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We have just received, by late arrivals from Europe, some new and choice varieties of CARPETING, com-FRENCH AUBUSON Square Carpets. SENGLISH AXMINSTERS, by the Yard and in entire Carpets. GROSSLEY'S 6-4 and 3-4 wide Velvets.

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VENEAM and DAMASK STAIR CARPETINGS.
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FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, in every width,
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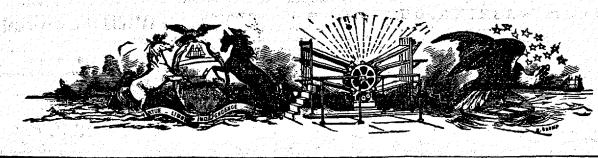
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ap1-3m RRUSES BLACKITHS' BELLOWS, KEMBI & VAN HORN. mh20-5m 321 MARKET Street, Philada



Valley.

&c.,

IN CAMP, SIX MILES FROM RICHMOND, Saturday Evening, June 7, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

It is strange that, save an occasional bout with rifle

annon, two immense armies like those now lying before

Richmond should remain so long inactive. This time last week a terrific battle was fought on the left wing, but

since its close, on Sunday, nothing stirring has occurred. Each army has remained unusually quiet. The begin-

ning of the week was occupied in securing our advanced position on the left; the end of it has been taken up with

wonder at Halleck's glorious achievements in the West

the news of which burst upon us so suddenly. Such

quietness is unnatural. It cannot last long, and seems ominous of what portends in the immediate future. Even

as I write, the firing of heavy guns a short distance to

the left, and the bursting of shells over the rebel bat

teries, with an occasional boom away in the distance seem to tell me that another Sabbath will witness a grea

battle, or, perhaps, usher in that grand march which will

PROSPECTS OF AN ADVANCE.

No child's play, however, is before us, in our onslaught upon Bichmend. The Federal left and centre are already

across the Chickahominy, but the right still has to make the passage. A swamp, hundreds of yards wide, passa-

ble in but two or three places, and those right under the enemy's guns, is the first obstacle to be surmounted. The

left and centre have already done this. Then, there is a range of hills, the tops of which are fringed with woods,

in which are concealed the enemy's batteries. In front of these woods a series of open fields upon the hillsides,

fully a mile across, every inch of which can be raked by rebel rifles and rebel cannon, and the roads and paths

through which are guarded by all sorts of pitfalls, torpe-

does, and other unmanly defences, form the second diffi-

culty, if possible, greater than the first. Then, if the bills be mounted and the rebel position be in our posses-

sion, we look down upon Richmond, to be sure, but be

tween that goal and our stand-point we see-what? a

series of entrenchments and forts, built by ski ful engineers, planned by traitors whose wits are sharpened by a

long course of intrigue and treason, and manned by a foe goaded on by desperation. This is the prospect before

us. Such difficulties as these will have to be overcome before we shall enter Richmond as victors. I cannot be-

lieve, after viewing the entrenchments and batteries ex-

posed in front of the rebel position, that Richmond will

be ingloriously evacuated. A sanguinary battle, to which

last Sunday's fight is nothing, will yet strew the banks of

the Chickaheminy with dead and wounded, and will see

OBSTACLES TO BE SURMOUNTED.

With such dangers before him, General McClellan can scarcely be blamed for proceeding cautiously. His ad-

vance up the peninsula was exceedingly rapid. Now he

and they are fairly besieged. He cannot unopposed ad-

vance a foot further. The enemy have retreated to the

end of their tether-now they stand at bay. Every indi-

cation of a movement on our part is a signal for rebe

regiment is espied crossing a hill or moving through the

all around it. They are on the alert. There are to be no

foot of the road to Richmond is to be most hotly con-

But I commenced by indicating that so long a calm

portended a storm, and that, too, very soon. My omens are other than idealities. Every moment or two a

heavy shell can be heard bursting over the enemy's

works, being thrown from the left centre of our posi-tion. Heavy artillery, in great force, are being sent,

pidly ranged and masked. The nickets to night as

many secluded spots within hail of the rebel scouts

the fields and swamps up to the very banks of the river

and lay down amongst the rank grass and mud in

the most inaccessible places. They crawled to their

posts early this morning, and many had to construct rude

bridges to facilitate the crossing of this most detestable

swamp. All day they have been picking off rebel prowler

commands to many servants is a subject of earnest and

culation. Field glasses hardly bring us near enough to discern features, or before this the minds of the soldiers,

divided on this great point, would have been put at rest.

If the occupant really be what he seems, he has shown

infinite taste in the choice of his residence, and a correct

Indication of a great mind. His house is two stories high,

with an ornamental porch surrounding it. A cornice,

such as is universal in the North but is seldom seen here

tepsir, and painted white. Shrubbery of every descrip-

tion seems to be planted in great profusion. The ground

are laid out partly as lawn and partly as garden, and though shut to the common herd, are filled with rebe

officers. This house is built in a most beautiful spot, and

it is sorrowful to record that so much elegance is devoted

A SLIM COMMISSARIAT.

All officers' rations are commuted, and in every division

of the army is a store called the commissariat, presided

over by an officer detailed by that department, from

which they are expected to purchase their food, paying

the cost price for each article. This system is adopted

because those used to comfortable living at home cann

be expected to subsist upon the crackers, pork, and

beans served out to the men. A commissary's storehous usually contains hams, beef, flour, bread, butter, cheese

corn meal, preserved meats, and all the substantia's which

past there has been a failure in the supply usually fur

course, the stock on hand is very low. A cook was sar

usually in vogue at dinner-time, the cook allowed that

GIVING THE COUNTERSIGN.

a quartermaster, endeavoring to enter the lines of his

"I am the quartermaster, and I want to get into my

regiment, and not knowing the countersign, I suppose I

"Is that all? An' be jabbers, what's to prevint m

The sentinel gave him the countersign, and the quar-

termaster entered the lines with a beaming face, to tell his story to a circle of laughing comrades. J. C.

regiment, was challenged by an Irish sentinel.

"Halt! Who comes there?" "A friend, without the countersign."

shall have to go back and get it "-

"Well, what d'ye want ?"

giving the countersign to ye?"

" Nothing, I approse,"

success to the hungry party for whom he catered.

versation he reported on his return empty handed:

to the hatching of foul treason.

"Have you got any flour?"

"Well, what have you got, then?"

" Any butter ?"

"Any bread ?"

want some ?"

"Any corn meal?"

trees, thick and fast fall their death-dealing men

the day of our entrance to the capital as forever after a

end in planting our flag on the enemy's Capitol.

&c.

&c.,

Special Correspondence of The Press.]

VOL. 5.—NO. 266.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS! IVENS & CO.'S,
No. 23 SOUTH NINTH STREET.
THE LARGEST STOCK,
THE BEST ASSORTMENT,
THE CHOICEST COLOES,
THE FINEST CUALITIES,
THE MOST SUPERB TRIMMINGS,
THE NEWEST STYLES,
THE BEST WORK,
AND

DECIDEDLY THE LOWEST PRICES, IN THE CITY, IVENS & CO.'S, No. 28 SOUTH NINTH STREET. CLOAKS.—If you want the best value

orth HIGHTH Street, above Cherry. mh28-Su CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
Of all the Newest Materials,
AND OHOIORST PATTERNS,
AT THE LOWEST PRIORS, myl5-2m No. 25 South TENTH Street.

