THE PRESS. PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE. No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

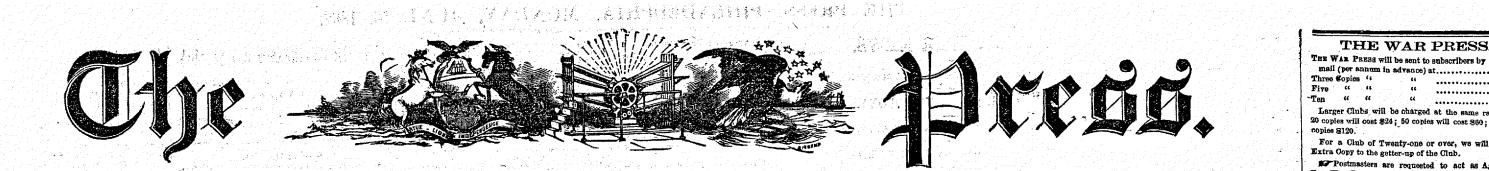
THE DAILY PRESS, TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS. "THESE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS-invariably in adwance for the time ordered. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOL-CARS PAR ANNUM, in advance.

The Press MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1862. OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE. Highly Important from the Southwest WHAT FARRAGUT IS DOING. AN ADVANCE ON VICKSBURG. FEDERAL TRANSPORTS FIRED UPON AT GRAND GULF. GRAND GULF BOMBARDED. The Town Occupied by Union Treops. CRUISING ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI. IMPOBTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA. The Advance on Charleston. THE FEDERAL ARMY INVESTING THAT CITY. THE OCCUPATION OF STONO ISLAND Gen. Burnside at Fortress Monroe. AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK. INCOMPETENT ENGINEERS. WORKINGS OF THE SIGNAL CORPS. A BATTLE AT HAND. Desolation of the Valley of Virginia THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH. &c., &c., &c. FROM THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

The Mississippi Expedition.

Correspondence of The Press] ON BOARD U. S. STRAMER BROOKLYN, NEAR NATOREZ, MISS., May 18, 1862. REBEL TYRANNY. Owing to the high stage of the river the progress of the large ships, flag ship Hartford, Brooklyn, Bichmoad, as well as the gunbost-, have been every way successful. The destruction of cotton and sugar was tremendous at first. It was occasioned by the proclamation of Governor Moore, threatening to punish severely those who did not barn their property. Several protested, and even resisted the Gubernatorial decree. Only lately a s call bedy of planters, headed by a Mr. Edwards and his two nephews, refusing to burn their cotton, were set upon by a party of querilla rufflans-the Governor's hirelings-and shot down. Their plantations were destroyed, and the planter and his two wounded usuhaws barely eswith their lives to our gunboats for Ilag Officer Farragut, heaving of this, and fearing more loss of life, despatched the Iroquois, Captain Parmir, to protect the plantation of Colonel John Acklin, threatened at every moment to be attacked. This gentleman has long been a noted supporter of the begus Confideracy, having raised several regiments a



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atteries had been concealed, the gunboats, being in ad- This occupied several days, and was ultimately accomvance, commonced firing. They continued their firing until they had got opposite the town of Grand Gulf. There, of course, we expected it to cease; but no-our gunboats kept on. Shot after shot fell thick in the town; crash, crash went the balls through aid through the traitors' houses, until, hearing nothing-not a single shot having been roturned to our fire-Oaptain Graven sigulled to cease firing.

THE MARINES LAND. The Brooklyn did not use her guns; the gunboats had done all thet was wabted. We lowered boats. The Marine Guard, under command of Lieutenant James Forney, received orders to proceed ashore, and Lieut. Lowry, executive officer of the Brooklyn, was despatched with or-ders to demand from the magistrate mayor, or those holding anthority, explanation why our army transports had been fired into. On our arrival at the town, we found that, fortunately, the women and children, on the approach of our vessels, had fied into the country, safely out of the reach of our guns. Some of the citizens still ined; among the number, one that represented the people. They said they were not responsible for the firing ; that a party, numbering two hundred men, had arrived a few days ago, had planted four guns in the vicinity of the town, and had stated that it was not their intention to fire at our gunboats; but if they could get a chence at our unarmer transports, they would fire into them. That they (the citizens) considered us perfectly justified in firing into their town. The troops (flying artillery) at the first aptroach of our vessels had put sour to their horses and fled, carrying with them their guns Not one single soul had been hurt during the bombard-Some of the houses were riddled through with hollow shot.

UNION FEELING IN GRAND GULF. The population of the town was not more than two hundred. I went on shore in one of the boats at the request of the officer commanding and mixed with the people A true Union feeling was shown throughout the town As I was leaving one tall, bony fellow, evidently of tra Missiesippi bowie knife stamp, stepped up and seked if I would "take a drink with them." I said, "certainly, if they kept their poison in a separate tumbler." I wen into one of the houses to partake of the hospitality. could not expect under the circumstances, the blockade having been strictly enforced upwards of a year, that the liquor would be good, but was very well considering that I was drinking with men after having participated in shelling their town. In one house I saw a rough picture of the Hon Stephen A. Douglas, and in another " The Capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown."-showing in the former that the remembrance of the great statesman, and in the latter the glory of their first independence, had not left them. At the arrival of the army transports Captain Oraven turned the town over to Brig. Gen., Williams Towards sundown, the general sent a party of soldiers, numbering 150, come miles out in the outskirts to recon-noitre. They were Bred upon by some men concealed in the bushes, who mortally wounded Lieutenast Decay nid to General Williams. Owing to night coming on, and being unscausinted with the country, our force.

although superior, returned without inflicting any injury upon the guerillas. Lieutenant Decay, a distinguished officer, has been attached as General Williams aid since the beginning of the war. His wound, I am afraid, will prove mortal, he having received a full charge of buckshot in his side. He comes from New York, and is the son of the celebrated Commander Deca of the merchant service. God grant that he may live MAGNOLIA,

ON BOARD UNITED STATES STBAMER BROOKLYN, NBAR NATCHEZ, MAY 27, 1862. DOWN THE RIVER-AT QUARTERS. The Brooklyn and gunboat Keneo, acting as convoys for the army transports, went down the river to prevent a repetition of yesterday's proceedings. It was suspected

that the guns had been removed from the town of Grand Gulf to that of St. Joseph. As we approached near the latter town, the men were ready in hand, with their sid tackles, to nour a broadside into the assailants, at the of a concealed battery. There was no necessity, however; not a gun was seen. We passed quietly on, and came to an anchor at sundown, a few miles above Natchez. MAY 28 -- We have been at quarters all morning ex-

pecting an attack from the high cliffs of Natchez, but no stration was made to hinder our progress. The people were as peaceable as when we first passed up the own expense, one at Nashville, called the Acklin

PHILADELPHIA. MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1862.

plished, with the assistance of the coast-survey steamer Bibb, Captain Boutelle. The principal buoys were laid. the wharves; several small black side-wheel steamers nearly all the northwestern part of the city, but not a single Secesh flag. Excepting those on Forts Sumpter, and at noon on Tuesday, the 20th inst., the gunboats Unsdilla, Pembins, and Ottawa crossed the bar and on-Moultrie, Johnson, Castle Pinckney, and Sulliven's Istered the Stono river, thus making the first direct stop and, there seem to be none in this region. The weather towards Charleston, that fountain of treason. Along has been quite warm of late, but is now cooler, with in dications of rain. Fresh provisions and vogetables are this river, owing to its great importance as a means of access to the city, the rebols have spent a vast smount of plenty all around us, but through scrupulous regard time and (negro) labor erecting earthwork fortideations they remain intact. The bealth of the fleet could the number and variety of which are really surprising scarcely be better. Looking patiently for the army, and their positions, which command every approach, very admirably selected. Notwithstanding these ad-

