not the moving of so many men. It includes the moving, or rather dragging, of immense pieces of artillery, with all their heavy wheeled accourtements, frequently requiring filten and twenty mules to perceptibly move the wheels through mountain gorges and deep cuts; mul holes, and ravines. But even this is a small part of the moving. Subsistence has get to be not only provided but transported, and this again includes forage for all the trains of mules and horses, companies of cavalry, &o Ambulances, with their sick and wounded, have got to be moved. Thousands of barries of flour; meat, and all sorts of commissary stores, have got to be moved and the endless paraphernalia of tents, baggage, and stores of every description, belonging to an army, have to be moved and kept along within the protection of the troops. army, have to be moved and kept along within the protection of the troops.

General Fremont had to make his march over half a de zen ranges and spurs of mountains. He had to cross all the various intersections and combinations of the Shenandoab, with all their mountain streams. Yet he came to time. He was bound to come to time when he left Franklin, if it was in the limits of human endurance to do so. He, himself, led the advance from the start, and with his maps and his guides piloted the way. His march was almost a second crossing of the Alps, and a great deal faster time, in proportion to the facilities at hand, was made by him than was made by Napoleon.

Such marching is not the way, of course, to move troops as a rule. It is killing on them, and soon uses up an army. But the march shows that when an exigency is at hand, in which the Government requires celerity above any other consideration, Gen. Fremont is eminently fitting for the occasion. WHAT GEN. JACKSON SAID.—According to the report of a deserter, who came into the Union lines on Monday, General Jackson, presuming upon his recent successes, manifests a disposition to be dictatorial to the Government at Richmond.—In reply to a telegraphic despatch from Benjamin, concerning some proposed movement of Jackson's army, the latter said:

"Sand me more troops and fewer orders."

The deserter does not say how the willy Secretary received the intimation.

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P. C. Wallis,
Bermuda, (Br.),
Circassian, (Br.
Cambria, (Br.),
Nassau—14 Magnolia, Ella Warley, Stettin, (Br.), Patras, (Br.), Gondar, (Br.)-0.

Amelia, North Carolina S. E. Pettigrew, Finland, (Br.), Ohoshire, (Br.), Emily St. Pierre, (recapt'd), Alliance, (Br.) Gen. Greer, Hiawatha (Br.), Pioneer Pilgrim, Empress, (Br.)—10. Hope
Hattee Jackson,
Amy Warwick,
Hersld (Br.),
Sarah Starr,
Ariel (Br.), Venus, (Br.), Delta, (Br.), Intended. (Br.)—13. Gipsey, (Br.),

W. H. Northrop, (Br.), B. Waterman,
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Wilder,
Stephen Hart, (Br.),
Onward,
Major Barbour,
Joannah Ward,
J. O McNeil,
Fair Play, (Br.),
Julia Warden,
Pride,
Dixie, W. C. Atwater, i neodore, British Queen, (Br.), Shamrock, Hy Travis, Lydia & Mary, Lizzie Taylor, Algonquin, Sarah Ann, Falcon. Mary Alice Louisa Agnes, (Br.), Susan Jane, Revere, Fair Wind. Alfred, (Br.), Edwin, Harmony, Beverly, (Br.), Adelaide, (Br.) San Juan. Fanny Lee Albion, (Br.) 2d. E. Withington Mabel, Royal Yacht, Leader, Victoria, (Br.), Union, Fast ion, Ned, Forest King, Mary Clinton, Buena Vista, Sarah Ann. Jrenshaw, Jally Meare Tropic Bird, Fanny, Olive Branch, Velasco, Brillante, (Mex.), Three Brothers Biloxi, Haxall, H. M. Johnson, Venus, M Canfield, Falcon, George Baker, J C Beal, Bell, (Br.),

Mersey, (Br.), Flash, (Br.), Active, Moria Teresa, Actor, Agnes H Ward-110 ors. Shark, George B. Sloat, Dart, Falcon, Poney,
), Coywell, (Br.),
Velma,
Coquette—11. RECAPITULATION.