CLOAKS! A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT ALL THE NEWEST STYLES IMPORTED THIS SEASON,
With every new material, made up and trimmed in the very best manner, at prices that defy all competition, PARIS CLOAK STORE, N. E. COBNEB EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.

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SILK MIXTURES. FINE BLACK CLOTHS. LADIES' CLOAKINGS. BLACK BROADCLOTHS. SILK MIXED COATINGS. NEW MELTONS.

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S-cent Broche Figured Mohairs.
6%-cent Dark Mozambiques.
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Nest Fast-Colored Lawns, 12% and 15 cents.
Large Lots of Cheap Thin Goods.
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Black Barages some barging, 18% to 25 cents. Gray Double-Width Fine Mozamonques. Black Bareges, some bargains, 18% to 25 cents. 25-cent. Finest Black Tamartines.

Finest Black Alpacas ever sold, for 25, 51, 38, 40 cts.
Colored Alapacas, good, for 25 cents.
DAMASK NAPKINS.
SI 50 reader. AMASK NAPKINS.

\$1.50 perdozen. Neat Figures, Fast Edges, worth \$2.
Finer Grades Napkins, Damask Towels.
Power-Loom and other Table Linens.
Extra Fine Table Damasks and Cloths.

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je7-tf S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets. THEAP GOODS.

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English Challies.
English Bareges.
American Prints.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS, CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. NEW SPRING PRINTS, OHOIOE STYLES.
MERRIMAOS,
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PACIFIC, A large lot best styles and fast colors at 10c.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
mbl5-tf H. W. cor. HIGHTH and MARKET Sta. RYRE & LANDELL HAVE the Fashionable Black Silk Mantles made of the best Taffeta Silks and Paris shapes. EYRE & LANDELL have desirable styles dark French Lawns; also, the best stock of the LYRE & LANDELL are closing out Spring and Summer Dress Goods at low pr

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION Black and White Plaid Silks.
Organdie Lawns, choice styles.
One lot of Lisie Gauntiets, at 13 % c a pair.
One lot of Black Silk, \$1.12 %; the best I ever had for

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A full line of all descriptions of White Goods for Ladies

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(Successors to Lincoln, Wood, & Nichols,) 725 CHESTNUT STREET,

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,

BILK BONNETS. STRAW AND PALM-LEAF HATS, &c We which they respectfully invite the attention of the

ormer patrons of the house and the trade generally. THOMAS KENNEDY & BRO., 729 CHESTRUT Street, below Eighth. A Choice Stock of SPRING MILLINERY GOODS,

mhis-sm] AT LOW PRICES. COMMISSION HOUSES. SHIPLEY, HAZARD. HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,

FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

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B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET, MANUFACTURES OF VENETIAN BLINDS

AND WINDOW SHADES. The largest and finest assortment in the City at the COWEST PRICES. STORE SHADES LETTERED.

Repairing promptly attended to.

PHILADELPHIA. THURSDAY. JUNE 12, 1862.

T S. FLAG EMPORIUM 418 ARCH STREET.

BUNTING AND SILK FLAGS, REGIMENTAL STANDARDS,

NATIONAL FLAGS.

NATIONAL ENSIGNS,

CAVALRY GUIDONS, PRESENTATION FLAGS.

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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. CHAS. L. ORUM & CO., SUCCESSORS TO OLDENBERGH & TAGGART, Manufacturers of and Dealers in

GENTLEMEN'S FINE SHIRTS FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 146 North FOURTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA. CHAS L. ORUM. ALEX. M. THOMPSON

RLANNEL OVER-SHIRTS FOR THE ARMY.

FINE SHIRTS, COLLARS, STOCKS, AND WRAPPERS-G. A. HOFFMAN'S.

(SUCCESSOR TO W. W. KNIGHT.) NO. 606 ABOH STREET. A full line of TIES, SCARFS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, HOSIERY, AND UNDERCLOTHING,

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TINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED OUT OF SHIRTS, NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR J. W. SOOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
Four doors below the Continental. ja9-tf

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No. 240 ARCH STREET,

HULBURT & BRODHEAD,

Having opened a General Depot for the Sale of Extra Befined and Lubricating COAL O'LS, would call the beyond anything heretofore offered in this market, being entirely free from that gluey substance and bad odor which characterize that commonly sold in this market. produces no smoke, and is free from all explosive

\*\* Orders from City or Country promptly at-LUCIFER" OIL WORKS.

We guarantee the oil to be non explosive, to burn all the oil in the lamp with a steady, brilliant flame, without crusting the wick, and but rlowly. Barrels lined with glass enamel. WRIGHT, SMITH, & PEARSALL, fe21-tf Office 515 MARKET Street

on the opposite hills, and keeping a most vigilant PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMING CONFLICT. Within the picket lines everything seems to be conducted with equal care. Every regiment is in readiness to move at the shortest notice. To night all fires are ex-tinguished, and every indication, which would tell the DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER suppressed. Excepting the orders to move forward, everything tells us of a great battle to-morrow, or soon after & CO. The troops are all ready and eager for the fray. Their muskets and ammunition are kept in perfect readiness. Mortheast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, Once give the word, and no body of troops in the world

PHILADELPHIA, will ever exceed the alacrity with which the right wing of this great army will rush to the battle-field. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, A REBEL GENERAL'S QUARTERS. Opposite Mechanicsville, some distance to the right of the road leading to Richmond and mounted on a com-IMPORTERS AND BEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC of the hundreds who line the front of the Federal post tion. Embosomed, in shrubbery, with an ornamented portice and tastefully decorated grounds, it is a marked WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF object on a horizon, which shows nothing elsewhere but log huts, woods, cannon, and rebels. Not a moment of WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. daylight passes that this house is not watched, and o AGENTS FOR THE CHLEBRATED course almost as much is known as to the doings there as if we were its possessors. It is evidently the quarters

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. of some rebel general, and he too one high in command. Prancing horses stand pawing at the gate-posts. Order Dealers and consumers supplied at lies are lounging about, and aids constantly coming and VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. going with messages. Every day a retinue starts off from it and disappears among some of the many neighboring woods-returning afterwards, though sometimes at long intervals. Fleet horsemen come and go, and lazy senti-HOTELS. nels walk the rounds keeping off the vulgar crowd.

POWERS' HOTEL, Nos. 17 and 19 PARK BOW, (OPPOSITE THE ASTOR HOUSE,) TERMS \$1.50 PER DAY.

vated and refurnished, and now possesses all the requi FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The patronage of Philadelphians and the travelling public, desiring the best accomodations and moderate

charges, is respectfully solicited.
je2-3m H. L. POWERS, Proprietor. STEVENS HOUSE, (LATE DELMONICO'S.) No. 25 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Five minutes' walk from Fall River boat landing, Chambers street, and foot of Cortland street.

GEO. W. STEPHENS, Proprietor CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, leased, for a term of years, WILLIARD'S HOTZL, in Washington. They take this occasion to return to their old friends and customers many thanks for past favors, and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to see them in their new quarters.

