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"Implety." BY THE BARD OF "THE" CRAVAT STORE. BY THE BARD OF THE LARVAL STATE BY THE BARD OF THE LARVAL STATE BY THE BARD OF THE LARVAL STATE BY THE BARD OF THE STATE BY THE Ever since our last issue our brain has been racked,
And consolence made hideous our visions nocturnal,
That our fair name should ever, in public attacked,
Be made sport by some wit (?) of some tenin-rate
journal.
For his free publication our thanks we return—
Nothing more we are able or willing to bay—
But we'd like him to know, if he can easything learn,
When his paper we need, for the space we can pay.

"To show the small knowledge of this critic "pious,"
If worth it we'd buy him a copy of Walker;
But wo'd rather a call he'd give us, and try us,
In hopes that we'd find a worse writer than talker.

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(And need not always be made to the Deity,)
And when, from the Journal's too smart conversation
We cry "Deliver us," we don't mean implety. If the fun of this notice without had effect,
Has e'on left the smart writer a vive with his wits,
'That he's cured our "i implety" he may now reflect,
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We'll give him a premium of one paper collar—
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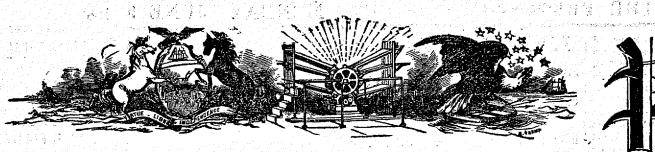
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VOL. 5.-NO. 263.

REBEL MOVEMENTS

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1862.

OHR WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

MATTERS IN NORFOLK. REBEL REPORTS OF THE LATE BATTLE, FROM THE CHICKAHOMINY.

Rebel Movements near Richmond AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY. What the Rebels have been Doing.

THE PROJECTED INVASION OF MARYLAND. HOW THE CONTRABANDS LIVE. THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN. &c,

FROM GEN. DIX'S DIVISION. Affairs at Fortress Monroe.

Special Correspondence of The Press.] FORTRESS MONROE, June 6-P. M. MORE RAIN. The disagreeable northeastern storm mentioned in my last continues with us, and renders life burdensome here,

especially to the poor reporters, who have to exist upon THE REBELS STILL DISHONORABLE. The steamer Massachusetts arrived here this morning, from City Point, on the James river, under a flag of truce for five days past. She had on board ninety-three of the rebel privateers, who were to be released by exchange in the event of the release of Colonels Corcoran, Bowman, Wilcox, and Major Vogdes, together with

fighting. For a regiment to be in such a predica nent Captain Garvin and the crew of the gunboat Union. On Tuesday last, the rebels sent down a couple of miserable baggage cars to take the privateersmen up to Petersburg, but they had not brought down the Union prisoners, and so they were informed that until the abovementioned hostages were released the privateersmen would not be delivered up. This information was taken to Gen. Huger at Petersburg, together with Mesdames Greenhow, Baxley, and

In answer, Gen. Huger stated that he had no doubt the rebel War Department would at once order the re-lease of the United States prisoners now, held as hostages in Salisbury, North Carolina. Subsequently, a mossage was received on board the Massachusetts to the effect that in making the above statement Gen. Huger had transcended the power invested in him, and that the Secesh War Departm would have to hold a conference in regard to the whole

neral of this Department, held a conference with Majo Ath, of North Carolina, who represented the Confederate Government, and the latter proceeded to Bichmond with word that the Federal officers were ready for any honor able conference with the rebel Government or War De The Massachusetts then remained at the Point for twenty-five hours, but the rebels failed to put in an ap-

Colonel W. D. Whipple, the able assistant adjutant ge-

Wool, she proceeded to Norfolk, and the rebel privateers remain until the rebels make up their minds to do what

REBEL REPORTS OF THE LATE BATTLI The Richmond Dispatch, of yesterday, says that the battle of Saturday and Sunday vas a bloody affair, and sets down the rebel loss at eight thousand and the Federal ral loss at from twelve to twenty thousand, including many prominent officers. The rebels lost a vast number of officers, including five generals, twenty-three colonels, ten majors, and fifty-seven captains, killed or taken pri-

The Dispatch complains that the Federals can at any time cut off the retreat of the Confederates South by seizing the railroads at Petersburg, and intimates that a retreat to Lynchburg and the mountains was the only one The bare statement of the fall of Corinth has been

published in Richmond, and by this time throughout the Truly, the Confederacy is getting into a ticklish posi-tion—very. One more good heavy blow will end the rebellion as an organized military resistance to the Go-

There is great rejoicing in Norfolk over the order of Major General Dix opening the port. Several stores have already been opened by parties from Baltimore, and all will be driving a brisk trade very shortly. The new Union paper, the Norfolk Union, is greatly sought after, and the press used is not fast enough to get off the edition needed by the people Arrangements are being made for a grand Union meeting, to be held some day next week, at which nominations will be made for municipal officers.

Mr. Ewirg, well known as a stump-speaker in the North, in favor of Bell and Everett during the last campaign, and a staunch Union man, is spoken of in connec-

lion with the vacant mayoralty. NAVAL CHANGE. Captain Smith, in command of the Wachusett, now at City Point, has been relieved from command of that ves-NO NEWS FROM ABOVE. All is quiet in the Army of the Potomac as far as

known. No further action is anticipated before next FROM GEN. MCCLELLAN'S DIVISION.

What our Army is Doing Before Richmond. GEN. McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, June 5, 1862. CLASSIC GROUND.

Every step trod by the Union army since leaving Yorktown has been upon classic ground. Williamsburg, the seat of William and Mary College, was the capital of the Colony of Virginia and, until the adoption of the Constitution in 1789, the capital of the independent State. Winchester, farther up the country, was, in the early part of the last century, the sent of an old English hunts-man, whose horses and hounds ranged all along the country, followed by the Virginia aristocrace, and often-times by the youthful Washington. Hanover and New Kent counties, tradition tells us, were the country of Powhatan, the famous Indian chief, and the Chicka-hominy, near Bottom's Bridge, was the scene of Pocahontas' heroic exploit, by which the life of the celebrated John Smith was saved. The Englishman Rolfe wooed and won the sable princess on the banks of this cele-brated river, and some of their descendants, the great Randolph family, are established south of here, below Peter, burg, in Roanoke county. As the army passed through Virginia, they were nes Monticello and Montpolier, the seats of Jefferson and Madison. White House, in New Kent, was the home of Mrs. Custis. Coal Harbor, or its vicinity in Hanover, gave birth to Patrick Henry, and Ashland to Henry Clay. Richmond was for a long time the residence of Chief Justice Marshall. Every inch of soil, from Yorknotriot or hero whose name is renowned throughout traditions of those great men, whose mantle, it is sad to tell, has fallen upon strangers and not upon Virginians.

sacred for so many memories, and find it at this day so lost and dishonored. Even Washington's descendants, the last who should have faltered, are found foremost in the ranks of treason. Lager, pretzels, old cheese, brown bread, and sourkrout, seem to have had as many admirers among the ton of Richmond as they have in Philadelphia. Some five miles from the capital on the road which crosses New Bridge, is a large-sized beer saloon and garden. Counters, taps, kegs, and glasses, flourish in the house, and fine York river cyclerabells lie in a pile in the back yard. dergrowth, and having rural chairs and tables scattered wound. The road runs by the house, crossing the river a half mile distant, at a most beautiful spot, and after minding among the hills, enters Richmond from the east.