Raviow of the Philadelphia The inclemency of the weather during the greater part of the week just past has limited the operations in most of the leading articles of produce, and the markets have been inactive. Bark is in request and commands full prices. Breadstuffs move slowly, and for most kinds prices favor the buyers. Coal is active and on the advance the freshet checking business. Cotton is firmer.
Fish and Fruit are quiet. Groceries are very firm. The
Provision market is dull and neglected Naval Stores are rather dull. Oils, ve y little doing. Tobacco and Wool are unsettled and the latter very du l. In Dry Goods there is more doing and the market for cottons has an upward tendency and quite excited, most of the leading makes of brown goods being scarce and on the

advance Woolens are also firm and the low grades are tending upward. The Flour market remains in the same unsatisfactory ondition which we have noted for some time past. About 4,000 bbls only sold at \$1.50@4 75 for superfine 84.87 % 25 for extra and extra family; the latter for family on private terms, 800 bbls choice at \$6, and 7 000 vate; small sales for home use at \$4 50@4.75 \$\P\$ bbl for superfine, \$4 87 \% 25 25 for extra and extra family, and \$5.50@6.50 for fancy lots, as to quality. Bye Flour is WHEAT.—The demand has been limited, and prices 5c P bus lower; sales of 25,000 bus good Penna red at 115@120c, closing at the latter figures, and white at 125 @138c, as in quality. Bye is steady, with sales of 2,500 bus Penna at 65 266c. Corn is less active, but there is not much coming forward; sales of 20,000 bus yellow at 53254c, affoat; some in store at 52253c, and damage

demand, and have advanced; 25,000 bus Penns sold a 39@40c, afloat, and Delaware at 37c ♥ bus. Barley and Malt remain quiet.

PROVISIONS.—The market continues inactive, and prices unsettled and drooping; 500 bbls Western and city.packed Mess Pork sold at \$12 ml2 50, cash and short time; Prime Pork is scarce, and we quote at \$900 10. City.packed Mess Beef sells, in lots, for army stores at \$12.50 ml6, as in quality. Bacon—The demand is light, and prices about the rame; sales of Hams at 500 5c for plain and fancy cured; Sit'es 6 & 68 & 63 & and shoulders at 4 & 50 c, cash and short time. A contract for II, 250,000 lbs Sides for Government, to be packed in boxes and delivered in New York, has been made at \$8.25 m and delivered in New York, has been made at \$8.25 m and delivered in New York, has been made at \$8.25 m and delivered in New York, has been made at \$8.25 m and delivered in New York, has been made at \$8.25 m and short limbers are start of \$2.000 kgs; sides, in lots, at \$2.00 kg; 400 casks in pickle at \$2.00 kg; Sides, in lots, at \$2.00 kg; and Shoulders at 40 4 kg. cash and sixty days.

LARD.—The receipts are light; sales of 500 bbls and tes are roported at \$2.00 kgs; 800 pags country at 7 kg., and 400 kgs; Western at \$2.00 kgs; cash and short credit. Butter—There is a fair demand for prime roll and pk is; we quote at 10 ml2c. Cheese is worth 7 m 5c, and Eggs 11 ml2c d dozen.

METALS.—There is a firm feeling in the iron market, but the demand for Pig Iron is limited; sales of No. 1 and threatte at \$22, and No. 2 at \$21, 6 months. In Scotch pig there is nothing doing. We quote Blooms at \$400 kg for Northern, and the best charcoal. Old Rails and Bars sell at \$25 m 26 cash. Lead has advanced, and 1,000 plgs Galena sold on terms kept quiet. Copper is unchanged, and about 2,200 sheets American Yellow Metals and a sold an terms kept quiet.

unschanged, and about 2,200 sheets American Yellow Metal sold at 22c, 6 months.

BARK—The receipts of Quercitron are light, and it is in fair demand, with small sales of 1st No. 1 at \$33 50 per ton. A cargo of Spanish Oak sold at \$13 per cord.

BEESWAX is scarce, with sales of prime yellow at \$20,838 \$7 h, and meets with a fair demand, and prices s22.333 & Th., and meets with a fair demand, and prices are about the same.