SYKES, OHADWICK, & OO.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861. au28-1y

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & GAMPION. BILLIARD TABLES.

and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS. hich are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be uperior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these tables the many. secturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MARTIN & QUAYLES
STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS
E M P O R I U M,
No. 1035 WALNUT STREET, ntil Philadelphia. jellfp-ly NUTS.-RHODES & WILLIAMS, No. 107 South WATER Street, offer for sale th

20 " Languedoc "
20 " English Walnuts.
20 " English Walnuts.
15 " Fiberts.
15 bags Pea Nuts.
10 bales Brazil Nuts. 100 boxes M. B. Raisins. 150 half boxes M. B. Raisira.

OPENING OF A SUMMER GARDEN.—The undersigned begs leave to inform the
public that he has opened for the season his FINE GARDEN and HOTEL, at the toot of COATES Street, opposite Fairmount Park. Families are particularly invited.
Ice Oream, Cakes, excellent Lager Beer of Baltz's brewery, Wines, &c., always on hand.

my3-3m TWENTY-SEVENTH and COATES Sts. TENT-MAKERS' CHERRY TENT-BUTTONS and SLIPS, United States pattern, for sale at J. P. REED'S, Southeast corner of THIR-TEENTH and NOBLE Streets, Philadelphia.

these shells, no doubt, were aimed at rebel batteries which threatened the working parties. It requires an mense amount of labor to build a bridge across the Dhickahominy. The swamp, five hundred yards wide, has to be filled up, and the bridge builders are exposed to most galling fires from the enemy. There is a pontoon THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1862. bridge across the stream and swamp a couple of miles elow here, and it has been of great use to the crossing

NEW AND BETTER LINE OF DEFENCE. OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE. The line of defence chosen for the right wing, in case it should be attacked, is a small stream, about a mile distant from the Obickahominy, on the Mechanicsville road, and gradually approaching it, until they join, about a mile to the left of Mechanicsville. Our forces are ad-The Excelsior Brigade at Fair Oaks. THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND. vanced fully a mile in front of this, but the reserve and orcements are posted there. In case of a general DIFFICULTIES TO BE SURMOUNTED. battle, therefore, our front will extend some sight or tan iles, in a semicircle, the chord of which bears northwest Secessionists in the Shenandoah and southeast. In a few days, however, the centre will se advanced so as to make the front a straight line.

SUNDAY IN M'CLELLAN'S ARMY. To-day the regiments in camp are having the usual Sunday morning inspection, which is followed by Divine TRAVEL RESUMED ON THE BALTIMORE RAILROAD. service. No labor is done during the day, which can be THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH. lispensed with. The picketers are relieved by new regiments at ten A. M., and the bridge-builders are replaced by additional workmen. Everything is in perfect quietness, although all are prepared for a desperate conflict FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

> A CORRECTION. Colonel Ballier's 98th and Colonel Cake's 96th Pennsylvania Regiments are greatly astonished at finding them-selves chronicled among the list of Casey's Division at the battle of Fair Oaks. The correspondents of the Inuirer, who made this discovery, are not to be blamed, however; it is evidently a specimen of the erratic enterprise for which our friends are justly celebrated. These two regiments would have given snything to have been in the melee, and when in it would have performed valiant deeds, but when not in it they don't want to take away the honor due to their brethren from other Sta

> Letter from the "Excelsior Brigade." THE BATTLE AT FAIR OAKS—BAYONET CHARGE OF THE SECOND "EXCELSIOR REGIMENT" -CALLANT BEHAVIOR OF THE OFFICERS-GENE-RALS SICKLES AND MEAGHER, &C., &C. CAMP NEAR BICHMOND, June 5, 1862.

On Saturday afternoon last, about 3 o'clock, while we were out on battalion drill, an order was received that we were wanted at once to support General Casey's division, which had been attacked by the enemy. Our brigade started on the double-quick, and, when within one mile and a half of the battle-field, was halted, as the fighting had ceased for the day. We lay on our arms in the woods all night, and about 5 o'clock in the morning the rebels attacked and drove n our pickets. The Irish brigade held the right of the line, and the left consisted of General Sickles' brigade-1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Excelsior—and the 5th and 6th New Jersey Regiments, General Patterson. About 6 o'clock this division was ordered into the fight. General Sickles, in a few appropriate remarks, encouraged the men. He told them that it was not his fault he was not with them at Williamsburg; but that he was with them now, and he felt sure that where he went his boys would

follow. The shouts that followed his remarks must have prepared the rebels for part they afterwards felt. The brigade made the woods ling with the reply, "We will go with you anywhere, deneral." "We wanted you at Villiamsburg "
All of our regis into acted bravely, but there has never cen anything in the history of war to eclipse the bayo. net charges of the 2d Excelsior. This regiment was not at Williamsburg, but they did enough on Sunday to merit the brightest page in the history of this war. Their conmander, Colonel Hall, is one of the bravest men in the army, and their lieutenant colonel, Petter, is just as brave. The 2d had the advance as we marched up to where the rebels lay concealed in the woods, as usual As we entered the woods we received a volley in front from them, whilst a large body attempted to flank us on the left. But we were not to be caught in such a trap, and the 2d, after giving them a few volleys, charged the advancing host, who wavered, broke, and ran helterthelter through the woods, we after them pell-mell, ported the 2d in this charge. We chased them near a mile, when they attempted to make a stand, but the 2d were soon at them sgain with the bayonet and in this second charge cut them all to pieces, dispers ing them in every direction, and taking many pr The 5th Excelsior Regiment, Col. Graham, who possesses the stuff that generals should be made of, displayed great valor during this engagement. Col. Graham was everywhere in the thickest of the fight, encouraging his men, and really seemed to bear a charmed life. He was at one time reported killed, at another wounded, and at another captured; but he escaped all, and I am glad of it, for he is a man that McClellan wants, and cannot be spared

colonel-were both wounded at Williamsburg, and we have but one field officer, Jajor Thomas Holt. He is a brave man, and, by his coolness, at one time on Sunday In pursuing the rebeis through the woods, the 1st Excelsion got a little too far ahead of the rest of the brigade and suddenly came upon the reserve of the enemy, drawn up in line of battle, about ten thousand strong. The major told the men that our brigade wa around us, and we need feel no alarm. The boys lay down whilst reinforcements were sent for, and they soon came in the shape of the Irish Brigade, General Thomas F. Meagher. Then the slaughter commenced. The rebels were actually moved down in heaps. Our loss was heavy, but compared with theirs it was nothing

the fight, one half of the rebel dead remains unburied, I am almost worn out. Our brigade has had no rest night or day, since we arrived here. We are in the advance on the left, and hold the rifle pits. We are wet, dirty, cold, and hungry, and the men so tired that it is cruel to expect them to keep their eyes open. Almost every ten minutes there is an alarm, which is just as hard on us as a battle. There is now firing on the right, which may turn out to be another general fight. Since the battle of Williamsburg I have had charge of my company, as our first lieutenant was badly wounded there, and the captain has been in hospital. While God spares me I shall remain with my men, every one of

whom is as dear to me as a brother. THE ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH. [Special Correspondence of The Press.] HABPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, June 10, 1862. IMPORTANT NEWS FROM FREMONT'S AND SHIELDS' ARMY.

Officers who arrived from Winchester, last evening, report that one of our most trustworthy scouts arrived there yesterday morning, and stated that when he left Fre-mont's army, a day or two ago, they were fighting with Jackson's army, and that Fremont was keeping the rebel general engaged in order that Shields might get in Jackson's rear, and thus surround and capture him. The same scout also reports that Ashby, whom he knows personally, was seen to fall, and it was generally believed that he was either killed or seriously wounded. JACKSON'S MAIN ABMY.