OHESTER. I am yours, &c., STONO BIVER, S. O.; June 34, 1862. vantages, they deserted their batteries, burned their "Mirabile dictu !" The long expected army has at barracks, and fied in great haste on our coming. Allast arrived. Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock. though no particular reasons are given for this action our lockout at the fore-mast head reported " four or I imagine it was a matter of policy as well as principle. five white side-wheel steamers coming up the river." This brief announcement was sufficient to call forth a Pelicy, because the insular nature of the land prevented nccessful compulstry retreat; and principle, because general buzz of applance, and satisfy even the most inremaining would have involved departure from a favorite redulous that the "poor niggers" had actually been rule in rebel tactice, i. e., when there is any doubt con desorted by their kind military protectors, in order that cerning the result of an engagement "cut stick" a la they might engage in a more creditable, profitable, sol-dierly, and isudable occupation—viz: that of capturing, by investment, bombardment, or any other martia EFrom intelligent contrabrands we learn that there were sixteen hundred infantry and artillery on James' means, the great metropolis of political iniquity-the soil that nourished the first, deepest, and strongest root of the monster tree Robellion ; and the halls where Island garrisoning the batteries, and several companie of cavalry on John's Island, that acted as scouts and in transpired the first overt act in the bloody drama of

nicket . Excepting the latter, all have retired toward Charleston, where they are straining every nerve to resis T am hanny to record that the initiatory steps towards our advance. At Wappoo creek, five miles above ou the accomplishment of this object, which must form the anchorage, they have a thousand negroes at work cope-stone to all our successes, and, we trust, the deaththrowing up embaukments, and mounting the guns reblow to our enemy's vile and futile efforts, have been taken under promising circumstances, the bad weather rals Rinley and Evans are in command. The former to the contrary; notwithstanding. owever, is by no means popular, having been accused DETENTION OF TROOPS.

It is said that the troops we have been so cagerly ex-

pecting were detained by a deficiency of transportation facilities, but this could have been u ed only as a pretext, for the energetic Flag Officer Dupont, as soon as he Leard of the dificulty, offered his blockading stear for temporary use as transports. Some of them, I be-

lievo, were eventually accepted.

groes, their caution is lost, as we already possess the mos mportant details " bont de seger, de gun, an de batry ? DISPOSITION OF FORCES. Of the advance, which arrived last night, all exception "he more recent news states that " the situation" ther a small batialion, stationed in Legreeville, were landed on James Island, a few rods north of the "gunboat s anything but quiescent ; our proximity has caused in fence," there to await the coming of Gen. Wright, with ased alarm, and those of the citizens that remain ar cavairy, artillery, and additional infantry regiments from the Edisto. These forces are to come overland, and, as n constant fear of an attack, retiring nightly in terror est the next day's sun should rise on the advancing the distance is little more than twenty miles, hardly two Hessians." In consequence of the imperative demand days' march, they should get here by to morrow, at the Beauregard for reinforcements, the force there ha farthest.

scome so much reduced that I feel confident in asserting THE GENERALS. that Charleston would, to-day, fall an easy prey to ou Major General Hunter, of proclamation notorlety, ac-companied by General Benham, came with the advance. combined forces. "We have but to reach forth to it and it is ours." Yet, I fear the Savaonah farce is to be re His headquarters are on the steamer Delaware, and it is CHESTER.

said he intends devoting much of his time to operations What Gen. Hunter must Encounter. hereabouts We hope he may. STONO BIVER, S. C., May 23 LEGREEVILLE, June 5, 1862. We are still at anchor in the Stone river, near Legree At an early hour this morning the pioneers of General ille, a pretty little village of plauters' houses on John' Wright's command were descried coming acress John'e Island, about three miles from the sea and eight from Island, towards this village. The sight was almost as Charleston. It has long been used as a summer reson

gratifying as that of the leading vessels of the transport or the wealthy cotton lords of these innumerable islands fleet, for not a little alarm had been created by their probut has been descried since December last, the residen longed absence. Before noon the greater part of this dihaving foolishly imagined that we would follow up the vision were in camp; and after a change to dry underclothing, and a good sleep, will be ready to assist in the The fortifications already mentioned as being so nucontemplated movements. nerous we find to extend, at intervals, the entire distance

OUR SOLDIERS. to the Carolinian metropolis. A few hundred yards above this place a large fort commands an obstruction in the

The general appearance of our brave fellows here i shape of a row of huge piles, from forty to lifty feet long, highly satisfactory, and a strong desire for a contes with the mendacious foe causes us to anticipate gladde ing results. SKIRMISHES.

one occurring the next morning after the landing. I am unable to particularize these, but I have heard that up to this evening we have lost the services of a captain and twenty men, and captured an adjutant or adjutant gene ral, a number of privates, and three field- sieces. GUNBOATS.

The gunboats, which are invaluable, have cleared the panks of the river for more than a mile inland, on each side of the river, and "rake" the skulking rebels whon-ever they appear. The Pawnee, Unadilla, Huron, Pempose, was unused for want of the ballast necessary t sink it. The fort, which is very near this gunboat-fence bina, Ottawa, Ellen, E. B. Hale, and Henry Andrewa, is regarded as a well-constructed earthwork, and capable are now here. Commander Drayton is the senior officer. of making a strong resistance. It had ample barrack

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] SOUTH OF THE CHICKAHOMINT

EIGHT MILES FROM BICHMOND, Va, June 7, 1862. Our division is now encamped on the south side of th Chickahominy, about one mile from Gen. Sumper's grape-vine bridge, on the road leading to Richmond through the Five Oaks, and about eight miles from the city and three from Fair Oaks. Our pickets immediately west are about one and a quarter miles from this camp

and the line rons nearly south of that point. The enem often show themselves in force, and the sharp booters on our side take advantage to pop at a rebel when one ventures too near. This, of course, draws a return shot from a sharpshouter on their side, and several of our men are daily killed along the line. The sharpshooters have been now withdrawn. To guard against attacks similar to that of the 31st ult a strong picket is kept on the post, with supports at casy reaching distance. Our picket line is or the other side of a wood, with an open stretch of farm and between them and the rebels on the other side, also protected by the woods. If the rebels make anot empt'at surprise, they will be greatly surprised, and] also if they should succeed. But they will not make a second attempt. They learned a lesson before which will emain in their memories for some time. The troops at oughly handled by the robels on Saturday last are fas being reorganized and put in condition for another fight which may take place at any moment. Our balloon i ar still on the other side of the Chickahominy. When the

chels make their next attack they will not find raw troops, as before, and will find themselves more roughly treated than they were even on Saturday evening or th cllowing morning. Whether we fight another battle, and the time at which it will be fought, depends, of course, entirely on the movements of the rebel forces. From our prisoner who are rather more reserved than their comrades who have before fallen into our hands, we learn that all of the well-known officers, civil as well as military; of the boans Confideracy were at Richmond, with but few (xceptions, and expresed their firm determination to make their fortifications in front of the city the sc-much-talkedof "last ditch." which has hitherto been located, at various times, in all sorts of places within the limits of. rebeldom. Our soldiers hope that they are at last about to find that "last ditch," and give the rebels that so-longcraved satisfaction of dying in it."