From the town to this saloon used to be a favorite drive, and every convenience was had here which the Virginia chivalry could need. The whole affair puts me much in aind of the famous Dutch tub on the Wissahickon Water, garden, and hotel, are all there, and the place of bears, monkeys, and foxes can well be supplied by Wise, Letcher, Tyler, and others, who, no doubt, often acted in that capacity towards Union men, in these very gardens. The beer sold at this place came from Philadel-

The last remnant of Powhatax's tribe, without any of

live in a few miserable huts at Indiantown, on the Pa-

manufacture. MEADOWS' BRIDGE. The extreme right wing of the army rests on the Virginia Central Railroad, a single-track road, running through Hanover Court House, Ashland, and on to Manages. This railroad crosses the river on a treatly bridge, which has been burned by the rebels; but along side of it runs a road crossing the creek in a seclude place on a bridge which, so far as the Union pickets near t can tell, is uninjured. This is Meadows' bridge, vigi antly watched by the enemy, and across it, if we are to he attacked, will doubtless come part of the rebel horde Two days ago, our scouts heard chopping and pounding and noises like the throwing of lumber from a cart, and the conclusion is that their engineer corns are strengthen ing or repairing it. Rebels often come out on the ruine of the railroad bridge to attract our pickets and diver attention from their work on the other; and for some time they were successful in doing so, but on Monday after noon, the other bridge was discovered; and now that we

phia breweders, and the glass ware from her glass factories. The furniture having all been taken away, I was

unable to learn its origin, but like every other household

article found in Virginia, it is doubtless of Northern

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1862.

were continually arriving and placed in appropriate For several days, regiment after regiment has been no iced passing down the roads on the enemy's left wing, owards their centre and right. Twenty thousand troops, A RECONNOISSANCE. On Wednerday morning, Gon. Saxton sent a strong reof all kinds, with large baggage trains, have passed since Sonday. Whether those are reinforcements from Coconnoiseance out to find the position and force of the enemy. They proceeded as far as Hallstown without rinth or from Jackson's army, or whether they are part inding any body of rebels. On approaching that place f the force which has played hide and sack before Mcsome rebels were seen, and it was expected that they would make a stand and fight. But as our forces advanced the rebels retreated, and continued to do so until Dowell at Fredericksburg, or whether they are the rebel left wing, evacuating their positions, are great subjects of conjecture. They all seem to go to the rebel centre or forces came within two miles of Charlestown Here and right, and no doubt are instantly brought into action they were balted, and a reconneissance was made which satisfied our commander that Gen. Jackson had an imgainst Heitzelman, Kearney, and Keyes. For two afternoons huge smokes, covering the entire mense army compared with ours, and that his troops were urrounding country have risen from the woods beyond greatly excited by their late successes. the river. They would commence about noon and con-tinue until night; but after dark no fire could be seen Our troops turned around to return, when they found that they were followed on their flank by a large body o anywhere, which would explain the cause. Contrabends tell us that an immense amount of tobacco is being carrebels, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery.
Our forces, not being in a condition to fight, did not stand ried out of Richmond by the negroes, and it is all piled and make any show of resistance, but continued on their way. At every favorable mement the rebels would fire at a place some two miles from the town, where it is mixed with turpentine, and will be set on fire as soon as shells at us, but doing no other damage except wounding a few privates. The rebels advanced at this time as far they have it all out. If the rebels don't get enough to as Hallstown, and it is supposed that they were commanded by Jackson in person. Their general immebacco emske to choke them, it will not be their fault. I have distinctly heard rebel tattoos every evening diately made a reconnoissance of our position, but it is end, when the wind was favorable, the humming of probable that he did not get any more information than railroad trains and the blowing of whistles. There cems to be some great travelling done on the railroads he had previously received from his sples, who are known to have been numerous about this place. ssing out of Richmond, but where to I am unable to On Wednesday evening the pickets of the 109th and say. Rebel pickets called across the Chickahominy, 111th Pennsylvania Regiments, stationed on Bolivar

mand of Gen. Johnston, of Georgia.

MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

a mystery to all our officers. Our forces were small and

had the choice of position, but still they were opposed by

such large odds that they could not have made an ex-

tended resistance. But the rebels, for some reason, did

not make their appearance that night, but immediately

after dark they again drove in our pickets. General Saxton, finding that with the small force at his

command he could not hold both sides of the Potomac-

cetermized to retire across the river and make a deter-

wised stand. The order was accordingly given, and

to cross the Potemae into Maryland. They had all got over about four o'clock, and the last of the guns were

The refels during that day did not make their appearance except upon Loudoun Heights, where their pickets

and scouts could be seen surveying our forces.

It was expected that the rebels would occupy Bolivar

leights on Friday evening, and orders were accordingly

issued for the people of that place to leave it, as our forces

intended to shell it on the first appearance of the rebels

The rebels, however, did not make their appearance in

any considerable force that night. Our few nickels

Thus affairs continued all day on Saturday, no large

body of rebels making their appearance. Their move

ments were a mystery to our commanders, who, coase-

quently, could not divine their intentions. A deserter

came into our lines on Sunday, and t.ld us that Jackson

had retreated. This was astounding, and at first it was

not believed. The deserter stated that Jackson had de

termined to make the attack on Thursday, but, for some

unaccountable reason, was obliged to postpone it. Oa Briday afternoon, a rebel from the vicinity of Winchester

rode into camp at the greatest speed, shouting to the rabels that * 50,000 Yankees, under Fremont and Mo-

Dowell, were marching on them. 1 Many, without walt-

hebind them Jackson immediately formed the main

SIGEL ASSUMES COMMAND.

land Heights, and witnessed some artillery practice with

and our forces were surprised to find the rebel pickets

Charlestown. The general and staff left at 8 o'clock the

A RECONNOISSANCE TO CHARLESTOWN.

PERSONAL.

Affairs at Harper's Ferry.

his force. One party states that he is at Strasburg.

full retreat to Richmond. Jackson has given us more

trouble than any other general in the rebel service, and it rosts with the Washington Administration whether he

that he intended to come back again and cross over into

Maryland. We have enough troops now in Virginia to whip a dozen such armies as Jackson's, and we should

never give up the chase of him until we captured his army, or extinguished it. We can do it, and the sooner

it is done the better, for it will give more security to this section of the country, and at the same time remove the

dread from the minds of the Northern people for the

Not the least important item, worth writing is about the fugitive negroes, commonly called contrabands.

There are over three hundred of them here. In this

number are comprised men, women, and children, the

and live in the most wretched manner. The houses they

and deserted by their occupants on account of being per

fectly necless. Most of the male centrabands are hired by Capt. Rutherford, United States Quartermaster, and

are generally kept busy loading and unloading Govern-ment stores, &c., for which they receive from Uncle Sam

food and clothing. Fo far as I could learn, they have not yet—although some of them have been here two months

received a cent from the Government. The little boys

are sometimes the recipients of small sums of money. Many of the male contrabands have their families, with

them, and, on an average, these consist of a wife and five

CONTRABAND LIFE.

On entering one of these "hovels"—for they do not deserve the name of a house—one is struck with the wretchedness and flith everywhere prevailing; and yet

the occupants are for the most part in good humor, som

singing, and others chatting to each other, while the old

her clay nine, filled with a piece of tobacco that she sa

creted about her person before her flight from bondage.

The logs of wood in the fireplace are burning slowly.

and the pot-generally one cast away by the soldiers as useless, and where sides are covered with greuse-is

boiling, and emitting a most insufferable odor. In nine cases out of ten they boil the meat and make soup out of

it, drinking the latter in lieu of coffee or tea, commod

ties which are very scarce in this region. When the

on a rude pine table, and is generally carved by the head

of the family, and each has a sufficient quantity allows

to him. Each of the family has a tin cup, and these are

quickly and frequently dipped into the pot, and the son

In one corner may be seen a bundle or two of dirty

straw strewn over the floor, and on it three or four

blankets, which were cast off by the soldlers be-fore marching. This comprises all the bed clothing of

which these poor people can boast. Such is the way the

and yet some fare worse, having no floor but the ground

to sleep upon, and their only feed that derived from the

refuse of the camps; and yet they all seem to be con-

tented and in the best possible spirits. I have conversed

with several, and they all look well and are perfectly

neans anxious to return to bondage. There is a bitte

feeling between most of these contrabands and the sol-

diers, and fights are not few and far between. Thos

who are in the Government service are well treated by

Captain Rutherford—who, by the way, is a Pennsyl

venian—and the darkies have reciprocated it by calling

heir principal street Rutherford street. I have asked

after the war is over, and they invariably give the

answer, 'I don't know, marsa; 'spect to go Norf, and get a livin'." They all seem to act on the principle

THE CONDITION OF THE TOWN.