It is known to be a fact, that Jackson's regular army, before the relatorcements from Richmond and East Ten-nessee, at no time exceeded ten thousand troops. The whole valley of Virginia, as I remarked in a previous letter, is full of Secessionists, who farm and attend to their domestic duties during the day, but, when night comes, they form guerilla bands and scour the country in search of plander and stray troops. When Jackson's able-looking farmers seize their guns and join it, and battle takes place, they, having a more perfect knowledge of the country than the troops from the Cotton States, generally act as skirmishers, and do a great deal of harm to our forces. Whenever the rebels retreat, they retire from the ranks, don their home quiforms, and when our soldiers in pursuit pass their places, they find these soldiers of yesterday ploughing unconcernedly in the fields. The next day they are probably in Harper's Ferry, looking for horses that they say have been stolen from them, and ten chances to one but what their farms, and patiently wait for the return of Jackson. which they are apprised of beforehand, and, perchauce, if any stray retreating Federal soldier without arms passes their door, he is either taken prisoner or shot in the oadway, and his body hidden away to be a feast for the birds and reptiles. These are the sort of people our forces in this valley have to contend against, and surely it is time that the heretofore lenient policy of our gene

can be carried along with the army. For a few days PROPERTY RECOVERED. Large quantities of property left by our soldiers in Charlestown, Summit Point, and other places on the road to Winchester, during the late retreat, and which to-day to purchase for his mess, and this was the conwere given up as lost, have been recovered by squads of our troops, in the houses of citizens, in the places named. Many of these citizens at first denied that they had any lost property concealed, but our troops were too smart for them and searched their premises, oftentimes captur squads out this way to search the houses thousands of

Two of our officers who were at Summit's Point, several miles this side of Winchester, yesterday dis-"Whisky, sir. We have plenty of whisky. Don't you covered that Colonel Riley and six or seven other ent rebels were concealed in a house in that place but, in consequence of not being able to secure a suffihe wouldn't purchase, and so returned to report his bad cient force, the officers were obliged to let them go free. It is probable by this time that the rebels have returned Commissary supplies failing, the neighborhood has to be foraged; and the remaining citizens of Virginia are earning golden wages for having trusted their precious bodies within the Union lines. Two dollars a bushel for COLONEL APPOINTED. Captain Davis, of the 3d Cavalry, has been appointed

potatoes; twenty-five cents a quart for milk; and fifty cents a quart for strawberries, are among the prices paid to the command of the 8th New York Cayairy. Captain Davis is an accomplished officer, and will be heartly in gold and silver for second-class products of worn-out welcomed by his new command. TRAINS RUNNING The first through train for Wheeling started yester Too good a story to remain untold is going the rounds of the camp. One night, after the countersign was on, day. The Winchester road has been repaired to within eight miles of that place, and a train will run over it this

The Victory of Gen. Fremont.

J. M. C.

afternoon.

The special correspondent of the New York Times telegraphs as follows to that paper: telegraphs as follows to that paper:

BATTLE-GROUND SIX MILES FROM HARRISONBURG,
June 8, via Washington, June 10.

Jackson made a stand at this point, and we attacked him this morning. The country is not favorable for open fighting, being billy and woody. Our forces were drawn up in line of battle, Gen. Stahl on the left, supported by Gen. Bohlen; Gen. Milroy in the centre, supported on the right by Gen. Scheneck. Gen. Steinway had command of the reserve. mand of the reserve.

Shirmishing commenced between 10 and 11 o'clock, and cannonading at about 12. The enemy had an excellent position, and directed their fire well, but as few men BUNDAY MONNING, June 8, 1862.

WORK OF THE ARMY.

Since daylight quite a brisk cannonading has been going on a short distance to the left, all the shells, however, seeming to be thrown at the rebels. Col. Gosline's Zouaves went out about eight o'clock, to protect a party who are building a bridge about a mile below us, and

when our advance fell back the enemy did not pursue, preferring to maintain his position, and throw on us the nurden of attack.

It is thought that Jackson, finding no bridge here, will attempt to cross at Mt. Crawford, where he will find

non conversed, a servant of one of the cavalry officers, left behind in the rapid march, saw him fall from his horse. He was shot in the breast, and died in a few hours. You will remember that I wrote you of the bold charge he made up to our lines, and his repulse by the fire of the 80th Ohio. It was probably one of their shots the billed him.

fairly splintered with balls.

Lieutenant Colonel Kane is not on the field, and, despite the report of last night, it is quite certain now that he was only wounded, and is now alive, though a We found the body of Captain Thomas R. Haine We found the body of Captain Thomas R. Haines, of the 1st New Jersey Cavalry, on the field where he fell. He was killed by a sabre stroke on the head.

John Jones, of the same regiment, was wounded in the groin in the ski mish, and died last night at the house of a farmer where he was taken.

Captain Shelmier, before reported killed, is probably only wounded and a prisoner, and Major Pagestier, of the 4th New York Mounted Rifles, reported dead, is said to have been only wounded in the hand, and captured.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE WEST, [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE EVACUATION. Disappointment and gloom pervade the whole army All declare the evacuation of Corinth a Union victory but it is not a pleasant one. It is anything but cheer o reconcile ourselves to the fact that the entire rebel horde effected such a clean escape. We have been within hearing of each other's martial music for nearly four weeks. We have had dozens of siege guns pointing towards Corinth, and within a trifle over a mile of the enemy's fortifications. We have had, in nearly every division, high poles, from the top of which Corinth and vicinity could be distinctly seen. We have had an impense army, a large supply of ammunition and munitions of war, and yet the orders to the generals comnanding reconnoiting parties, upon all occa "Under no circumstances, risk an act which might bring on a general engagement."

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN DONE. Generals Pops and Nelson could hardly be restrained from rushing upon the enemy a week ago, at least, and both generals actually entered Corinth without orders. Corinth could have been taken two weeks ago without a very great loss. Beaure and would have suffered a terrible defeat, his entire command would have become demoralized, and the "cause of the South" would have been at an end in the Southwest. WHAT THE REBELS HAVE DONE.

Note how things stand just at present: Beauregard has eafely removed his entire army, lost nothing in the shape of munitions of war or camp equipage, and left an enraged army in possession of railroads without roll-ing stock. Our army i in a desolated country, twenty odd miles from a river which is drying up, and with two days' rations only on hand. Disease is alarmingly on the increase, and the regimental drill is performed with a spade. These are stern facts. I have grave apprehensions for the future ; but shall be only too happy to suffer disappointment.

Generals Pope and Buell, with portions of their armies, are in pursuit of the rebels. A citizen informs me that, to the best of his knowledge, the effective rebel force at Corinth amounted to about one hundred thousand men. This, however, includes raw recruits. He tells me that tality was strikingly small in comparison AFFAIRS AT CORINTH. A provost marshal has been appointed, therefore cor-

respondents must again make themselves scarce. By believe that this institution was the headquarters of Breckinridge. Beauregard's headquarters was in the finest house in town. Many houses which I passed to-day contained soldiers; laying up in planes. Every person one passes has in his possession some Corinthian trophy. Horses, mules, piggers, dogs, and soldiers are indiscriminately rushing to and fro within and without the place. All stories, wherein it has been said that the rehels gufsoners I have seen are tolerably clothed and shod. As to army like ours two or three days, and water is in abund

and I really believe I was the first civilian who entered the town. Therefore, if you do not receive them, you must blame Uncle Sam—not me. B. C. T. THE CAPTURE OF MEMPHIS. Full Details of the Naval Battle. Extracts from Memphis Papers. From the Avalanche, of June 7th.