General McClellan is still busy arranging the preliminaries for the last grand passage-at-arms between the two armies, which is to strike the death-blow to Seces sion and rebellion. In his address he stated that th crisis was at hand; it may be at hand, but that does not mean a moment, an hour, nor a day ! . The final attack may still be delayed for one or more weeks ; but the re

sult will be as sure. The world was not made in a day, neither could Richmond be taken in a week. The operations of the army, since the battle of Williamsburg, have been conducted solely against Richmond, and still it is not ours. It will be, though, and the army encamped within its walls. Fatigue parties are still busily engaged in searching for dead bodies in the woods and swamps, where many of the wounded crawled for safety, and died before aid could be sent to them. Such are the horrors of war. Nearly all the dead have been buried, while the wounded have been taken care of, notwithstanding their immense

The men are now encamped on high ground, but surounded on all sides by the poisonous swamps, the malaria from which is beginning to tell on the health of the roops. In one company seven of the best men were taken sick from this cause, neither of whom had bee sick before since being in the service. There was no doubt of the cause. In the morning the ground and tent are thoroughly wet with the meisture, and, at a casua

glance, one would suppose there had been a heavy rain during the night. The land being high and dry, the water must necessarily be obtained from the lowlands, which are always swampy, so that the water is scarcely fit for cooking purposes, let alone as a beverage. McOlellan, however, is , hurrying along the grand obect with as much haste as is compatible with its sure attainment. This the men know, and put up with the createst inconveniences and discomforts without the slightest murmur.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, June 8, 1862. modest branches of the public service in this army is the Last evening and this morning the usual quiet of the cial and immediate control of the Ca and is made up of details of officers and men from each brigade of the army. Major Myer presides ever its opeations. It constructs and works the telegraph lines, accompanies all reconnoissances, and is constantly on the alert for the transmission of intelligence to and from general and division headquarters. All over the extensive field of work apportioned to General McClellan, sig-W. M. nal officers are found, each or e closely watching for every

can be seen ; the topmasts of two or three large ships at FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. ide on horseback (all the engineers have orderlies de-Maryland Heights at the rebels, and also a large hole tailed from the cavalry) would have countermanded the through the top of a school-house, made by a shell which entered and exploded in it. From this up to Charlesorder at any time before eight, and at any time after-wards would have sufficed to bring the troops back. But own the effects of war, except here and there a large no; our tender engineers couldn't do it, and so a thou-sand men had to be wet through and through in a most hole ploughed up by a bursting shell or a fence lying along the roadside, were nowhere visible. The corn, inhospitable swamp, and by one of the most furious northeasters that ever visited this region. wheat, rye, and oats still stood erect and looked as o hostile picket ever lurked within them. • Charlestow These engineers are all West Point graduates, and, of has a great many more inhabitants than Harper's Ferry

urso, must understand their business, and can twirl a and is also a more handsome and cleanly place. Passing compass and use big words with great facility. But in through the town we stopped at several stores, and found one or two cases, I have witnessed, their proceedings, though no doubt scientific, seemed to me to savor slightly by conversing with the people, who were invariably con gregated around their doors, that they were principally of a joke. Their duties are to mark out and superintend the building of bridges and fortifications, and, when it is the place, who are obliged to keep very quict. Although necessary, to throw a half-dozen logs across a stream which any one can jump over, or dig a ditch around as a whole the people of Charlestown are not as bitte against the Union soldiers as the people of Winchester, General McClellan's tent to keep the rain out, the englstill there are numbers among them who, by the war, neer corps must always be consulted and allowed to do the superintending portion of the labor. These bridges across the Chickshominy, no doubt, call for engineering o all in their power to injure the Union soldiers. An skill, but they never demanded engineering inhumanity who was well acquainted with all the facts of the case Any one of the engineers, who pught to have been on the When our forces retreated from before Jackson, many spot yesterday morning, might have relieved the poor so'diers who were kept so long in the beating rain; had Ferry. Among these were several members of a New York cavalry regiment. One of the soldiers approached he but called for his orderly and sent him with a message of two words' length to the commander of the troops. It might as well have been done at eight o'clock sa at twelve. Four hours' cellberation were necessary to ina house and askel for a glass of water. The proprietor went away with the intention, the soldier thought, of pro-curing the water, but instead, the man returned with a redite the order which commanded a retreat.

olver, which he fired at the soldier, killing him instantly When the troops were lying at White House, some four Several members of the 1st Maryland cavalry regimen weeks ago, it became necessary to build a bridge across came along shortly after and searched the premises, bu Black creek, a small stream not knee-deep. The engi the man had fled. They then set fire to the house, which neer corps selected a spot and commenced their calcula y the way, was a large and elegantly furnished one, and ions. Colonel Farnsworth's 8th Illinois Cavalry wer to-day it lies in ruins, a lasting monument of the murlying near, and, of course, the colonel, as he expected to terer's deed. cross, was a frequent visitor to the place. The engineers went back and forth for three days, and on the last had This is the only Secession house burned that I observ ed, but there may have been others. Outside of the place there are several houses which were occupied by not commenced any of the work. The colonel saw it was a very smell .ob, and, becoming disgusted with the delay, Union families, but now one stone does not stand upo sent a half-dozen azemen trom his regiment, who built nother, and the fields have been laid waste by the rebels and finished the structure in two hours. Along came the There are a few United States troops in the city, who act engineers, with a wagon-load of instruments, to make as provost guard nother observation, and the colonel, triumphantly point-About a mile this side of Charlestown is the place ing to his handicraft, asked if it was not satisfactory of Colonel Davenport, of the rebel army. It con-tains five thousand acres, mostly all under high culti Of course it was, and I might almost venture to say that, if some one of enterprise was controlling the building of vation, and is the largest farm belonging to one citizen these Chickaheminy bridges, we would have been acros I have seen since entering Virginia. Colonel Davenport the river a week ago, instead of being kept impatiently as, I believe, one con and three sons-in-law in the rebe waiting for the slow motions of the superintendents of army. His son-in-law raised a company, and last winridgebuilding. they were encamped on a spot adjacent to Colon

BAYONET EXERCISE.

Orders have been given to drill all the troops in the ayonet exercise. It is the intention of Gen. McCiolian to rely upon this deadly weapon in every engagement. We have the utmost superiority over the rebels in all ba fone drill's, and the gallantry and effect of many charges made by our troops, in recent battles, bear ample testimony to the efficiency of this weapon. As I write, all the reginents around me are going through the quick, though graceful movements of the exercise. They are very proficient, but in some cases have grown a little rusty from not having been lately drilled. A week's drilling will bring them up, and then the rebels may look out. The quick movements of the glistening muskets in this beautiful exercise, each one handled by a sturdy soldier, have a most beautiful effect. A long line of troops with small ntervals between the men, to allow of facility of motion cannot fail to strke the beholder, as the soldiers quickly move their weapons, as being exceedingly grand. Its effect on the battle-field, when accompanied with shot and shell, and fire and smoke must be irresistible.] MORE OF FAIR OAKS.