The streets of this place are in the most horrible cond

are not immediately devised and carried out, you nee

not be surprised to bear, at no very distant fav. of th

ontagious disease, breaking out and sweeping over this

ingenuity of the surgeons to keep the disease from

naginable, and, if efficient sanitary arrangement

sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

sitting on the floor or standing on their feet.

children of all ages.

shall again carry out his boasts made in Charlesto

HARPER'S FERRY, June 5, P. M., 1862.

endenvor to reach Winchester.

portion of his troops in retreating order, and commen

forces here, and then march into Maryland.

forces recrossed the river, and are again in posse

about one o'clock Friday morning our forces com

planted on the heights about five o'clock.

On Thursday the excitement again began to increa

thus taken in vain, I cannot decide, but it seems very NEW MUSKETS. Col. Gosline's Zouave Begiment, and the 32d New York, have received new muskets of the Springfield pattern—a kind far better than the old rifles they have hitherto carried. It seems to be the policy of the Goernment to furnish these arms to the soldiers as fast as they are manufactured. There is a great want of uniformity in the quantity and calibre of the muskets used by the army—and sometimes trouble is caused in distributing ammunition. Some ammunition boxes, marked as containing ball cartridges of a certain calibre, are found to contain a mixture of that calibre and another the mistake being often made in the same package. A bundle of ten cartridges coming under my observat yesterday, contained calibre fifty-four and fifty-eight in almost equal proportions, yet the package, and the box from which it was taken, were both marked calibre fiftyfour. Such regligence in packing should be severely punished. A soldier on the field, who hurriedly pults out an ill-fitting ball, endangers his own life, and oftentimes, by shattering his piece, is without any means of

ight before last, that our troops were within two and s

half miles of Richmond, and that the city was being

burned. They also asked our men if they wanted to buy

any Clippers, saying that they had them of a late dat

Whather the name of your Baltimore cotemporary wa

COLONEL BALLIER'S REGIMENT. Within two miles of the outposts, on the right wing of the army, is encamped the 98th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. This is Colonel Ballier's celebrated German regiment, from Philadelphia, which has done such good service to the Union cause, as part of General Stoneman's advance. Colonel Ballier, Lieutenant Colonel Mehler, and Major Wynkoop are all of them excelent officers, and under their skilful leadership the regiment, no doubt, will continue to merit the confidence and applause of the American people. The 98th was part of the reserve at the battle of Hanover Court House and will be among the foremost in entering Richmond

The Battle of Fair Oaks.

From an Occasional Correspondent. CAMP ON THE BATTLE-FIELD, June 9, 1862. The rebels attacked us on Saturday morning, driving in our pickets, and about 10 o'clock the battle began in earnest. They got the best of us, owing to superior umbers, and succeeded in forcing us back, step by step, antil about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when Gen. Sum ner arrived upon the ground with reinforcements; and from the time of his arrival until 8 o'clock in the eveoing, the battle continued to rage, when we succeeded in driving the enemy back, slaughtering them by com new brigadier general (Abcrcrombie) was asked why he to move a stone wall.' Lieut. Alex. F. Smith, of Bax>
ter's Fire Zouaves, is safe.
The following is a list of the killed and wounded in our company, (Company C, 82d Pennsylvania Regiment,

KILLED. Michael O'Brien, who lives in the neighborhood of Fourth and George streets, and Patrick Fitzimons.

Sergeant Charles A. Boswell, Corporal L. C. Elliott. Privates Charles Bullard, Andrew G. Walton, and Wilam Shaflin. ould ascertain, are as follows: Sergeants R. Chase and D. Gilbert. Privates Wm. Baker, Company H; C. Weir, Henry Detzell, Company B; Wm C. Stewart, F. H. Drumell, Company F; Wn Darrah, Company I. The loss in the regiment is 8 killed, and 22 wounded Assuring you that all our boys have the greatest confidence in Gen. McClellan, and under him expect soon coarrive in the rebel capital, I subscribe myself very

The White House Hospital. [From an Occasional Correspondent.]

I send you a list of the wounded in the hospital at this slace of the 104th Regiment, P. V., Col. W. W. H. Davis, rom Bucks county: E. S. Millis, Co B, slight wound. A. Vanhorn, Co. C, wounded, not much hurt. David H. Carter, Co. F, bullet knocked off part rst finger, left hand. Charles Brown, Co. K, wound in hand Charles King, Co. G, wounded, bullet in face. O. W. Overholt, Co. B, wound in hand by bullet. George W. Hare, Co. K, wounded, bullet in log.

Samuel Taylor, Co. C, wounded under right arm The above are all doing well; wounds are not serion REPORTED KILLED. Armstrong Howell, Co. K. Philly Warford, Co. G.

Lieut. McDowell, Co. F. WOUNDED AND SENT TO PHILADELPHIA. A partial list obtained from the wounded at White A. V. Raudall, Co. K, wounded in hand Lewis Blaker, Co. K, wounded in hip. Thomas Lear, Co. A, wounded in side.

Joseph Survey, Co. A, wounded in side. Milton Seller, Co K. Thomas Arrison, Co. K. Frank Garrett, Co. K. Simpson Rice, Co. K. William Stapler, Co. K Benjamin S. Bennet, Co. K. Christian Kern, Co. K. William B. Hare, Co. K, wounded in hip. Timothy Cadwallader, Co. K.

Jackson Comly. Co. K. SICK IN HOSPITAL FROM FEVER AND GENERAL DE-BILITY. Edward Severns, Co. F. Johnson Minster, Co. F. J. P. Musselman, Co. D. N. A. Heller, Co. D.

John L. Stocks, Co. A. William H. Hockworth, Co. A. John Houliz, Co. A

FROM GENERAL BANKS' DIVISION. Ten Days at Harper's Ferry. Special Correspondence of The Press.]

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Wednesday, June 4, 1862. Never, perhaps, in its history, not even at the time of the John Brown raid, or when it was first evacuated by the United States forces under Lieutenant Jones, has Harper's Ferry experienced such an exciting time as it are mostly employed by the officers as servants, and they has done during the past ten days. Since the Sunday our retreating forces from Winchester entered this place it has been the abode of all kinds of rumors, both probable and improbable, and panic-stricken soldiers and people. The advance of our retreating forces enter this place on Sunday week and were closely followed by Jackson and his elated army. The rebel general, however, did I ot advance the main portion of his army be-sond Charlestown, but he threw a force of five or six resiments about a mile or two from that place.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE WITH OUR ARMY. On Monday, our scattered forces, which to a great extent had become demoralized, were rapidly reorganized, and everything possible was done to insure against surprise and attack from Jackson. Reinforcements from infantry, and artillery, were received hourly, and heavy guns and battries of smaller calibre were mounted on Maryland and Bolivar Heights, and other defensive positions. This day the people and soldiers lived in a state of continual dread. It was positively known that Jackson had nearly thirty thousand slated and well-drilled troops, supported by plenty of artillery, and knowing what kind of soldier he was, and the stuff the principal officers under him was made of, they had not the least doubt of his ability to capture the place whenever he wished. Every hour he delayed in attacking us was fatal to him, and correspondingly adwere in close proximity to each other, and numerous were the shots they fired between them. Our forces, sta tioned on Bolivar Heights, consisting of several companies of the New York 8th Cavalry, had orders to send their horses over to the Maryland side of the river, aid keep a vigilant look ont for the rebels. They did as they were ordered, but no enemy made their appearance. Our forces during this time were, as far as I was able to learn, under command of Genera James Cooper, ex-Senator from Pennsylvania, but now a citizen of Maryland, and commanding the Maryland Potomac Home Brigade. The next day was Tuesday and the excitement was still on the increase, when Gen Bufus Saxton arrived and took command of our forces Confidence immediately began to be restored. From the well-known military abilities of Gen. Saxton it was conidently expected that he would be able to resist the adrance of the rebels. Although our forces were small and insignificant, in numbers and munitions of war, com-pared with the rebels, they yet determined to show fight

and not abandon this place until some of the blood of the traitor hordes should stain the waters of the Potomac and THE MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS. In the meantime Jackson's forces, which were encamped a mile or so this side of Charlestown, were advanced until a considerable portion of them occupied Hallstown, three or four miles from this place. Expecting an attack every moment, our officers and men worked with a will to put this place in a condition for a stern nce. Guns were drawn up Bolivar and Mary.

land Heights, and were rapidly placed in position. Force

atisfied with their present condition, and not [by any

FROM GEN. FREMONT'S ARMY.