[From the Avalanche, of June 7th.]

The Federals have reached and now possess Memphis. Six gunboats, of most excellent proof, frown upon it, and from its post office now floats the Federal flag, symbolic of their presence and present power.

The flagship of Commodore Davis, the Benton, lies dark and threatening within fity yards of the shore, and in close proximity float her five scarce less powerful and destructive companions. Mortar boats are on the Arkansas side, with their massive engines of destruction the Dickey, their commissary boat, and the Platte Valley, a transport, are moored at our wharf, and contain two Illinois regiments, the 48d and 48th, unfer the command of Colonel Fitch; while, afar off, repose the "swift and stiff" rams of Colonel Ellet.

As all outbreak or provocation to anger by our people, of such a force as this, were but a wanton irritation to destructive anger, or as some will have it, would be a estructive anger, or as some will have it, would be ausible excuse for it, we trust—indeed, we little doubt that our citizens will be wary, calm, and cereful, attend-ing to their civic avocations, if they choose to resume them, in such way as neither to provoke harsh measures them, in such way as neither to provoke harsh measures or painful banteurs.

The immediate command of the city itself will, we jadge, devolve upon Colonel Fitch, now acting as brigadied; expedience in the server of a brave and efficient soldier to the Government he server; has been, in the pours passe, a strong Breckinnidge Democrata, and in private life bears the reputation of a man of high and sensitive honor.

Who Lives in Memphis? The question which forms the caption of our article were much more easily answered if it were in the negative—who does not live in Memphis? tive—who does not live in Memphis?

Many of the strongest advocates of the Confederacy have left us, where their circumstances were such as to permit their leaving. Hundreds have left Memphis for more Southern localities in advance of the approach of the Federal fleet. Among these were many who, though indifferent to political revulsions, feared the coming powers, and among those were many of the best and most useful citizens of Memphis.

All soldiers or attaches of the Confederate army have left Memphis.

All soldiers or attaches of the Confederate army have left Memphis.

All the banking institutions, with presidents, tellers, cashiers, and accountants, have left Memphis, with a very few exceptions.

Our late ruler, the commander of the post, Col. Rosser—than whom there is no more affable, gentlemanly, able, or hind-hearted officer—has left Memphis. Col. McKick, our late provost marshal, who discharged the onerous and often unpleasing duties imposed upon him with so ardent a desire "to do right" as to have earned for bimself the hearty commendations of a large majority of those ever having "to do" with him, has left Memphis. ons.

The telegraph operators, with their popular chief, Col. Coleman, have all left Memphis. The postmaster

BOATS INJURED—BRAVERY OF THE CONFEDE-RATES—THEY FIGHT TO THE LAST—SURRENDER OF MEMPHIS DEMANDED -MAYOR PARKE'S DE dipue their passage down. About six o'clock yesterday morning the Federal fleet made its appearance just
above the city, and immediately our fleet, under the gallant Commodore Fd. Monigomery, prepared for action.
The fleet was composed of the Gen. Van Dorn (flag-ship),
Gen. Beauregard, Sumpter, and Little Revel, all rams.
The ateamer Van Dorn, which, we are infermed. Com.
Montgomery adopted as his flag-ship at a late hour
Thursday night, opened the ball by advancing up as far
as Wolf river, and commenced a fire upon the Federal
fleet. Several rounds were fired from the Confederate
fleet before any reply was made, the Federal fleet still advancing. Soon, however, the Federal fleet still advancing. Soon, however, the Federal fleet of the mark,
and no damage done on either side. In the meantime
several more of the Federal fleet arrived in sight, when
Com. Montgomery ordered his fleet to fall back.
Two Federal rams—Queen of the West and Monarch—
now came down under a full head of steam, the Queen of
the West in the lead. The Confe terate fleet prepared to
meet them. The Queen of the West made for the Beauregard, just opposite Reale street, but the latter evaded
the blow, and ran into the former forward of the wheelhouse. The damage appeared to be serious, and the
Queen of the West made for the Arkansas shore, where
eber remained outing the remainder of the day. The
Federal ram Monarch made directly for the Oonfederate
fleet, and passed down rapidly. The Beauregard at the Monarch, all three coming rapidly together; but, unfortunately, the blow almed by
the Beauregard at the Monarch missed its object, and
struck the Prince on the wheel-house, which was catirely
voor off, and from which hightines she subsequently sank
in shoul water on the Arkansas side. Her hull is still
visible.
While these collisions were occurring, the Federal iron-

Our men fought well. The Garibaldi, De Kalb, and 27th Pennsylvania Regiments suffered mest severely. So thick are the woods that it is impossible for one to see the movement's even by mingling in them, nor can any estimate be formed of the force opposed to us. A prisoner says General Evel lies between our right wing and the river with 6.000 men.

will attempt to cross at Mt. Crawlord, where he will find no bridge either.

It is as yet too early to give you a list of the killed or wounded, as but few of them are yet brought in.

HARHISONEURG, Sunday, June 18.

Yis WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 18.

General (formerly Colonel) Ashby is dead. This is established beyond a doubt. The citizens along the line of road over which his cavalry passed this morning, were told so by his men, and a negro with whom I this afternoon conversed, a servant of one of the cavalry officers. that killed him.

It is, thought that, besides Colonel Ashby, the rebels lost nearly thirty men by the fire of the Bucktails. We brought six bodies of the latter from the field and woods where they fell to-day. The trees in the vicinity were fairly splintered with balls.

A reconnoissance this afternoon shows that the rebel pickets are six miles from this place. C. H. W.

CORINTH, Miss., May 31, 1862.

THE STRENGTH OF THE REBELS.

This is my third letter from this place. I wrote yo my first letter before I had been in the place an hour,

hoor.

In the exchange of one military rule for another, however different the merits of the respective Central Governments which the officers serve, the municipal affairs of the city will be little affected; and the individual citizen in such case must be prudent to be wise, and in this juncture, he is most truly valorous who is discreet—"neither quick to give nor to take offence."

When men are agitated, the unthinking are foremost to the fray, to its continuasce, to its creation, and the scum of the boiling-pot will ever be uppermost. The mayor and the present military commander of the city, will, we trust see to the rapid establishment of a sufficient and reliable police, whose watchfulness may be needed to prevent all useless and dangerous ebuilitions of feelings, as much to be deprecated by the civilians of Memphis as by those who are now its possessors.

Col. Coleman, have all left Memphis. The postmaster has left Memphis.

Many of the best physicians of the city, of its most able, most admired men and women, have left Memphis. Then 'Who lives in Memphis?' Its civitians. We use the word in contradistinction to politician as to soldier. The men with whom the duties and inclinations of domesticity have rendered business, home, and pursuits of literature or art paramount to the more boisterous attractions of military life—men, civitians in taste as in accupation, form now the population of Memphis.

Not only is Memphis extra civilian in its population now, but slee in its possessions. All arms, all munitions of war, the very sinews of war (the banks), all down to the last pound of commissary bacon, and the last pint of commisrary flour, have been removed, and the leavings in civilian possessions themselves are also of the meagerest. ONFEDERATE FLEET DESTROYED—FEDERAL GUN

THE DAX.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, 7th.]