It was the intention to have a general engagement, when the battle of Fair Oaks was fought, but owing to wheels. There are not many houses along the road, and most of the people are Union. We passed within the sudden flood's sweeping away the bridges the right thirty or forty rods of the farm of Jackson's brother, but, ving could not cross the river. Next time, however, it for want of time, we could not stop and examine the place. It is about 18 miles from Harper's Ferry and is to be hoped that the elements will prove more tract ble. It will be at least a week before a forward movesituated in the midst of a fine farming country. From this place on to Winchester the effects of the war are more visible in the uprooted fields, torn-down ment can be made, and then another storm and flood, for which this season and State, unfortunately for us, seem o be so celebrated, may intervene and again prevent any fences, and dilapidated houses. Before we reach Winadvance. However, every day's delay allows the rein-forcements to come up, and each additional man makes bester, we continually see large holes in the ground made by shells, and trees cut up by cannon balls. victory more certain. The stronger the army the mor On entering Winchester, I confess that I was surhe certainty of speedily crushing the rebellion. prised. I expected to see a small dirty place filled with oldiers. with every Secesh house closed tight y up, and THE SIGNAL CORPS. One of the most important and at the same time most

the inmates hid away, so that Southern eyes could not look on "Lincoln hirelings." Instead of seeing all this, Bigual Corps. It is an independent body, under the sps- I found the place the prettiest one I have yet seen in their accommo nuine, rampant Secession town, here is the place to come o. From the oldest to the youngest in the town, with

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THE WAR PRESS.

loe motives and cars. In a short time, I opine, railread

TWO CENTS.

Esionists; that there were several Union families in

D.'s farm. Although the Union and rebel armies have

both passed his house several times during the last four or five months, not a single fence has been torn down, or any

of the crops or farm utensils injured in the least. When Seneral Banks' army passed the place guards were placed

assed. I am told that this has not in the least pacified

From Col. Davenport's place on to Smithville the turn-

pike passes through some of the richest country I have

ever seen, and all under a high state of cultivation. The

farms have not been disturbed, nor anything done so far

Smithville is about half as large as Charlestown, and

the citizens, with perhaps one or two exceptions, are

violent rebels. After leaving Smithville, we turned off

the inrupike and entered the dirt road. This road has

not been used much since the war began and is only

weather it is far superior to the pike, being better shaded

and not so rough and hard on horses' shoes and wagon

one or iwo exceptions, every one is an intense Union

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

Effect of Beauregard's Retreat.

The mail, "facilities" in this section of the defunct

onfederacy are in wretched disorder. If my letters

come to hand in respectable time, many thanks are due

ivers teamsters, sutlers, and other transportations by

Isny argue that the victory at this point is far from

moralized runaways, by harassing them in their rear.

Gen. Pope informed Halleck on Thursday morning

CORINTH, June 1, 1862.

known to one or two teamsters in the army. In dry

over the property, and not removed until the army had

the rebal family, but they are still strong Second

and very bitter in their hostility to our forces.

as I could see, to denote the tread of hostils stops.

ing will again be in operation on this line It is rumcred here, this afternoon, that Pope and T. W. berman have succeeded in surrounding a brigade of Price's command. I fear this is too good news to be trns. It is also said that General Nelson's and General Wood's divisions leave to-morrow for Virginia or Ken-

tucky. At any rate, they are under marching orders: Notwithstanding the multiplicity of faults easily dis-covered in the character of General Nelson, he is truly a brave man. There is no braver man in the service. He s shrewd, calculating, and ambitious. To do him justice I will say that he barely arrived here before Pope. But the latter general was also on the alert, and immediately ordered the planting of the flag. His division was the first of Buell's army which arrived and reinforced Grant at Pittsburg Landing. He took a position upon the left, and opened battle on Monday morning, without orders. ave been robbed of their humanity, and who strive to

His arrival at Corinth was without order Quick as thought Nelson ordered his flag planted, and bouted to the other party :

stance of this kind was told me by the wagon-driver, "Halt ! Who are you ? What army ?" "General Pope's !" was the reply.

"What in thunder are you doing ? Why, you d-d fool, I have been here four hours." There's no use ldiers did so by way of Charlestown and Harper's contradicting Nelson, and he knew it.

This is the third success of the same kind of General Nelson's. He was the first man to enter Nachville, at the head of his division, without orders. I believe he was reprimanded for it.

An incident of General Nelson's arrival at Pittsburg Landing, I think, has never appeared in print:. It will be remembered that it was a stormy Sunday

night, and that our worn out men were resting on their arms. When Nelson arrived, he managed to lead his rce over the sleeping soldiers of Hurlbur's division, and was in the act of driving his horse over the body of the eneral himself.

General Hurlbut sprung to his feet, jerked the bridle f Nelson's horse, and made a remark which enraged the rider. After damning each other for a brief period, velson shouled ; "Who the - are you ?"

"I'm General Hurlbut! Who the -- are you ?" " I'm General Nelson !" Hurlbut. Oh!

Nelson, Oh! Nothing subsequently transpired between the two gene-

als to compromise their standing ; but General Hurlbu says that Meleon managed to have his troops welk on the ground.

Interesting from New Orleans.

We have received files of New Orleans papers to lat of ane, including the Picayune, True Delta, and Hoosier News Boy. These are the first papers received in regu-lar exchange since the taking of the city by the United tates forces.

The *Picayune*, up to the 1st of June, appeared on a half sheet of dirty-looking paper. But on the 1st it came out white and fresh, and with four well-filled pages. All the numbers of the *True Delta* present a handsome ap-pearance. The amount of news in these papers is rather small, but they contain, nevertheless, a good deal that is interesting.

small, but they contain, nevertheless, a good deal that is interesting. Ou the 28th of May, the ship E. W. Farley cleared for Botton, with a cargo of sugar, rosin, tar, wool, and eleven bals of cotton. On the 31st, the ship James Horey, with 530 hhds, cleared also for Boston. The arrivals from sea are tolerably numerous, but chiefly of United States transports and vessels with coul and Government stores. We observe, however, the arrival of the French bark Harriet, Captain Balli, from Bordeaux.

A BUTGERMAN, Crevasse had occurred at Jefferson City, but at the last dates it was expected to be closed soon. On the 24th ultimo, the steamer Morning Light ar-rived from above as a prize to the United States Go-

rived from above as a prize to the United States Go-vernment. Provisions appear to be coming in pretty freely from up the river. On the 27th of May the steamer Empire Parish, from Shreveport, and St. Manrice, from Alexan-dria, hought large cargoes, consisting of cattle, flour, potaloes, and other provisions. In the arrivals we ob-erve no mention of cotton, except in one instance, where the receipt of else in balos is noticed. But sugar and molasses appear to be coming pretty freely. A dozen or more vessels leaded with them are among the arrivals at the port.

more vessels induced with them are among the arrivals as the port. The New Orleans Bee had been suspended, but General Butler had allowed it to be resumed, on receiving the fol-lowing letter from its proprietors: "NEW ORLEANS, May 21, 1862. "To Mojor General Butler, Commander-in-Chief of the Department of the Galf." "GENERAL: Our article of the 16th instant, in refer-ence to cotton, was thought by you to have been 'an elaborate, though covert argoment in favor of the cotton-

riven into and extending three fourths of the distanc across the river. The piles are planted three or four feet spart, and project fight two to ton feet above the surface at high water. Wore it not for a gap forty feet in width, left for their own convenience, this impediment would be Several severe skirmishes have already taken place, of great moment; as it is, our vessels have passed and

epassed without any difficulty. In this gap, which is directly in a channel five fathoms deep, they had intended sinking a monstrous bulkhead, made especially for the purpose, in such a manner as to allow the passag of their own light draught vessels, and at the same tim exclude our steamers, which draw more water. This ontrivance now lies about a mile further up, and, I sup

Rifles. His wife and children are on his plantation, a Nashville. The Colonel now professes to be a true Union I man, and speaks in very hilter terms against the South and its rulers, against the proclamation of the Governor, and swears Le will protect his property, if he has to arn every darkey on his plantation. There will soon be a great reaction here, in the South; one that will astonish the whole world. Let it come: it is what we want. The people, citizens and planters, have become exasperated against the Governor and rulars, who threatened to pu them to death if they do not furnish means and provisions to sustain the army of the South.