Pursuit of the Flying Rebels. Mount Jackson, June 6 .- The advance of Frem command came into Mount Jackson yesterday, at 2 P. M., driving the enemy's pickets ont. The pursuit of our cavalry was delayed by the removal of a few planks from a little bridge just outside the town, which gave the rebel pickets time to cross the river, about a mile out, and fire the bridge behind them. It had been previously prepared for burning, and in a few minutes foll in, blocking further pursuit until the arrival of our pontoon train. The resr guard of the enemy, about three thousand men, drew up on a hill a mile or so from the river, and rested there with provoking coolness. They put a section of artillery into position, and threw two or three shells at us, which fell short. We returned the fire with howitzers and Parrott guns, but without raising them or disturb ing their equanimity. We shall cross the river this morning, and chase Jackson while there is the least prospect of success. The men, though wearied with their long marches, manifest ontire illingness to go ahead. It is raining constantly.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S DIVISION.

The Expulsion of Correspondents.

Special Correspondence of The Press.]
FARMINGTON, May 27, 1862. I he peaceable secession of a large number of gentlement Heights, were driven in by the rebel forces from the comconnected with the press of the country from this uninteresting locality I just discover by a late number of the Chic-go Tribune. For the past three weeks I have managed to station myself in advance upon the extreme and it was positively known that Jackson intended to make left, and knew pothing of the movement of the unfortuan attack that afternoon. The rebel general this day placed two regiments on Loudoun Heights, opposite the nale correspondents. Had I been called upon, as I should have been, had my whereabouts not inad-Maryland Heights, and placed himself in a position so that he could reinforce them. He then sent Johnston mittee, I should doubtless have concurred with them subscribed my name to the document, and made a gentee and honorable exit from the domains of General Hallock with a considerable force up the Potomac a few miles so as to cross at or near Sharpsburg, and, at a given signal, at-But here I am, and here I intend to stay, if possible, unless the commanding general promulgates an edict declaring the discovery of a chronicler of events as they tack the Maryland Heights in the rear, while he, with his main force, intended make an attack in the centre storm Bolivar Heights, and then, by a grand movement, transpire a subject for the hatter. surround our forces and canture them all. This plan was a good one, and why he did not attempt to carry it out is

So far I have played an absolutely successful game o and at this late day, when a great battle is imminent, i when, in all probability, the grand army of discomfitted At least, so thinks your correspondent.

the driving and continual harassing of army correspond ents is no more nor less then gross acts of unkindne As a body, we have suffered innumerable inconvenience and privations. The climate of the "sunny South" i either unpleasantly torrid or disagreeably changeable the filthy ground (covered with loathsome and venomou rentiles) for a place of repose is not so pleasurable o racers, lizards, alligators, ourang-outang-shaped toads ten specimens of Noture's haudiwork, are in abundance and, as you may guess, not appreciated by those unacquainted with natural history; the malarious swamps, entirely uncongenial to the happiness of a person born erough, without being subjected to the torments of being hunted about by a score or more of military detectives

ing for further orders, "skedaddled," leaving everything his march about four o'clock on Friday afternoon, and continued it all night until Saturday morning, when he being obliged to retreat, as they expected to capture our Heights, and they could be plainly seen. A part of our both places. On Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, General Sigel arrived, and the command was turned over to him by Saxton. Be immediately took General Saxton's staff, I am too far in the advance.

THE PUBLIC INTEREST DEMANDS TRUTH quarters, General Sigel gave the orders to march; at 4 o'clock the same afternoon his troops were on the road to

been received from him stating where he was last night, but as the news is contraband, I decline to publish it It may, however, safely be said, to use a common expression, that he is "putting his men through," and he has no fears for the result. The whereabouts of Jackson is not known, a though it is stated that he informed the people of Charlestown that he intended to come back stern facts.

A reconnoitring railroad train started vesterday afand they found the road in good condition up to that point. Another train will start in a few hours and will Col. Dixon H. Miles, of the 15th Infantry, U.S. A., is at present in command of the post. Capt. Patterson, o

ALL CORRESPONDENTS NOT EXCLUDED at large, his loyalty is not questionable, he carries sam-ples with him. The artists connected with the New York illustrated journals go here and there, indiscriminately Their loyalty is beyond a doubt; they cause to be circu-

THE MEMPHIS AVALANCHE. live in are those long since demolished by shot and shell, -300 T

REPULSE OF A BRIGADE. A brigade of Pope's men were again repulsed yesterday; losing the adjutant of the 10th Michigan, and 38 men killed and wounded. Three shells n minute can be thrown into Corinth. have been crected during the past few days. Gen Figel, who has just arrived, will have charge o

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis. Desertion from the rebel army is on the increase. Fifteen came into Gen. Wood's head-B. C. T.

FARMINGTON, May 29, 1862.

take a position upon the right and right of centre. But his expulsion from here makes it difficult to give the readers of The Press details of the many events which transpire throughout the entire line; for I am obliged to indulge in very little freedom until an engagement takes place. \\
Yesterday the cannonading was heavy, and continued all day throughout the entire front. It was very brisk in the departments of Pope and Buell.

played trick, but the rebels wouldn't bite.

would contain shout twelve hundred neonle. frame houses and three brick stores. place. There is, at present, one case of small-pox in the military hospital here, and it will take all the skill and ould send you a few lines immediately, Nothing has been burned in the to on but produce. I have as yet seen but one inhabits t, and to judge by his

savans might be meandering up. For, although, the advance upon Corinth has been protracted, the quiet o

BEAUTIES OF CAMP LIFE IN SECESSIA Another thing, when the great contest is impending, healthy as a "resting place at home;" rattlesnakes, blue wood ticke, gnats, borse mosquitees, and other ill-begot the offensive and muddy drinking water, secondclass hams, and ditto other articles of food-in fact, everything, in which the "sunny South" abounds, is and brought up in a decent country, and is torture alias generals.

So far as I am concerned, individually, I have accomlished much by my shrewdness. For instance: should I meet Gen. Nelson, the big-bellied brigadier, who is quite fussy and estentations, and given to frothing, puffing, rapting, tearing, and swearing, I am suddenly trans med into a mule-beater, an avocation naturally ploa ing to the nervous bilious temperament of General Nelson, McCook ditto, Wood ditto, All three of these men are brave to a fault, but down on correspondents. Some other generals are more ex-T meet commanders of a meek and lowly stamp. I gene means hospital connection. I have doubtless been taken although I am less versed in materia medica than the man in the moon, and I'll bet he don't know the difference between the radius and the femur bones, or the disposition of the suricles and ventricles of the heart. As to Generals Halleck and Buell, I have not met them lately

INNOCENT DECEPTIONS.

varnished truths. Heretofore I have declined attering any officer in the service. I feel bound to admit tha they are all impelted by motives of patriotism. I have speaken kindly and frequently of those who are praise worthy; those who are undeserving I have "let alone." Now, however, I feel it my duly to ventilate matters

First, it is extraordinarily impolitic to exclude lova correspondents from the camp. General Halleck serious ly compromises his discretion and independence by s doing, and a whole nation will denounce the act. Drive away the correspondents, and the people will only hear

WHO WINS OUR BATTLES? But the houest correspondent keeps his eyes and ears open, and is notoriously inquisitive. He takes as much pride in recording the valorous acts of a man who starves upon thirteen dollars a month and hard crackers, as he does in heralding the merits of those who receive large salaries and fatten upon hospital delicacies. Peruse the headquarters bulletin, and you will never see a word about those who do the fighting; nothing "official" about those who stand in line of battle for eight hours; nothing pertaining to the poor soldiers who, under a hot sun or drenching rains, perform duty "two hours on and four hours off;" nothing whatever about the hun-dreds and thousands who are rotting for their country. But "General So-and-so and his aid;" "General So-and-so and his adjutant;" "the Commanding General;" 'my staff officers,' are always entitled to commendation; at least, the headquarters bulletin says so. But Military news is very scarce here at present, and the authorities are very reserved in their statements about the movements of our troops. This morning General Shields was at Winchester, and he had been joined by General Sigel, and a portion of General Banks' force. Our troops are concentrating there, but when a forward troops are concentrating there, but when a forward programm will take a lates I am not allowed to state. correspondents often ascertain that "Captain A. ma-nœuvred his company exceedingly well;" "Lieutenant B. distinguished himself for his coolness throughout;"