CANDLES continue dull. A small lot of city-made Adamsntine sold at 16c, on time; Sperm sell slowly at 28c, and Tallow at 11.012c \$\psi\$ b.

COAL.—There has been more activity in the trades, and the tendency of prices is upward, as the rates of freight and toll will be advanced on the lat of July. The scarcity of vessels, however, limits operations.

COFFEE.—The stock has been increased since our last notice; sales comprise 700 bags Rio at 18% 221c; Laguayra at 21% c, and Triage at 19% 220c, cash and time. time.

OUTTON — The advance noted last week has been well maintained, and the stock here is very light; sales of 250 baies at 27x33c for low and good middling Uplands and New Orleans, chieffy at 32x33c, cash.

DRUGS AND DYES.—There is very little movement and not much change to notice. There has been some speculative movement in Bi Carbonate Soda, and Soda Ash is firm, but Indigo and Logwood are dull.

FISH.—There is very little demand for Mackerel; the only sales reported are store lots 48 75x9 for No. 1, \$7 for No. 2, \$5x6.25 for large, and \$5 5x6.4 for small 3s: new 3s brought \$7; a few Codish sell slowly at \$3.25, and Pickled Herring at \$1.50x2.50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\text{the only sales reported are store lots 48 75x9 for No. 1, \$7 for No. 2, \$5x6.25 for large, and \$5 5x6.4 for small 3s: new 3s brought \$7; a few Codish sell slowly at \$3.25, and Pickled Herring at \$1.50x2.50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\text{the only sale}\$ at \$0.00 boxes from previous arrivals sold at \$3x3.50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ box. Assists are scarce. Green Apples rauge from \$1 to \$45 0 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bit, with very few offering. Dried Apples sell at \$5x7c for old and new, and unpared Peaches 6x7c for quarters and \$x9c for halves.

FERIGHTS are unchanged; sales 3,000 lbs good Western at 42x43c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ b, cash.

FERIGHTS to Liverpool are firm Flour is quoted at 2x 6x25 9d. Grain in ship's bage at 9x9\frac{1}{2}d, and heavy goods at 27x30s. To London the rates are about the same. A barque is loading with Petroleum for Liverpool, on private terms. West Iudia freights are steady; some further engagement have been made at 40x for Sugar, and \$3x3 50 for Molasses, home from Cuba. A brig was chartered to load with Flour to Halifax at 20s. Coal freights are better, and vessels very scarce. Boston freights COTTON.—The advance noted last week has been

HIDES are dult; an import of Forto Capello Femans unsold.
HOPS are steady, with small sales at 15.018c for Eastern and Western.
LUMBER—There is a firm business doing for the season, without change in prices; sales of white Pina Boards at \$14.016, and yellow pine sap do at \$12.014. Letthe sell as wanted at \$1.25 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ M.
MOLASSES.—The demand is moderate; sales of 700 hdds, including Cuba Muscovado at 23.033c; clayed at 24.025c, and Porto Rico at 35.040c, on time; 800 bbls Syrun's old at 32.043c. 24.626c, and Forto Rico at 35.640c, on time; 800 bbls
Syruy sold at 32.634c.
NAVAL STORES.—The stock of Rosin is nearly exhausted; sales of medium grades at \$9.50.610. FineRosin, if here, would command an advance on our last
quotations. Tar is held at \$11, and Pitch at \$8.50, without sales Spirits of Turpentine is in limited supply, and
selling in lots at \$1.60.61.63 \$\frac{12}{2}\$ gallon.

OILS.—Sperm and Whale are dull. Linesed Oil is
colling in lots at \$1.60.61, cash, and very firm. Lard Oil
is dull; 100 bbls winter sold at 62.65c, on time. The
recipts of Petroleum continue large, and it is dull; sales
of crude at \$1.60.62 \$\frac{12}{2}\$, and refined at 19.620c, as in
quality.

robacco.—The stock is very light, and most of the

stock is of poor quality.
WOOL.—The opening prices have not yet been fixed;
a few small lots of the new clip have been taken at 25.6.
Soc for unwashed, and 35.643c for washed.