THE UNION FEELING.

True Union men are springing up from all quarters ready to join the ranks of the Union and fight against the destroyers of their soil. And I like to see i WA of the North, who have been called cowardly ruffiana. have passed quietly on, harming nobody, touching no , trenting their ladice with respect, looking forward to one great purpose, to bring them back and unite the country once more in peaceful tranquillity, so that we ean again throw our flag to the breeze in defiance to the entire universe. Wait patiently ; we shall see what grand revolution is seen to take place in the South. So many victories are occurring here and elsewhere that th Northern citizens will hardly have spare time to celebrate them.

SURRENDER OF BATON ROUGE AND NATCHEZ. The cities of Baton Rouge and Natchez have both surrendered to Commodore Farragut's fleet without oppos tion. The usual ceremonies were gone through with by the authorities. The flag was huisted over the United Sintes Arsenal and State House. As Natchez contained - no public buildings, and had never participated in affairs belonging to the Government, the A nerican flag wasjnot hoisted over the city.

A DEMAND FOR THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG The flag officer sent from Natchez a number of gun. boats, under the command of Capt. Samuel Philips Les, of the sloop Oneida, to demand the surrender of the city of Vicksburg. The gunboats as they advanced toward the city discovered that Vickshurg had been strongly fortified with batteries placed on high cliffs, and determined to make a bold stand. Obedient to orders, Capt. Les sent a flag of truce demanding the surrouder of the city was expected. The battery on the left of the city fired over the bow of the flag of truce, demanding her to heave to. . At the demand to surrender, they sent word to the senior officer in command that if the ctiv was wanted they must come and take it; that there was not force enough in the Mississippi river to take the city of Vicksburg. Capt. Lee instantly despatched gunt with the answer to the demand of the surrender to Flag Officer Faragut, that he had met with opposition, an that the city could not be taken without a superior force The flag-ship Hartford, accompanied by the United States steam-sloops Brooklyn and Richmond, then proceeded up the river, anchoving in position four miles below Vicksburg. As far as can be ascertained the strength of the guns at Vicksburg amounts to seventeen 68on a high cliff on the left of the city, and another battery in the city of similar strength. The women and children have all left the city, and it is at preent occupied by a large force of Beauregard's army. MAGNOLIA.

The Advance on Vicksburg.

[Special Correspondence of The Press] ON BOARD U. 8 STRAMER BROOKLYN, BELOW YIGKSBURG, May 19, 1862. The attack on the city was to have been made this morning, but owing to the disadvantages and difficulties resulting from attacking batteries on high cliffs, it was wisely deferred until the mortars could be breught into play. Oapt. Thomas T. Craven, at the beginning of the war commanding the flotilla on the Potomac, for betteries placed in high positions could not be got at well by vessels of war, without advancing in very close m, and then the advantage would all be on the side of the batteries, enabling them to fire down upon the helpless vessels at their pleasure. Capt. Craven represented to the department that mortars could only be successin in such an emergency.

A SKIRMISH.

During our stay, a party of soldiers attached to the two transport steamors Laurel Hill and Oeres, under the command of Brigadier General Williams, went ashore to forage for the troops. While they were engaged in doing so, a body of cavalry surprised them, and a slight skir. mish ensued. The enemy's forces being much larger, the soldlers retreated to their boats, carrying four of their wounded comrades, but not without killing and wounding a number of the cavalry and capturing two prisoners

SUMMARY VENGRANCE ON A REBEL. A similar circumstance occurred a few days after. A sergeant and four mer, unarmed, went to the plantation of Mr. Johnson, to negotiate with him for some cattle As the small party advanced towards the house, Mr. Johnson appeared on his portice, with a loaded mus in his hand, and threatened to shoot the first man that advanced any farther. The sergeant paying no at to the threat continued his pace, when the cowardly rebel brought his musket to his shoulder, took deliberate aim, and fired at the sorgeant, wounding him. The rest of the party being unarmed hastened back to procure returned just as the planter, having lo his musket, was in the act of shooting again the wounded sergeant. One of the number instantly leveled his rifle and shot Mr. Johnson through the head, killing him instantly. The sergeant, although badly wounded, may yet recover. Letters containing valuable information were discovered on the body of the planter stating that there were 76 guns at Vicksburg, not mounted, and calling noon Gen. Beauregard to have them mounted wit delay; if necessary, he would send every negro from his mantation to accomplish it. MAGNOLIA. The Bombardment of Grand Guif, Miss .-

Occupation of the Town. (Special Correspondence of The Press.)

Fort Morgan Reported to have Surrendered-An Engagement at Baton Rouge. ON BOARD UNITED STATES STRAMER BROOKLYN, } BATON ROUGH, May 30, 1862. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

The steamer Connecticut and transport Constitution have arrived from the North, bringing us glorious news of the victories of McClellan in Virginia, and the navy at Norfolk. News just received states that Fort Morgan has surren-

There is later news, that Brigadior General William had encountered a large body of rebels outside of the city of Raton Rouge, a terrific 'engagement transpiring The result, up to this time, is not known. General But ler is sending more men up in the transpor and Mississippi. MAGNOLIA.

Special Correspondence of the Press.] ON BOARD U. S. STEAMSHIP BROOKLYN, } May 29, 1862.

A small steamer sent by Major General Butler to Bri gadier General Williams, with important dematche while attempting to heave alongside the levee, at the eit

attacked by a party of guerillas with rifles, but succeeded in cutting the ropes and getting off without any damage. Do I live in a civilized country, in this th United States of Amorica, and hear of American navy officers being shot fown like dogs ? Only vesterday th chief engineer of the Hariford, James B. Kemball, went ashore at Baton Rouge to get some clothing he had washed ; as he was in the act of stepping out of the boat, a party of twenty guerilla horsemen rushed down and fired a volley into his boat's crew. Kemball was

slightly wounded ; the rest of the party escaped. Seeirg this, the flagship immediately opened her broadside upon the city, and, as was intended, all the shots went over, some away back into the country. Nobody was hurt. The people were very much frightened The may or and citizens in authority, as usual, made the apologies, said they were not reeponsible, that the city had been occupied by a party of guerillas, and begged, for God's sake, to the flag officer not to shell their city. Flag Officer Farragut has given warning throughout the entire river that if such proceedings occur again his equadron will lay the city, town, village, or plantation where the offence is committed in ashes.

that Beauregard has been driven from Corinth.

Hattford and U. S. steam sloop Bichmond did not fire over the city of Baton Rouge, but into it, killing and water passing through, and in some places whole town and plantations immersed under water.

Major General Butter is very much liked at New Orleans. He has been very lenient towards all during the time he has held the position as Military Governor of New Orleans. It is not his object that respectable ladies are to come under the rule resulting from the insults paid to his officers. I copy an extract where he says : "No lady will take any notice of a strange gentleman and a fortiori of a stranger, simply in such form as attract attention. Common women do; therefore, what ever woman, lady, or mistress, gentle or simple, who, by gesture, look, or word, insults, shows contempt for, thus attracting to herself the notice of my officers and soldiers, will be deemed to act as becomes her vocation as

a common woman, and will be liable to be treated ac cordingly." An extract I copy from the True Delta, speaking of Mayor Monroe, says: "John T. Monroe, the Mayor, without firmness of character, integrity of purpose-a pliant tool in the hands of a committee of a secret organization known a the Southern Independence Association, which in secret murdered, and drove from their homes innocent menfrom his official position, was a ready instrument for these acts.