Privates C and D. fired one hundred and twenty artridges;" Colonel E. lost two horses shot from under him, and late in the day received a mortal wound while gallantly leading his regiment." A great battle; a great victory; who won it? is an enigma. Corres solve it, and give credit to whom it is due: therefor classing them with spies, and deubting their loyalty At the same time, the wine merchant is permitted to roam

lated portraits of distinguished commanders. Without questioning why General Halleck should regard a special permit of Eccretary Stanton as worthless, which I believe some of the correspondents were in possession of, I

You recollect while I was in Nashville I gave you some valuable information regarding the future of the Memphis Avalanche, and assured you that Union sentiment, of a high order, was more prevalent in that city than at Nashville. You have already seen many proofs of my statements; and although Doctor Fowlks has been incarcerated, and the future of the Avalanche copardized, that paper will be an unconditional Union organ so soon as the good old flag shall proudly float from some prominent point in Memphis. Already Confederate "money" is "played out" in that city. Until a general engagement, I cannot give you details of many of the little skirmisher, especially those upon he right.

passed over my head, exploding near Pope's outer fortifications. The whole left is in line of battle nonading is going on at the extreme right. Our guns are in such a position, just now, that five hundred shells been discovered from the top of several high poles, which the entire artillery. Six thousand of Sigel's men arrived yesterday, and ten thousand this morning, under

The Evacuation of Corinth.

About twelve o'clock, Gen Pains (right of Pone's army), advanced with his whole division about half a mile, and planted Hesscock's battery in the teeth of the enemy, and for a few moments many thought that the left had entangled themselves to such an extent that a general engagement would follow. The affair took pluc upon an open field, and after a brisk fire from our side the artillerists retreated in seeming confusion towards Farmington, leaving behind one section of their battery Perceiving this, I believed that something was wrong although I noticed the fact that the enemy declined ad vancing toward the deserted cannon. Subsequently l ascertained it was a decoy. It was certainly a well

I arrived here before the regular divisions came up but found some hundred old of our officers riding about If the place can be called a town, I should judge i The houses are very much scattered about. Many o hem are log built, although there are several neat white I have hardly had time to look around, but thought I

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN.

looks, I should say the "oldest." Our cavalry have been sent in pursuit of the rebels. It just suits cavalry

to follow railroad cars Already bundreds are criticizing General Halleck, and very unkindly too. Although the evacuation of Corinth is a victory for us, I fancy it will be received by the loyal people with but little joy.

CORINTH EVACUATED. CORINTH, Miss., May 80, 1862. You will have been informed, long before this reaches you, of the evacuation of Corloth. I bivouacked with General Van Cleve's brigade last evening, which was on picket duty on the left of our centre. The velling, puffing, and ringing of engine bells all night suggested that great activity prevailed in front, but no one dreamed of

This morning about six o'clock a great explosion took place, which shook the very ground, and a vast column of smoke hovered over Corinth This fact greatly alarmed our generals, and immediately General Pope's and Gene ral Nelson's divisions moved forward. In a moment "Corinth is evacuated" was upon the lips of every man in Crittenden's division, and, in company with Colonel Love, I started for this renowned town, and arrived in time to witness the entrance of some disappointed generals and their soldiers, which took place about half past eight o'clock. The rebels left last night, upon the railroad South. destroying all of their magazines, etc. ifications in the centre, all I have seen at pre-

sweep of everything, even their sick, so far as I can Chortly after this the battery again advanced, and kent up an incessant fire for about three hours, which was answered with great warmth by the enemy. The infantry fired by file several times. General Paine last ore captain and one licutenant killed, and some thirty-eight others killed and wounded. During the engagement the shot and shells whizzed over the headquarters of Gen. Pope, but did no damage except that chronicled above. Gen. McCook's division advanced vesterder for micke duty, and one brigade was fired upon by rebels in am-

sent, are not unlike our own, but unpleasantly isolated.

bush, which occasioned the cannonacing in Buell's dement. Some fifty men are reported killed and wounded. The 77th Pennsylvania Regiment is in this division but, I understand, suffered no loss. Several prisoners were taken, and a number of deserters also made their To-day no firing took place except upon the left, under General Paine. He tricked the rebels handsomely, and cartured nearly three hundred prisoners, belonging to the 13th Louisiana Regiment. General Rosecrans has arrived, and will take command of two divisions in Pope's command. It is be-lieved that the rebels are endeavoring to turn the left wing of our army, but great confidence is placed in Pope

DESERTERS' INFORMATION. This afternoon I obtained much information from one of two prisoners of the 1st Arkansas Regiment, Colonel Fagin. Both had become almost oblivious from over-doses of whisky, and wandered in among our vedettes. One of them, who is a printer by trade, informed me that he had been in the rebel service nearly In speaking of Corinth, he said that Beauregard was in command; that Price commanded the right wing; that Lovell had not yet arrived, but was stationed at Vicksburg; that Hindman, who was wounded at Shilob, had gone to Arkansas to watch the movements of Curtis;

did not know the full strength of the army; said that the rebel fortifications were, in front, one mile from C.rinth; Beauregard anticipated an attack to-morrow or next day, and had sent South all the camp equipage, and issued rations for three days; plenty of provisions, but little water; said that thirty-three large siege guns arrived at Corinth on Sunday; said that no one lived at Corinth, and that the Tishamingo House was being used as a hospital: much sickness prevails, etc. He also informed me that the Memphis Avalanche had been suppressed. B. C. T. CORINTH, May 30-Evening. The siege of Corinth has terminated. Corinth is eva-

cuated! Everybody is sadly disappointed. The heavy cannonading on the 28th inst. reconciled everybody to the idea that a great battle would take place. Evacuation, however, is a defeat to the party participating. There-Corinth I sat down and wrote you a letter. It was ne cessarily crude. Subsequently, I walked the entire length of the fortifications, and dashed up and down the an account as possible. In speaking of Corinth, Bull Run Russell said: "It In speaking of Corinth, Bull Kun Russell said: "Il would have been scarcely recognized by Mummins, even if he had ruined his old handlwork again. The proudly-named spot consisted apparently of a grog-shop in wood, and three shantles of a similar material." &c. But the above is one of Russell's burleque pictures; it is not that the first reaching the same of the sa

Corinth. After two or three hours' observation. I discovered that Corinth is the most respectable-looking place south of Columbia, Tenn. The village proper extends over some two hundred acres, and contains a mul-tiplicity of wide streets, most of which are stumpy. Most of the houses, which are only one story, are neatly built, nansions, enclosed within examinity flower-cardens. ouses, about twenty of which are brick. There are two clevation. One street is entirely devoted to stores and whisky shops. Of the latter. I noticed the names of the Mayflower Saloon," "Cross City Restaurant,"

"Cherokee Restaurant," and "Secession Saloon.".
The most insignificant-looking establishment in the place is the post office. richamingo Hotel The latter is a spacious brick build. rooden structure, capable of accommodating a hundred wooden structure, espanse of accommodating a mindred persons. It is but a few yards distant from the depot. Both of these hotels are deserted, and a yellow flag flying from one of them, denotes the purpose for which it is now used. Every store in the place is deserted, as are most of the private dwellings, a white flag, once in while seen, showing the exceptions. Four lines of railroad meet at the depot, running relenot is burned. The rolling stock is al carried off or with smoke, arising from large quantities of grain, which are being consumed. All of the machine shops, black. mith shops, and iron and wooden manufacturing esta-

gun-carriages, and several large buildings containing ammunition, are in slames, such acts being the closing scenes generally of rebel vandalism. The town and roads to it are crowded with Every one visiting the place early is in receipt of some books, newspapers, clothing, apparatus for cooking tents, drums, and ammunition; are in abundance. I picked up a testament with the following written inside: a Yankee institution—keep your face clean—good bye, John L. Freeman, Jr." Wherever there has been an encampment, whisky barrels are numerous, and every variety of clothing and cooking utensils are lying The finest building in the town is the seminary; it is

are two large rooms up stairs, one of them containing a arge library. There are two fine pianos in the buildi the out-houses are next and respectable. The building is beautifully shaded, and attached to the grounds is fine well and cistern. It was evidently an institution devoted to the accommodation of both sexes. Approach ing the fortifications, which are situated upon an elevated piece of ground, is a cypress swamp. The trees have been felled, a space the sixteenth part of a mile wide, around the entire front. The fortifications, which rundin some places, straight, then circular, then zig-zag, are about ten miles in length, and describe an irregular semi-circle. The entire works are skilfully arranged and constructed, and are formidable in appearance. No doubt exists in my mind but that Beauregard had a force of one hundred thousand

effective men.