It was announced in the last issue of the Avalanche
that the Federal gunboats were in the river just above the
city, and that our fact, were at the wharf prepared to
dispute their passage down. About six o'clock yesterday morning the Federal fleet made its appearance just

attended the made into our fact, under the callvisible.

While these collisions were occurring, the Federal fronclad boats, which had remained near Welf river, contenting themselves with shooting at our boats, came down
in line of battle, pouring a constant cannonade upon our
boats, which were dropping down to the Point beyond

TWO CENTS. the cotton press. As they drew near, and the cannonade became heavier, it was discovered that the Gen. Lovell had been struck, and was in a sicking condition. She neared the shore just below the cotton press, and gradually careesed over into deep water, while a few of those aboard escaped by swimming ashore and floating off on a raft. The fighting was now at close quarters, and the frequent discharge of small arms was heard as the contesting boats came along within a short distance of each other. It is supposed that many of our men were shot by the enemy's sharpshooters. Among these was Capt. Oabel, of the Lovell, who was shot through the forehead and died instantly. He was an old Mississippl ste amboatman, and a brave and galiant gentleman. It is said that all on the Lovell, except one wounded boy, escaped. The Little Bebel, which was moving all about in the midst of the flying balls, was struck while going towards the Lovell, and she immediately made for the Arkaussa shore, just out of range from our bluff, and her officers ore, just out of range from our bluff, and her office and men are said to have escaped, and soon after the waves closed over her for ever.

About this time it was obvious that the Beauregard, which kept up a constant fire while retreating, had been disabled. The enemy's beats closed in on her, pouring a most destructive fire upon her. She was raked fore and aft, and gradually sunk opposite the mound in Fort Pickering. A Federal tug-boat went to her assistance in time and her officers and men were taken prisoners. The remaining bouts of the Confederate feet—the Van Dorn, Jeff Thompson, Sumpter, and Bragg—now moved down the river and rounded the point. It was soon discovered however, that the Van Dorn had been injured seriously. She is reported to have run ashore on the Arkemses side, when her men escaped, and finmes were soon issuing from her decks. She burnt down to her magazine by 10 o'clock, when a most imposing sight was afforded in a grand explosion. The pursuit of the Bragg,

magazine by 10 o'clock, when a most imposing sight was afforded in a grand explosion. The pursuit of the Bragg, Sumpter, and Jeff Thompson still continued, the enemy keeping up a vigorous cannonade, and our boats replying at intervals.

In about an hour afterwards, the Federal ram Monarch, and two Federal iron-clad boats returned to the city, the others continuing the fight, which seems to have lasted for a long time, as it was late in the afternoon before the remainder of the fleet returned, having captured the General Bragg and the Sumpter, and we suppose, though we have not heard, sunk the Jeff Thompson. Thus the enemy seems to have captured or destroyed our whole fleet. fleet.

In a short time after the return of a portion of the Federal fleet, one of the Federal boats approached the what with a flag of truce, and one of the officers and three men proceeded to the Mayor's office, where the following demand for the surrender of the city was made:

U. S. FLAG STEAMER BENTON, }
Off Memphis, June 6, 1862. \$
Sire: I have respectfully to request that you will surrender the city of Memphis to the authority of the United States which I have the honor to represent. ander the cut y have the honor to royalistes which I have the honor to royalistes which I am, Mr. Mayor, with high respect,
Your most obedient servant,
C. H. DAYIS,

Flag Officer co To his Fonor the Mayor of the city of Memphis.

Mayor Park replied as fellows, not surrendering the city: MAYOR'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, June 6, 1862. C. H. Davis, Flag Officer Commanding, &c.: Sin: Your note of this date is received and contents noted.

In reply, I have only to say that, as the civil authorities have no means of defence, by the force of circumstances, the city is in your hands.

Respectfully,

JOHN PARK, Mayor.

After receiving the Mayor's renly, the Federal officer and men, surrounded by an excited crowd of men and boyr, proceeded to the post-office building, where, after much delay, they succeeded in raising the stars and stripes. The crowd on the way, and while at the post-office, indulged their privilege of burrahing for "Presi-office, indulged their privilege of burrahing for "Presi-

ffice, indulged their privilege of hurrahing for "President Davis," and groaning for Lincoln and the Yaqkees.
At times the demonstration was quite boisterous.
At times the demonstration was quite boisterous.
While the Federal officers were putting up the flag on the post office, and just as it was completed, some one in the crowd below shot a pistol at the men in the house, which missed its object entirely. It is reported that while the Federals were up putting the flag on the post effice, some men went up and fastened the trap door so that they could not get down. They were detained there some time, and it was threatened if they were not permitted to return the city would be shelled. The spirit of the crowd about this time was rempant, and groans and all corts of contemptuous expressions and acts were indulged.

all sorts of contemptuous expressions and acts were indulged.

Finally, a Federal guard, to watch the flag and prevent its being pulled down, arrived, and the first Federal party returned. The officer attempted to make a few rumarks after the flag was put up, but his voice was drowned in the general cry of "hurrah for Jeff Davis," and all sorts of groans.

All the morning, the Federal transports, filled with troops, were arriving, and the wharf and bluff were lined with men and women, walking and riding in all sorts of vebicles, each anxious to see what was to be teen. Indeed, the interest—or rather, curiosity—did not abate during the day.

After the return of the first Federal party to their boats, the Confederate flag floating from the flag ataff on the bluff att acted their attention, and a force was sent to take it down. Here again the spirit of the people exhibited itself. Threats to shoot the man who should climb the pole were indulged. Several fights occurred in

to take it down. After again the spirit of the people exhibited itself. Threats to shoot the man who should climb the pole were indulged. Several fights occurred in the crowd which assembled. Some one or two who evinced sympathy were fallen upon by the newsboys and soundly threabed. Finally, the pole was cut down, and the flag with it. Afterwords the crowd dispersed, and the city remained comparatively quiet. All our stores and places of business were closed, and in the afternoon more than Sabbath quietness prevailed.

The Federalfiets, now in front of the city, is quite numerous, and consists as follows: Gunboat Benton, flagship of Commodore Davis, Captain Phelps commanding—she mounts fourteen guns; gunboat St. Louis, Captain McGoncele, thirteen guns; gunboat Mound City, Captain M. W. Kelly, thirteen guns; gunboat Cairo, Captain —, thirteen gune; gunboat Carondolet, Captain Walke, thirteen guns; gunboat Carondolet, Captain Walke, thirteen guns; gunboat Carondolet, Captain Walke, thirteen guns; three mortar boats and twenty rams and transports, including the Monarch, Queen of the West, Lancater No. 3, John H. Dickey, Henry Von Phul, Cheesman and others.

The less of men on our fleet was undoubtedly destrucian, and others. The kes of men on our fleet was undoubtedly destructive, but we have no means of finding out the number or the names of these brave and gallant men. It is reported nat the Federals lost only one man, and took about one

The Confederate fleet was really in no condition to en-counter such formidable opposition. At best they were only rams, which had already seen good service. The infantry, sharpshooters, and artillermen, who had acted so well when in the former engagement, had all been taken off and sent to our army below, and the boats and guns were left to be managed by ste subcammen, who knew but little about shooting cannon.