> It is Flag Officer Farragut's intention to get out of the river in a few days and commence operations at Mobile His squadron is not in as good a condition as it might be. but still able to go through one more engagement. A HINT TO THOSE IN POWER.

boats, will have to lay off New Orleans the entire summer. The Secretary of the Navy had better keep his eyes open, and send some iron-clad vessels to this quarter, o he may wake up some fine morning and find a second

and seven heavy guns. The negroes have pointed out a number of marks, such as stakes, barrels, and trees, used by the rebels to indicate the range of certain elevations and projectiles ; evidently so placed in anticipation of our advent. Nearer the month of the river, and on its north ern bank, there is a large rectangular shell-fort, built for

Jackson.

evacted.

CHARLESTON CITY ITEMS.

noved from their outer line of defences.

The most rigid martial law is enforced in the city, no

me heing allowed to enter or leave without a proper

below and the second se

il are they that we will learn of their weaknesses

Phanks to the childish curiosity and chatter of the na

f entertaining Yankee sympathies.

great advantage gained at Port Boyal.

the defence of Charleston, in 1812 It is now grass grown, somewhat dilapidated, and, although a half-con tury old, is still serviceable. From the extent and no ure of their preparations, as daily developed, I am let to believe that proper opposition would have thwarted

ar endeavors to enter the river, for a long time. Since the above was written, some dark deeds hav en enacted on the Stone. News of our presence aving been extensively circulated along the river. insiderable excitement was soon exhibited, and as i creased many forerunners of a "movement" becam nanilest. It was apparent that something, still hidder was about to transpire; and late, one warm alternoor last week, the "curtin riz," and the mystery was deve loped by the sudden appearance of something less than

egrees, twenty-six babies, and seven boys, togethe

with all their furniture, came alongside." It will be

observed that, coming at this rate, the "institution

hundred and seventeen of the "suffering creatures

very rarely seen. The greater part of them belong to

tenant in the rebel army. When our steamers first an

mained, hoisted a white flag, and invited several officer

and vowed vengeance on him for his "traitorous con

duct." He then sent a messenger to ask our protection

which, for some reason, (a good one I hope,) was not afforded until he had been carried off by these maran-

ders. Since then the torch has been added to these out

P. S .- MAY 30 .- The United States steamer Pawn

intended sending you an account of an important re

Pembina, and Ottawa, but the departure of the mail i

o. We are now within two and a half miles of Charle

still awaiting the army, which is expected to-morroy

Ellen, also the steamer Bibb, are here.

Special Correspondence of The Press.]

narch to Charleston.

The Pawr

which is very visible from the mast-head, and ar

THE FLEET.

CHARLESTON, June 2, 1862.

aves in a few minutes with our Northern mail. I had

OHESTER.

bis house, where they were hospitably entertained

decks of our gunboats. Our own was incommo

GUERILLA WARFARE.

of Baton houge, for the purpose of wooding, was

10 A. M., a plantation boat, containing fourteen adult

BATON ROUGE OCCUPIED

The army transports have landed their troops, and taken porsession of the arsenal, barracks, and the city of Baton Bouge, under charge of Brigadier Ganeral Will liams. A great many of the people are leaving the city. A number of Union ladies visited the flagship this mern ing, and expressed their indignation and scorn at the manner in which our officers had been treated. These bands of guerillas are no doubt the remnants of Beau regard's army, lately disbanded. Scattering, they formed themselves into such parties, waging the war of cowards and bandits. News from New Orleans confirms the fact

LATH NEWS. Since I have written the last, I find that the flag-shir

wounding several people. The expedition at Vicks-burg, commanded by Oapt. Philip Lee, of the sloop Oneida, assisted by the Iroquois, Sciota, Katardin, an sahickon, is not to be given up. It is their object, if the batteries are not taken, to run by at night, (the river being very wide it can be done without any serious damage resulting,) and proceed up Azor river to mak an attack on a rebel fleet of gunboats, including one which is iron-clad, plated over with railroad iron, with a strong iron prow. Among the navy officers at Vicks burg is one A. Benton, turned out of the United State navy some years ago for drunkenness. Coming down the river we noticed a great number of crevasses, the

BUTLER AT NEW ORLEANS.

OPERATIONS INTENDED AGAINST NOBILE.

One of the sloops-of-war, with a number of the gun

edition of the Hampton Roads calamity. Troops are

NEGRO COLONY. two tumular magazines, a fine cistern, parade-ground The negro colony on Cole's Island is being daily in-creased by sable Secessionists from the adjoining islands.

There are now nearly four hundred of these creature ollected here, and supported by the naval vess The weather continues cool and unsettled : heavy rain qualls overy few hours retard progress and elicit fro Our weather beaten tars many compassionate remark; for the " poor volunteers." OHESTER

FROM GEN. DIX'S DIVISION.

Burnside and McClellan? [Special Correspondence of The Press.]-

FORTRESS MONROB, June 13-P. M. Major General Ambrose Everett Burneide arrived hers this morning from the headquarters of General Mc-Clellan, with whom he had a loug and happy consul-tation touching his future plans and operations. These were perfectly explained to the satisfaction of Gen. Burnside, who declared to me this afternoon that he thought McClellan was all right, and that the consummation of thousand contrabands. The advance guard was seen his grand plan for crushing the rebellion would prov bout dusk "makin' tracks for the war boats," whic Mac to be a greater man than many people thought him they reached just in time to escape a shower of bullets to be at present. General Burnside also received advice from a squadron of troopers: Only one was injured, though all were most wonderfully frightened. This was from McClellan concerning the future movements in the Department of North Carolina, and is now a vaiting final but the commencement of "nigger" exodus or rather inodus, that has not yet ceased. "They cry is, still they espatches from General McCleilan to proceed to Newbern, from which place the indefatigable Burnside will come." and each arrival reiterates the statement-"dar strike a series of blows shortly that will startle the ore comin', massa, plenty more," just as if they oblig Southern Confederacy. General B. assures me that he us by their odorous presence. At first we attempted i is now, and always has been, part and parcel of the "army of the Potomec.22" He is accompanied by his staff and family, and wherever he appears is mobbed cord the distinguished arrivals, but our log-book filled up, like Williard's registers before Secretar Stanton's appointments. Deck-officers grew tired of almost with soldiers who really adore him, and cannot be mustering and receiving the sable "volunteers, made to think anything else but that he is a great man. and at last made simple wholesale invoices, thus : "At

COLONEL JOHN COCHRANE. Colonel John Cochrance, M. C., of the 1st United States Chassenrs, arrived here yesterday quite sick, and completely prestrated. He reports his splendid regi-ment in good condition, and anxious to meet the rebels in

ust soon accumulate. Forty-two hours after the first the field. The honorable Colonel proceeded North las had arrived over three hundred were cumbering the night in the steamer Adelaide: ded by RECONNOISSANCE UP THE JAMES. phoissance in force was made up the James riand a more dirty, tricky, indolent, and worthless set i ver yesterday, as far up as Fort Darling, in anticipation of beholding the new iron gunboat of the rebels, which Mr. Grimball, a very old gentleman, and his son, a lieuour boys have gratuitously christened the "Young Mer rimac." Whether this vessel is to remain uncaptur chored off his plantation the elder Mr. Grimball re and be as big a bugaboo in the James river as was the Merrimac in the Elizabeth, is for Commodore Goldsbo-rough to say. If she hres to come out she will be The next day a squadron of rebel cavalry visited him pounced upon by some twenty formidable gunboats several of which are what contractors call iron-clad.