It is believed that the next stand of the discomfited rebel horde will be at Jackson. Our forces have cap-tured in and about the place to-day about 600 prisoners. General Pope and a large body of men have gone down the railroad, and brief cannonading has been heard. A portion of the centre army have orders to move. General Halleck has arrived in town. I do not know what the people of the North will say about the evacuation Everybody here admits that it was a most neatly played

trick on the part of the rebels. McClellan in a Happy Mood.

An army correspondent of the Bochester Union, writing from the 27th Regiment, under date of May 20, from Here we received a visit from McClellan, who spent a whole afternoon at the headquarters. He had just arrived from Yorktown, bringing the glorious news of the fall of Norfolk, and the destruction of the Merrimac, and he seemed overjesed at the prospect of affairs. He gave this news from his saddle, telling the by-standers to spread it through the camps, and after his inspection of

the respective regiments, repaired to Colonel Bartlett's tent.

When meeting Generals Franklin, Slocum, Newton, and others, he leaped from his horse, and, slasping Franklin on the shoulder, exclaimed, "Franklin, we have got the whole rebel crew, Joe Johnston, G. W. Smith, and all!" A large crowd heard him utter these words, who had walked up to the tent when he slighted from his horse. After making this assertion he walked back and forth before the tent, answering questions to all that might ask him, and, at the same time, excitedly drawing on his gloves, first on one hand, taking it off again, and then on the other until growing calm, when he sat down and entered into a chat with the generals around him.

During the conversation he complimented Franklin for

The Flood in the Lehigh.

Bethirmer, June 7.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad will be in order from Easton to Bothlehem, Allentown, and Laury's, twenty-six miles by six o'clock this evening, and to Slatington, seven miles further up, by Monday night. ight.
Engineer and Superintendent.
The North Pennsylvania Railroad was not injured b the flood, and its trains run regularly as usual.] Arrival of the Daniel Webster with

Wounded Soldiers.

Bostox, June 7.2 The steamer Daulel Webster arrived at this port-to-day. The wounded are mainly from the Middle States.

The United States gumboat R. B. Cuyler, from New Orleans, has also arrived. Destructive Fire at Quebec. QUEEEC, June 7.—A fire, this morning, destroyed 120 louses in the suburbs. They were mostly wooden struc

tures.

A NOYEL PUNISHMENT.—At the recent sale of the carge of the prize schooner Stephen Hart, a number of Colfederate army buttons were offered. They were bought by the Commissioners of Charity and Correction, with the purpose of compelling convicts on Blackwell's Liland, who misbehaved themselves, to wear them as a mark of disgrace. The knowledge of this intention having come to the prisonors, they have put them delyes. On their good behavior."—N. Y. Evs. Post.

TWO CENTS. Interesting Confederate Documents WASHINGTON, June 8 - The documents given below by some means failed to reach their destination, and me instead into the hands of the State Department here They afford some curious light upon the inside of the affairs of the sham government at Richmond. They are not likely to reach the persons to whom they are addressed unless it be in this printed form:

Commission of the Confederate States of America, Madrid, 21st March, 1862.

How. B. M. T. Hunter, &c.: Sir—I have the honor to inform you that I strived in Madrid, 21st March, 1862.

How. B. M. T. Hunter, &c.: Sir—I have the honor to inform you that I strived in Madrid, accompanied by Mr. Fearn, as the news of our reverses were being received. After waiting some time, in the expectation of learning, its real nature and extent through Southern papers, I spelled for and obtained an interview with Mr. Calderon Collances, the Spanish Secretary of Foreign Affairs, whose reception was kind and friendly.

I toldhim, at the outset, that my Government had been axious from the beginning to form friendly relations with Spain, and had sent me. in August last instructions to p.occed to this Court, which the arrest and detention of Messra. Mason and Blidell had prevented me from obeying sooner. I stated the nature of those instructions, and ventured the hope that the object of my mission might be obtained without too great a delay.

After expressing his gratification at my safe arrival and the assurance that I would be pleased with the society of Madrid, as all previous American envoys had been, he asked me whether I had any authentic accounts of our recent reverses, and expressed great antprise that fifteen thousand Confederates should have surrendered without greater resistance, regretting the effect that such a disaster was calculated to have upon the morale of our troops. I told him I had no authentic information but had no doubt the number of prisoners was grossly exaggerated, as from what I had seen in various American papers the real number must be under six thousand; that the enemy was vastly superior in numbers, and the resistance of Gen. Buckner all that could be desired. I unfolded before him a map of the United States, and pointed out the localities of Comercet, For theory, and Fort Docelson, showed him the distances from those points to New Orleans and Texas, along the line of the Mississippi river, which the in COMMISSION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, stated that throughout this distance there were no roads upon which the transport of the materiel of an army could be effected, while we had nearly three thousand leagues of railway which could be used for purposes of defence and destroyed as the enemy advanced, and that, besides, the Northern troops could at and neither the heat of our summer, nor the maladies incident to the climate. I

defence and destroyed as the enemy advanced, and that, besides, the Northern troops could stand neither the heat of our summer, nor the maladies incident to the climate. I concluded by saying that even without these natural obstacles, I need not tell a Spanish Minister that a brave and united people fighting for their nationality and independence could not be subjugated; the armies of Napoleon gained many important victories in Spain, and for years occupied its capital and fortresses, but when the Spanish armies had been nearly destroyed, the entire people rose in their might and drove the Imperial legions beyond the Pyreness. Soit would be withus in the end. He was well plessed with the allusion, and said he had no doubt of our ultimate success, provided our people could sustain the privations which a protracted contest would bring unen them. He went en to say that on the question of right he had no doubt it is clearly with the South as much as it had been with Spain in the French invasion, or with the present Queen in the contest with Don Carlos; but the question with Spain in the French invasion, or with the present Queen in the contest with Won Carlos; but the question with which foreign Governments had to dal was a question of fact, not of right. We asked to be recognized as a Government de facto; we must show, as Spain and the Queen's party Latshown, not only that we had the right to establish, and had established a Government, but that we had the power to maintain it against all efforts of our opponents, and, as thus far, it could not be said we had made that proof, further time must elapse before the Queen's Government could recognize ours. Continuing the conversation, he asked me what had been the result of the interview of Messes. Mason and Sidell and Mr Thouveral. I said these interviews had led to no result; that the Emperor Napoleon considered the disruption of the Union, and of its rising navy as a great misfortune to France, and was, of late, luclined the support of the Empire. I have the said th 1,840 gnn slings. 992 sabre belts. 4 500 , ards cloth, light blue. 1.850 sabres. 5,700 rifles. 300 Tairs shoes. 16 sets saddiery turbing the general cargo, they can be taken to the deck and then mounted, and with these quite a good defence could be made against wooden gunboats.