All the rides had bean taken away, and the consequence was that our men, in expassed maces, labored under dis-All the rifles had been taken away, and the consequence was that our men, in expused places, labored under disadvantages. But. notwithstanding all this, Commander Montgomy preferred to fight, and die gloriously, rather than his fleet should play the ignoble part enacted by Tatmal with the Virginia. His determination, against the great odds opposed to him, may be deemed rest, if not foolhardy; but there are many who feel better to-day for the effort he so generously made to demonstrate the great fact that war means fighting—a proposition which many leaders, higher in command than the heroic Montgomery, would do well to profit by.

During the afternoon Mayor Park received a communication from Commodore Davis, announcing that he had placed the city under military authority, and that he would be pleased to have his, co-operation. We subjoin the correspondence:

weuld be pleased to have his co-operation. We subjoin the correspondence:

U. S. FLAG STEAMER BENTON, }
OFF MEMPHIS, June 6. }
SIR: The undersigned, commending the military and navel force: in front of Membhis, have the honor to say to the Mayor of the city, that Colonel Fitch, commanding the Indiana brigade, will take military possession of the city immediately.

Colonel Fitch will be happy to receive the co-operation of his Honor the Mayor, and the city authorities, in maintaining peace and order; and te this end he will be pleased to confer with his Honor at the mili ary headquarters at three o'clock this afternoon.

The undersigned have the honor to be, with high respect, your most obedient servants,

C. H. DAVIS,

Flag Officer Commanding affost.

G. N. FITCH.

Flag Officer Commanding affoat
G. N. FITCH,
Colonel Commanding Indiana Brigade
Te his Honor the Mayor of the City of Memphis.

REFLY.
MATOR'S OFFICE, June 6, 1862.
To Flag Officer C. H. Davis, and G. N. Fitch.
GENERALS: Your communication is received, and I shall be happy to co-operate with the colonel commanding in providing measures for maintaining peace and order in the city.

JOHN PARK, Mayor. order in the city.

In pursuance of the above. Mayor Park had a consultation with Colonel Fitch, who last night detailed some three or four hundred soldiers as a police force to protect the peace of the city. It is understood that for some days to come a very large force will be detailed for duty day sad night, the object being to prevent the least disorder. It is also stated that the military authorities have amonited a provent marshal, who will fooder with have appointed a provest marshal, who will to-day enter upon the discharge of his duties. We did not learn his name.

The conclude our observations on the day with the simple remark, that the better class of our citizons demeated themselves with the utmost propriety, and that if there was any demonstration other than of opposition to the invaders, we did not hear of it.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

REPULSE OF THE FRENCH ARMY. [From El Reductor, of Santiago de Cuba, May 22.] From the Official Bulletin of the Government of the

State of Puebla, of the 8th inst., which we have re-

ceived by the steamer Louisiana, we take the following:

OFFICIAL. CORPS D'ARMEE OF THE EAST, }
BEURIOZABAL BRIGADS. \$
GENERAL-IN-CHIEF: In compliance with the verbal
orders and instructions which the citizen General-inorders and instructions which the cutizen General in-Chief was pleased to give me last right, I placed myself this morning at the Garita de Amozoc, with the brigade which is under my orders, composed of the fixed battalion of Yera Cruz and the first and third light battalions of which is under my orders, composed of the fixed battalions of Vera Cruz and the first and third light battalions of Toluca, formed in two columns of attack, and ready to make the anticipated charge in case I so determined.

At II o'clock in the forencon, by order of the sitizen General-in-Chief, I proceeded at a quick step to the top of Mounts Guadalupe and Loreto, for the purpose of adding the citizen General Miguel Negrete, charged with the defence of those positions. I arrived opportunely, for the enemy was completing the organization of his forces for the attack. I arranged with General Negrete that with his reserves and my brigade-we should form a line of battle, supported by a ditch covered with trees, at the extremities of which were the said points of Loreto and Guadalupe. This was done, and making the manocuvre at a quick step the line of tattle was formed and ready to resist the shock of the enemy.

At a quarter before twelve o'clock, two battalions of Monaves, extended as rithemen, presented themselves to use making on us a deadly fire, and preparing for a charge with two strong columns that advanced rapidty toward our line, protected by a hot fire from their rifled cannon. Our riflemen fell back in good order, and the enemy, with the bravery which is poculiar to the French soldier and worthy of a better cause, rushed on us. Our suffering soldiers, no less courseous perhaps than the French, received the hot fire of the Zonaves without discharging their pieces, waiting for the word of command from their officers. When we had the enemy at less than fifty paces, the citizen Gen. Negrete and I ordered the firing to be commenced, when the valiant French sol-French, received the hot fire of the Zonaves without discharging their pieces, waiting for the word of command from their officers. When we had the enemy at leas than fifty paces, the citizen Gen. Negrets and I ordered the firing to be commenced, when the valiant French soldiers came forward and fell dead within fifteen paces of our line of battle. Their columns were decimated by our fire, were put in complete disorder, and compelled to fly before the modest soldiers of Mexico, who immediately charged on them, a bitter conflict with the bayonet taking place between some of the soldiers, which finally rendered us masters of the field.

The brave Col. Gamano bore the flag of his corps, the First Light Battalion of Toluca, in charging on the Third Light Battalion of Toluca, in charging on the Third Light Battalion remained not back, but their commanders distinguished themselves by the order in which they executed the charge.

The enemy, intelligent and stubborn, had prepared new columns and strong fashking forces of riftemen. With these they returned immediately to the cluarge; but all the commanding officers of our forces, and most especially the citizen General Negrete, whose calmess and activity were remarkable, reformed the line of battle and awaited another push of the enemy. Their efforts were unavailing; and for the second time we compelled them to fly and leave a great number of their dead, who had received balls in the back. A second time our corps also charged with extraordinary interpolity, and the French ermy would have been entirely destroyed this time if, at the commencement, we had had a little cavalry at our distinguished the contract of the first were unavailing; and for the second time we compelled them to fly and leave a great number of their dead, who had received balls in the back. A second time our corps also charged with extraordinary bedinese, their presence, and the first were university to the commencement, we had had a little cavalry at our distinction of which the presence, and the firs

THE WAR PRESS.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by ----- 5.06 ..... 12.00 Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus;

20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 100 For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Siz lines constitute a square.

the enemy remaining in that ditch. At this time the Reform Battalion of San Luis, sent to me by the citizen general-in-chief, came ferward from which corps I deached a company to fight the anemy on his right flank. This was completely routed, and, as before, his soldiers turned their backs to us, and have not again undertaken another attack on us since that hour, which was 4½ o'clock in the afternoon. o'clock in the afternoon.

Staylog with and applying myself to the right of our live, which was where the enemy redoubled his attacks, I could not observe the left with the precision that I desired for the purpose of reporting to the citizen general-in-chief the most notable deeds of the battalions which covered it; but the citizen General Negrete will do so overed it; but the citizen General Negrete will do so immediately through the forces of his division.