FROM PHILADELPHIA. The splendid steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived yester-

day afternoon from Philadelphia, with a large number of nurses and physicians on board, and this morning she proceeded to the White House, to get a load of sick and rounded.

REMOVING THE HYGEIA HOSPITAL.

The general hospital here, occupying more than two noissance, made yesterday, by the gunboats Huron, thirds of the hotel, is now being emptied of its patients, who are being placed on board the mammoth floating o very sudden that it will be utterly impossible to do hospital, North America. They will be sent to some of the hospitals in the Northern cities. There are many reasons why the hospital here should be removed, the most important being inconvenience,

ee, Unadilla, Huron, Pembina, Ottawa, and the continual humidity of the air, which is alike op-· O pressive to many persons afflicted with both scute an chronic complaints. This dampness has a bad effect upon wounds; too, as it causes them to suppurate in a STONO RIVER, S. C., THREE MILES FROM troublesome manner. In an experience of ten months' residence here, I may

THE WEATHER.

BAPROT AN ATTACK.

battle twice yesterday, expecting an attack.

By the strival of the White House Point heat I learn

NORB REBEL BARBARITY.

L. W. W.

NORFOLK, June 13.

remark, in illustration, that I have never yet known a During the last few days but little has been done the fleet in Mils river, beyond silencing some of the ene-my's smaller batteries, and preventing the erection of single day, however dry, in this length of time, when hele sait was sufficiently dry to sprinkle upon food. Olgars and tobacco become mildewed along with hav ars, commanding points likely to be needed on th tores, straw, and delicacies, and beds, are almost always JAMES ISLAND. damp. VACATING OTHER HOSPITALS. This island, which bids fair to be the scene of many It is said that the hospitals at Mill Creek, Hampton Seminary, and Newport News will be vacated soon, from

gans over them.

fature occurrences of interest, lies between Charlestor harbor and Ashley river on the north, and Stono river the same reacons as given in the case of the general hos-pital, Hygeia Hotel. Mr. Willard will at once place the o the south : Folly Island river on the east, and th Stono and Wappoo creek on the west. From its ex latter building in thorough repair, and open a first-class posed position, and advantages as a means of militar hotel, such as can be enjoyed by the hundreds of persons ccess to the city, it has been deemed by the rebels, and

travelling this way to the army, and the South generally, rightly too, as a place requiring much attention. As it is, our lives at the hotels are miserably deficient in ITS FORTIFICATIONS. many things. CRIMINAL HUNG. I have slready mentioned the great quantity and variety of fortifications found on our first entrance to this river, Private John McMahon, of Company F, 99th N. Y. S. and have now only () say that that was but a tithe of th M., (Union Coast Guard,) was hung on the Rip Baps totual number. Ecarcely a day passes that we do not day at 12.05 P. M. McMahon was charged with having, iscover an additional earthwork, and so numerous an on the 29th of January last, deliberately placed the mu hey that we have at last come to the warrantable con-lusion that the island is "alivo wid 'em." The negroes zle of his musket to the body of private John Dolan, and discharging it sent a ball through said Dolan's body, sayhat come to us, shovel in hand, direct from these works, ing coldly, "John Dolan, may God have mercy on your ay that one line of entrenchments (part of which we can soul." The execution of McMahon was witnessed by all see) extends entirely across from Folly Island river to the military prisoners at Fort Wool, and attracted a the Stono, and that near it five thousand rebel troops are large number of curious people from Old Point. To ny encamped. How true this latter statement is we know ing, McMahon exhibited the same indifference that had not; but, judging by the immense number of pickets we have seen, are rather inclined to believe it. characterized his previous life since the commission of

the murder. He died easily, with scarcely a struggle. OUR ARMY. Nearly a fortnight has elapsed since we took possessi The past two days have been clear and intensely warm this river, and as yet there are no signs of the long-The roads are improving, and if we only have a few more looked-for army. This is very vering, for the squadro clear days they will be hard enough to transport army

nust remain comparatively idle until it arrives, as cooperation can alone insure success. Meanwhile, how ever, several important reconnoissances have been mad by the gunboats in the direction of the city. The day following that accomplished by the Huron and Pembina-Jemmander Drayton, of the Pawnee (brother of Genera Drayton, "O. S. A.," and a native of South Carolina),

ansferred his pennant to the Ellen, one of the ferry boat gunboats, and proceeded to draw the fire of th Wappoo forts This was readily done, as the pugnacious rebels fire

I learn that a few days since some of our pickets visit-ed the house of one Elisha Langtord, who resides somenpon the least provocation. The Ellen had soarcely where in the vicinity of the Blackwater swamp, and were opeued the point of woods intervening, when they banged well received by him, he being a Union man. Some time

cann was disturbed by the noise of the we could see the shells fly through the air and explode. Last evening the fire was all on our side, from our picket line scross the woods on the other side : some half a do zen shells were fired. The firing this morning was commenced by the rebels, and was speedily answered from some of our heavy guns, the shells from which soon silenced the enemy's guns and punished them for their temerity.

> IN FRONT OF RICHMOND, June 9, 1862. No movement of any importance has been made by the troops in front of the city. The enemy are daily becom ing bolder and more impudent. Vesterday morning two of the pickets on the right of the railroad fell back on the reserve, complaining of being ill, and asked to be relieved. They were members of Baxter's Zouaves, a portion of whom held the outer line, while two companies o the lat California Regiment were held in reserve at a short distance. The ground in front of our line had been cleared for about twenty yards; to prevent the a proach of the rebels without being seen by our pickets The absence of the two nickets was almo detected by the rebels, and soon a strong force of them appeared on the edge of the woods opposite, charging our ine on the right flank, which caused the whole line of nickets to fall back on the reserve, who were taken in th ear by the rebels, but soin had the satisfaction of driv ing them back in the woods, carrying their killed and vounded with them. Oaptains Mallory and Newlin's companies, of the California Regiment, did the fighting Their loss was one lieutenant and two men killed, and three men wounded. Their names are as follows:

WILLED. First Lieutenant Marine U. Moore, Co. H ; shot through the heart. Corporal Thomas Hanlan, Co. G. Private James Maxwell, Co. C.