I have the honor to be your ob't servant, CALEB HUSE, GENERAL NEWS. ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER BAIL were recognized, similarity of institutions, ideas, and social habits would form between us a more cordia riendshy and alliance than had ever existed between two people. He said he hoped it might be so, but he would not conceal the fact that Mr Seward was taking great pains to convince him that the North had always been friendly, the trucks of the tender rem

conceal the fact that Mr Seward was taking great pains to convince him that the North had always been friendly, while the South was ever hostile to Spain; that white the North was their best customer for the sugar of their colonies, and supplies them with all they wanted in exchange, no private expeditions had ever sailed from their ports for the invasion of Ouba, but invariably from those of the South; and that if the Omfederate States become hereafter a strong Government, their first attempt at conquest would be upon that island. I answered that the representations of Mr. Seward were disingenious and untrue. Formerly the North, as well as the South, wanted (Juba; the North wanted it, and will ever want it, for the profits of its commerce; the South wanted it to make three new States of it, and thus obtain in the Federal Senate six more members, which would for a time have equalized the power of the free and slaveholding States in that body. With the reconstruction of the Union the motive of the South would necessarily revive; but it does not now and never will again exist, provided that the independence of the Confederate States is recognized and securely established. The South would then deem it its interest that a great country like Spain should continue a slave Power. The two together, with Srazil, would have the monopoly of the system of labor which slone can make intertopical America and the regions adjoining it available to the uses of man, and to a great extent of the rish products of that labor. Nothing in the past could give an idea of the career of prosperity and power which would thus be opened to us. The time at which our recognition should take place was of course exclusively within the discretion of her Majesty's Government; but could I be assured that when that time arrived our recognition would not be made dependent upon the action of other Powers? At the time of the insurrection of the Spanish colonies, the United States had recognized their independence. Could I assure my Government that her

THE HARVEST.—There is good promise of an excellent harvest throughout the North and West, and the yield will be as abundant as that of last year, if storms and droughts do not interpose. From the Gulf States we learn that the wheat fields are pretty generally blighted. This appears to be the case in Tenancial Company and Micrigary and the

it and from the fact that it was a blockade maintained by croisers and not by ships of war permanently stationed at the mouth of Southern rivers and harbors. He said differences of opinion might be entertained as to its effectiveness, but this was one of those questions in which one nation could not act alone, and as England and France agreed in opinion that the blockade could not be considered ineffective, Spain would not differ from them. Before taking leave, I handed to Mr. Collantes a copy of the communication to Earl Bussell, and his answer which had been published in the parliamentary papers, and also a copy of my instructions, for which he was thankful.

He expressed the hope that we might have frequent conversations together, and appeared anxious to obtain correct information through Southern sources. He was astonished that our Government had not provided means for transmitting that information and requested me when I received any that was important, to impart it me ween I received any that was important, to impart it to him.

This is the substance of what may be considered of some importance in a long and cordial interview. I interfrom it that this Government will not act separately from England and France. Owing to the enormous prepara

I have the honor to be, sir, Very respectfully, your obedient

LIVERPOOL, 1st April, 1862.

To Major I. Gorgas, C. S. Artillery, War Department:
A have had great difficulties to contend with in shipping the field artillery, which, as I have previously informed you, I should soon send from Hamburg.

Mesers, Fraser, Trenholm, & Oo., of this city, placed at my disposal a fine ship, the Bahama, which I supposed would take all the batteries. It is found, however, that the cargo is so difficult to stow that but six or seven batteries can be taken on board the B.

I went to Hamburg to superintend in person the shipment; but finding soon after my arrival that every step I took was watched by spies sent from London by the United States minister, as well as by the United States consul in Hemburg, and learning that this consul had declared publicly that the ship, being known to have Confoderate Government property on board, would be captured, after taking legal advice, and carefully considering the matter, I determined to leave Hamburg, and enclaver to dispose of the batteries to some purchasers of such merchandise in England.

I accordingly came to this country and sold the whole ten batteries to Captain Blakely, late of the Royal Artillery, who is now engaged in the manufacture of artillery. He is now in Hamburg attending to the shipping of the batteries.

with our dignity to keep lenger abroad commissioners, who, he knows, are under no circumstances to be received

batteries.

Just after my arrival in England I received a telegram from Hamburg, informing me that one of the lighters, from which the Bahama was receiving her cargo, had been run into by a British steamer, under charge of a Hamburg pilot, and sunk, with eight pieces and cartiages, &c., on board. There are reasons for thinking that the pilot was bribed to commit the act, and the inabitants being unanimously opposed to the Confederacy, it is probable that it will be impossible for me to recover any domest. I have hed the servicestical between this

jured.
Immediately on my arrival in England, I set about obtaining a ship to take the remainder of the batteries left by the Bahama, and such other arricles as might be ready.

I have the satisfaction of being able to inform you that I have succeeded in enguging the steamship Melita South Shoal, they taking off foreign news eighteen or for this work, and that she leaves Liverpool to-day for

that I have succeeded in engaging the steamship Melita
for this work, and that she leaves Liverpool to-day for
Hamburg.
From Hamburg she will proceed to London, and there
take on hoard the following articles:
10,000 rifes, (about).
2,000 barrels powder.
5,000 sets accontrements.
5,000 knapsacks.
300 cavairy swords.
10,000 yards light blue cloth.
3,000 pairs shoes.
6,000 bayonet scabbards.
1,000 cavairy belts.
250 saddles, &c., complete.
In addition to the above, I have had offered to me
about 50,000 pairs of French shoes and 25,000 shirts,
cotton. If the holder of these shees and shirts will take
my order on the Confederate Treasury, payable in the
Confederacy, in payment for them, I shall purchase
them. The shoes are of the French army pattern, and
although not by any means equal to shoes that I have
purchased in England, still I have thought that they
would be serviceable, and that possibly they night be
much needed by the army.
I have previously informed you that I have had reason
to be entirely satisfied with the London Armstrong Company in all transactions that I have had with them. The
rifles m mufactured by this company are so far superior
to thes obtained from almost every other source, and
possessing, moreover, the alvantage of being interchargeable, I have requested the chairman to hand to me
a tender for supplying 40,000 rifles from their manuffactory.
Enclosed I have the honor to submit a copy of facin pro-

a tender for supplying 40,000 rifles from their manufactory. Enclosed I have the honor to submit a copy of their pro-

position. In case the department should desire me to make this contract, I beg to be informed at the earliest mcment, as otherwise I may find it impossible to arrange the matter. Thinking it possible to nat the department might desire a smaller bore, I made inquiries on this point, and found that they could make a smaller bore, but not without altering several of the machines. The exterior of the rifls would have to be left the same as at present. It is the opinion of some British officers that the barrel of the Enfield rifle is too light. Making the bore smaller, therefore, would rather be an improvement in giving greater strength to the rifle.

The Austrian bere is slightly smaller than the English, but almost every other European Government rifle is of a larger bore. The Austrian rifle is a very serviceable weapon, though to persons accustomed to Enfield and Springfield stms, they have a very rough appearance.

I am in a position to purchase 20,000 to 30,000 Austrian rifles, at about forty shillings each, say about \$10. At present I sm not in a position, as regards funds, to make the purchase, inasmuch as I owe at least \$400,000 more than I have the means of paying.

I have thought it necessary, in the discharge of my duty, to press the credit of the Confederacy as far as possible, without endangering its good name, but I must now limit myself to the contracts already made. I must pay my debts before doing acything more. As soon, however, as money sufficient for the purpose is received, I shall invest it (unless I should so able to purchase a large number, like 10,000 to 20,000, I should not without special orders depart from the Enfield hore; not that the Austrian bore is too small, but because of the great importance of the uniformity of bore. It has given me great concern that I have not been able to make better surgeneous for running in the several cargoes that have been forwarded. een invasced: It is impossible, as I have stated in my previous letter, o obtain vessels with capacity for carge and coal for so mg a voyage, that have at the same time the requisite peed for attempting the blocksde. I have endeavored speed for attempting the blockede. I have endeavored to purchase a very fast paddle-wheel steamer to run from Nassau to the cost. But I have no money now for any purpose. I should not hesitate to appropriate money to this object, even wittout orders, seeing how long the Gladistor was detained at Nassau, and considering to great importance of these goods being safely landed.

The Economist, Lieut. Faunterloy, was at Bermuda on the 6th of March, expecting to sail the next morning. As we have dates from New York to the 20th of March, with no account of the Economist, I have strong hopes that she has arrived at a Confederate port.

The steamer Minna sailed while I was in Hamburg. It was intended that she sheuld take five hundred barries of gunpowder. I found on my return to London, however, that the powder had all been shut out, on account of the vessel being tull. Had I been in London I should have sent powder in preference to anything siss, On board the Minna, consigned to J. Adderly & Co., are the following articles for the Confederate Gevernment:

THE WAR PRESS.

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus:

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

lines constitute a square.

5.900 knapracks and boards. &c.