All the commanders and officers of the brigade under my command have conducted themselves brilliantly; and with truth I can assure you that I did not notice a single sign of cowardice in any of them; for which reason I make no special commendations, as, I repeat, all por-fectly discharged their duty; and it is only in this way that can be explained that an enemy has been routed who is accustomed to conquering everywhere, as is evinced by the decorations worn on their breasts, and who were driven back in the midst of the combat by our soldiers. come prisoners were taken by us, and have been sent to the fortress, and up to this time we have picked up more than three bundred of the enemy's dead bodies. We have also to mourn the loss of some of our sol-We have also to mourn the loss of some of our solders, and the wounding of the high-souled licutenant colonel, citizen Jose Yodoy Alcala, chief of my staff, as well as the licutenant of the First Light Battalion, citizen Margarite Moreno, although slightly.

The respective reports of the killed and wounded in the brigade, as well as of the arms taken from the enemy, are being drawn up, which will be seasonably communicated to you for the knowledge of the citizen general-inchief.

The corps which compose the brigade hearing my

chief.

The corps which compose the brigade bearing my name, in discharing their duty, have comprehended that on their deportment in the first encounters which we should have with the foreign enemy depended the assurance or loss of the independence of their country. The haughty French soldier has been humbled on this anniversary of the death of Napoleon the First, and for the first time, according to the prisoners, have they found themselves compelled to fly before their enemies, bearing their flag without the glory which they had conquered in a thousand battles. In a thousand battles,

In reporting to you what has happened in the memorable passage of this day, for the knowledge of the civizen general-in-chief, I congratulate you on the brilliant result we have obtained, for it will ever do honor to Mexico, whatever subsequent events may be. God, Liberty, and Reform!

FORT OF GAUDALUPE, May 5, 1862.

FELIPE B. BERRIOZABAL, Com. General.

Headquarters of the Corps d'Armés of the East.

Impeachment Cases.

PHILADELPHIA, 10th June, 1862 To the Editor of the Press.—Sin: In your paper of to-day you mention the impeachment, on the 7th July, 1797, by the House of Representatives, of William Blount, Senator of the United States from Tennessee. On the 8th July, 1797, William Blount was expelled from the Senate by a vote of 25 to 1. On the 29th January, 1798, articles of impeachment were agreed on by the House, and Messre. Sitgreaves, Bayard, Harper, Gordon, Pincknev. Dana. Sewell, Hosmer, Dennis, and Evans, were ed managers to conduct the case. On the 18th December, 1793, Jared Ingersoli and Alexander J. Dallas were admitted as the counsel for the defendant. The desence was that Blount, as a Senator, was not a civil officer of the United States, and not, therefore, liable to impeachment : and further, that, having been expelled from the Senate, the court had no jurisdiction. This was sustained by the final decision, given 14th January, 1797, when the impeachment was dism

Wharton, in his State Trials of the United States, . 321, says: "Of Mr. Blount, personally, I have been able to collect but little information. Of attractive manner and remarkable business tact, he obtained a wonderful ascendency over the leading men of the Southwestern Territory, of which he, for some years, had been Governor. His religious and moral principles were of equal ness with his political; and his efficiency in disseminating each became painfully illustrated by the religious and political disaffection of those whom his example or bis allurements reached. His first appearance in politics was in the State of North Carolina, of which the Southwestern Territory was then part, he having seen elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from that State. The Constitution Mr. Blount appears to have opposed, silently, though systematically, in all its ading features, and he signed it only on the ground that, by so doing, he merely attested the fact that a majority of the delegates had given it their approval. In 1790, he was appointed by Washington Go Southwestern Territory, where he remained until the admission of Tennessee into the Union. In the new State ferring a seat in the Senate to any other post its suffrage could give him, he was the first Federal Senator elected. On his return to Tennessee, so far from being shunned as a disgraced man, he was received in triumph, was elected to the State Senate, it is said, and made speak and was only prevented by his sudden death from mounting, as if in defiance of the Federal Government, the gubernatorial chair."

I am, sir, very respectfully yours. CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS. To THE FDITOR OF THE PRESS :- In looking over

your issue of the 7th inst. I noticed an article headed "Gen. McClellan's Speeches on the Battle Field," said rundred prisoners.

The Confederate fleet was really in no condition to ento the following regiments, viz: 5th Wisconsin, 7th Maine, and 33d New York. After giving the speeches the writer goes on to say that these regiments all belong 7th Maine, nor the 23d New York belongs to Gen 'Han cock's Brigade, as both these regiments belong to the 3d Brigade of Smith's Division. Gen. Hancock's Brigade is composed of the following regiments—viz: 5th Wisconsin. Col. A. Cobb : 49th Pennsylvania, Col. W. H. Irwin; 43d New York, Col. F. Vinton; 5th Maine, Col. Hiram Burnham. To these regiments (excepting the 13d New York,) the speeches were made. ONE WHO KNOWS. whom honor is due."

JUNE 9, 1862. The Recent Accident at Fairmount. of the accident at Fairmount there is an error. The four who resides at 2315 Coates street. He was alone in the boat, near where they came over, and immediately throw away his fishing-tackle, pulled to their relief, turned over the fourth. After the latter recovered a little, he told her to hold on to the side until the other boats came up, as he was fearful of upsetting his own boat. All this he did without the assistance of any one.

I am, sir, very respectfully, [For The Press.] DEAR PRESS: The Committee of the Penneylvania State Agricultural Society held a meeting at Harrisburg
yesterday, and decided, by an almost unanimous vote, to hold the coming State Fair at Norristown, on the grounds of the East Pennsylvania Agricultural and Mechanical Society. This is a decided compliment to Norristown, To morrow, (Thursday, the 12th,) the great trotting ristown. A big time is anticipated. The cars will run from Philadelphia nearly every hour at reduced fa

Yours, June 71, 1862. GENERAL NEWS. DESPERATE FIGHT BETWEEN A COMPANY OF HOME GUARDS AND A WILD BULL—THE H: G.'S VICTOEIOUS.—Yesterday, as a newly-organized company of our Home Guards were marching along State street, on their way to Camp Douglas, they suddenly met an unexpected enemy, in the form of a wild and wrathful bull, who, not liking the appearance of the advancing column, made a furious attack upon the front lines, as if intending to mow his way through to the rear. The foremost of the valiant soldiers prepared to receive the enemy's charge with fixed bayonets, but, on a near approach, bis formidable appearance proved too much for their untried nerves, and several broke ranks and scattered. One of them, however, manfully stood his ground, and succeeded in impaling the enemy on his glittering bayonet. The point of the cold steel penetrated Mr. Bull's heart, and he fell to the grount.—Chicage Post.

HOBRIBLE TRAGEDIES IN BUFFALO, N. Y.—
Buffalo is excited over a series of horrible tragedies. A
women, calling herself Mrs Lashcoil, an Indian doctress,
was arrested on Friday for causing the death of young
girl, nemed Mary Hamilton, by producing an abortion.
She had sent the body away in the night to be buried,
and the police followed it and then searched her
"slaughter house." Two other girls were found there
in a dying condition from similar criminality. All these
young women were victims of the seducer's art and respectably connected. The woman Lashcoil has once
been tried for causing an abortion and acquitted. She
can hardly eccape again. Two of her accomplices, a
negre, named John Craig, and a young man named
Robert Harod, an assumed physician, are also in jail.
While the Buffalo police were in possession of the
"slaughter house," last Friday, not less than twenty
women, married and single, called and inquired for the
proprietress.

General Cass, while attending on the funeral of the late Mra. Campean, at St. Anne's Church, Detroit, was taken suddenly and seriously ill, and conveyed to his home with many fears of his immediate decesse. He was considerably better, however, on the following day-