Correct invoices have been sent by the Minna to Nassau.

The Melita will sail from London with a very valuable The Melita will sail Iren London with a very valuable cargo in about 16 days. I have requested Lieut. North, of the navy, to take charge of her, but have not yet received his reply; should it be in the negative, I shail andeavor to obtain an officer from the Sampter, still lying at Gibraltar. The Melita is, for a scrow steamer, quite; fest. and with an enterprising commander on board-cauld, I am confident, be run in. There will be several large field howitzers, so placed that, without distanting the general eago, they can be taken to the deep

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER BAILROAD—a LOGOMOTIVE AND EIGHT CARS IN
THE RIVER.—About 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning an accident happened to the Montreal freight and
passenger train, near Rhinebeck, on the Hodson River
Bailroad, by which the locamptive A. F. Smith and
eight cers were demotished and thrown into the river.
The accident was caused by a large tree, which had
fallen from the bank above, extending across the track.
The engineer and fireman observed the obstruction when
the train was almost upon it, and both sprang into the
river and swam ashore. The fireman was slightly injured. The engine struck the tree with great force, and
continued, with the cars attached, about twenty rods further: tearing up and throwing the rails and ties in
all directions, when it finally went over the embankment
into the river, where it now lies bottom upward. The
tender and eight cars followed, pitching over both sides,
the trucks of the tender remaining upon the track. The pessengers in the sleeping car were suddenly awakoned by the shock, but none were injured. The train left Chambers street at 10 15 on Wednesday night. As soon as possible a gang of nearly one hundred men were set to work to relay the track, and clear it from the broken cars and merchandise which completely blocked it up. At 9½ o'clock yesterday morning the down express passed over, and arrived in this city just three hours behind time. All the cars were loaded. The A. F. Smith was one of the best engines on the road, and was worth from ten to fifteen thousand dollars. best engines on the road, and was worth from ten to fifteen thousand dollars.

MORE ENGLISH STEAMERS PREPARING TO BUN THE BLOCKADE.—Private advices from England say the robel agents in that country are still busily engaged in the work of fitting out steamers with valuable carges to run the Federal blockade. On the 16th of May the steamer Julia Usher, at Liverpool, took on twenty field pieces and carriages, and was to sail on the 2th uit, with a cargo of warlike materials, for some Southern port The steamer Memphis, which sailed on the 14th uit, from the same port, also had on board a valuable contraband cargo. Three other steamers are also loading for the same errand. A gunboat was launched at Layard's dock yard in Liverpool on the 15th uit, understood to be for the service of the Confederates. The captain of the steamer Cambria recently respurred off Charleston harbor by our blockading fleet, reports that the war steamer Ovieto, built in England of the lithium Government, is at Nassau, M. P., with an armament of eighty, heavy guns, to be used ost nainly for the Italian Government, is at Nassau, M. P., with an armanment of eighty, heavy guns, to be used in the Confederate service. We trust that the Navy Department will give early information of these vessels to our blockading fleet, so that they may keep a bright lookout and capture these contraband sceamers. out and capture these contraband sceamers.

HOW TS JUMP FROM THE CARS IS MOTION.—
A paragraph is floating about telling people how they can
safely jump from railway cars in motion. This is a kind
of knowledge that it is beet not to disseminate. It is eeldom that one has occasion to jump from a train. Even
in case of accident it is usually the safest course t) keep
in the car and away from the platforms. When styges
were the fastest method of travelling known people dail
not think of jumping from the coach till it stopped and
they waited patiently till the driver dismounted and
opened the door. Now, when people can raise forty milgs
an hour they are not content to wait till the train gen
to himping from trains in motion the better it will be for
them and the less accidents will occur upon railroads.
A recipe entitled "hanging made easy" "sacicide with
out pain," is about as desirable for circulation as "bow
to jump from the cars."

THE HARVEST.—There is good promise of an ex-

ratey bignited. This appears to no the case in Ten-nessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Missi-sippi, and the probability is that the Cotten States, so far from having an abundant crop of grain this year, are likely snough to be ravaged by a famine, more or less severe, accord-ing to the proximity of places to the rebel camps. As the Border i tates will hardly be able to supply their own wants, an imme se demand for produce from the North-west must spring up everywhere in the South, as the tide of war recodes towards the Gulf. tide of war recodes towards the Guif.

ARRESTED FOR DEFIRAUDING THE GOVERN-MENT—Deputy United States Marshals Tracker, of Lockport, and Smelt, of Lyons, arrested at Palmyra, New York, Captain Albert H. Jarvis, who is charged with stealing clothing from the Government to the amount of \$550, also for forging receipts for clothing. He was brought to Albany and examined before United States Comn issioner Storrs, who committed him to jail for further examination. The accused was a captain in the 10th Regiment New York Cavalry, now stationed at Havre-de-Grace, Md., but reeigned in May last and returned to Falmyra, where his family resides. He himself has resided in Caledonia, C. W. It is claimed that he brought the clothing away in trunks and boxes, and that the papers forged by him are on file in the paymaster's office at Baltimore. He is also accused of stealing over \$200 from a brother officer in the 10th Regiment. Of his previous character not much is known. He will be given a formal examination in a few days.

HOW THE THING WORKS.—The Nashville Union. given a formal examination in a few days.

HOW THE THING WORKS.—The Nashville Union has two columns of advertisements for forfeiture of property by process in the United States Court for the Middle District of Tennessee, under the confiscation act as to the property of rebels. Among others, is the fot and large buildings known as the "Baptist Publishing House," with all the type, presses machinery, and fixtures, of said concern; also, all the property, including the lot and buildings, of the Patriot, one of the vices of all vile Secession sheets; also, the large buildings known as the "Southern Methodist Publishing House," with all its type, presses, machinery, &c., besides several other establishments that have brought themselves to grief by wickedly assailing the Government that had protected them, and Inding aid and comfort to armed rebels.

of five hundred.

A FEMALE TEAMSTER.—On Friday, one of the goldiers, or rather a teamster, attached to one of the Ohio regiments, and who has been confined at the hospital in Nachville for a few days with measles, was discovered to be a woman. She halls from Gallapolis, Ohio, and first joined the regular army, when her sex was discovered, and she was rejected. She was then employed as a house servant at seventy five cents per week, when she engaged as a teamster to an Ohio regiment at twenty-five dollars per mouth. She is represented as about orighteen years old, and made rather a handsome boy She has three brothers in the army, but not in the regiment to which she was attached.

NANTUCKET TELEGRAPH.—The Nantucket Inquirer: says that a letter from Mr. Bishop states that quirer: says that a letter from Mr. Bishop states that during the present month he hopes and expects to get a cubic half for telegraphing not only between Namtock and Martha's Vineyard but to the continent. The ulti-

PROPOSED PROMOTION OF GEN. HEINTZEL-PROPOSED PROMOTION OF GEN. HEINTZEL-MAN.—A petition was in circulation at the Capi of on Tuesday, and was signed by many Senators and Repre-centatives, praying for the promotion of Gen. Heintzel-man to a major generalship, is recognition of his gallant and meritorious conduct at Williamsburg and on the Chickshominy, in both of which actions, according to the accounts so far received, the brunt of the conflict fell when him

pool him.

2AD MISFORTENE — In West Newbury, on Saturdey, as the wife of Mr. John O. Carr was stepping down from a char, her head came in contact with a two-foot rule, in the hand of her husband, with such violence as to destroy the sight of her only remaining eys, the other having been destroyed about ten years since by coraing in contact with the rein-hook inside of the chaise in which she was riding, in consequence of the heres falling down. The accident on Saturday renders her totally blind.

SENTENCED — Calvin. Sarting for fixing into the

blind.
SENTENCED.—Calvin Sartm, for firing into the steamer White Cloud, in August, 1861, said steamer having upon it at the time United States soldiers, the pilot of the boat being killed in the foray, has been found guitly and condemned to be shot. The soutence has been approved by General Halleck.

net a approved by General Hallock.

A SAD AFFAIR.—A short time since, by mistake of an apothecary, at Winchester, Illinois, a quantity of antimonial wine (a powerful emetic) was sold to the Methodists for communion. It was quarterly-meeting day when it was taken, and the effect was frightful.