WOUNDED. James Marsden, Co. H .; through the jaw, severely. Joseph Albright, Co. C. ; in the thigh. Edward Hanna, Co C.; over the eye. Lewis Clark, Co. C. Last night the enemy's pickets were so close to or

lines at one point that our men could hear them whisper, and at one time several of the rehels came within twent feet of our pickets, but a bullet sent them hastily back They then crawled on their knees through some when but were sent back with a flea in their ear. At several places they appeared in force, but a shell would soon sen hem out of sight. They are evidently very anxious to ascertain what is on this side of the belt of dense wood which conceals our position from their sight, and the evidently send out parties, such as that driven back by the California men, with the intention of penetrating a any unprotected point for the purpose. Thus far they have been unsuccessful, and as a sufficient force is alway at hand, it is evidently the object of our generals that they shall continue to be so, and remain in a blissful stat

of ignorance, unless they can construct a balloon, until the time comes for unfolding McOlellan's plans. From the strength of the rebels immediately in from of us, and but recently sent ont, it is commonly believed by our officers that a large portion of Beauregard's lat army has arrived in the vicinity, and that this is the cause of their sudden display of courage and boldne Whether or not it be so, will soon be determined. I they have such a superiority, they will not allow us to remain peacefully in our present position, for they know, or ought to know. for they have had experience, that where Modellan sets his army, it is not to be withdrawn until the object of the movement is accomplished. The prisoners say that General Smith commands the rebel army. Whether he or Besuregard is commander is a natter of little importance. McClellan has said we will

be successful, and we will. BONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE. In all the accounts of the fight which have yet been pub-lished, the conduct of the 71st Pennsylvania, also known as the First California Regiment, has been passed over in ellence, and the regiment only mentioned in giving the list of casualties in the field. They were drawn up with

the lst New York Chessenrs, Col. Cochrane, and the Baxter Zonaves, which two regiments were kneeling. and firing from behind a fence, while the California boys remained standing, and received the volley in tended for the others. The California boys are somewhat indignant at the silence in regard to their regiment, though it would be impossible to do credit to every regisent by name. The California Regiment is much re duced by battle and sickness, and is at present under the charge of Msjor Smith, Col. Wistar not having yet re covered. The condition of the army at present is in the highest

degree satisfactory to the officers, and when the bulk of the army is advanced to the high lands around the city there will be much less sickness among the men. All the sick and wounded have been sent to the rear, and placed in comfortable quarters until they are sent North. This adas greatly to the expedition of the movements of the army, as it prevents the necessity of having roads in the rear encumbered with any considerable number of ambulances. All unnecessary baggage, both of officers and men, is also on the other side of the Chickabominy. Governor Wise's pan of drawing the rebels into the swamps and forcing our men to follow, to drive them

out, appears not to have gained favor with the rebel aders, as we have made our way through so many swamps without the least opposition-swamps, too. I which a most desperate stand could have been made, and successfully, too, for a time, and which could have been taken only at a terrible sacrifice of human life on our that the left and centre of the army were put in line of nart. Happily for thousands of families at the North. the rebels did not follow the advice of thei: confiderate in treason, and now their capital is about to fall into ou hands as the reward of the brave men who have labore

go faithfully in defence of their country. Wise hoped that the poisonous swamps through Vir-ginia would retard our march, ard decimate our ranks so much that our army would fall an easy prey; but how wofully was he mistaken! Our march through the

movement of the enemy. There are two systems of signalling used, by telegraph ater and corresponding lover of Jeff Davis' Governnd by flag. The telegraph is employed on permanent ment. The men do not boast of the latter government lines, as between While House and beadquarters for they know if they did so within the presence of a Union eadquarters and the division quarters of generals, whose soldiers, their life would not be worth much, but the women. ground has been effectually gained from the enemy. Unonscious that their sex is a guardian to them, are quite ertain lines, which, though having a prospect of permathe reverse. They are haughty, overhearing, and innency, are nevertheless at at any moment lighte to be re ulting in their manners and their conversation; and noved, are run by the patented insulated wire, which has often in their zeal for the rebel cause after expression o often actonished our troops, who invariably take it for that would make a lady, with any respect for herself or obldien, blush. When a Union soldier passes them some vile Secession invention. This is a small wire, in nlated with gutta percha and covered with twisted cotthey lift their skirts to prevent it from touching him. top, the whole making a flexible cord shout one-fourth and often turn around and spit at him. There are seveof an inch in diameter. This is carried on a reel, very ral rebel officers around the city on parole, and these much like a two-wheeled Philadelphia hose carriage. with young Secession damsels leaning on their arms, line, five miles in length, can be put in working order in promenade around the streets, passing insulting remarks two hours. The reel is run along the fields and roads on the dress and manners of our soldiers. They genehe attendants fastening the cord to trees, or bushes, at rally have beaux in the rebel army, and they are joyfully points where troops might accidentally disturb it. Where looking forward-to use their own words-to the time field is crossed, it is left lying on the ground, and i when the war is over, when they can go to the Cotton found to suffer no harm from the contact. Beardsley's States, and under the protecting folds of the "Confedeportable megneto electric instruments are used for the transmission of signals. These are light boxes, about rate States of America" live happily and rule there ne groes. I stated in a previous letter that it would be a hard the size of a knapsack, and are portable. Indeed, the whole telegraph system of the Army of the Potomuc is of task for the Federal commander to prevent our troops an itinerant character, and the bottled lightning runs about on horseback as rapidly as the operator who confrom burning this place, and every day goes to confirm my statement. If the rebels were impudent before the trols it. The telegraph system is similar to the alphabe retreat, they are now ten times worse. They ridiculed tic dial-plate of the Philadelphia fire-alarm telegraph. our soldiers about the last retreat to such an extent that Fing signalling, however, is the form most generally orbearance ceased to be a virtue, and our forces took used ; and is the most dangerous. Each signal officer is summary revenge upon several of the revilers. Before our officers could interfere several cake stands, shoe provided with three square flags-a white one with a red centre, a red one with a white centre, and a black one shops, &c., were torn out and their contents distributed with a white centre. These colors have nothing to do among the soldiers. with the signal code, however-the differents flags being employed for different kinds of weather, and with dif-There was great excitement here this morning in relation to a soldier being shot by a citizen, last evening, and the subsequent burning of the latter's property. There ferent backgrounds, that one being used which will be most conspicuous at the greatest distance. These flags were so many rumors that I could get no reliable informa tion of the affair from soldiers, and I was forcel to seek the transmit signals by swings, and at night a torch is sub stituted for them. provest marshal. He stated that a bugler of the let Mary land Cavalry attempted to break into astore kept by a Mr.

The manner of their use can best be shown by an ilistration. Suppose part of the army makes an advance Baker, but now in charge of Mr. Striker, for the purof several miles into the enemy's lines, a detail from the signal corps always accompanies it. When it leaves the permanent telegraph station, an officer with his lisgs is stationed there; at the first turn of the road taken, another is placed, and so on at every point where bends in the road, or trees, or hills, or other obstructions in ervene and prevent a direct view of the last flag. Every observation made, if it be thought necessary, is roadily signalled to the permanent station. The commanding officer tells the flagman with him the message to be sent, and he gives his flag the swings which correspond to it. The next in the chain observes and repeats, and so the message goes, with lightning-like velocity, back to

headquarters. In battle, the signal corps is of the utmost advantage The general commanding the forces engaged places him self on a convenient spot with his flagman. in the vicinity, out of danger, but excellent for viewing the enemy's movements, are selected and flagmen place upon them. Everything done by the enemy is indicated. Smoke may hide an approaching column from those or whom it is quickly marching. Some of the signal officers perched like hawks about the field, are su e to observ the enemy, and the next instant the general knows it, and has warned his subordinates of the threatened danger

eries throwing shot and shell at an enemy con cealed from them by intervening hills or woods, have a ceased from them by note vening but woon, have an their movements regulated by signals. Miles to the right or left, but in a position where the enemy can be seen, stands the signal man with Relat stores and telescope. One of the guns is fired but the shell flies wide of the mark. "A little to the right is signalled." The next shot is nearer though still ineffective, the flags swing for a little to the left." The third falls short. hundred yards farther," speeds over the line. The fourth strikes, and ' a good shot's informs the artillerymen that several more of the same sort will teach the r

males." Latterly, I have directed several communicabels a lesson. tions to your superintendent, not daring to transmit documents directed to The Press. This has been the least gloomy day since Friday. Signal duty, from the exposure of those engaged and their conspicuous flags, which are so many targets for the enemy's shot, is by far the most dangerous in the whole service. The bravest and coolest men are re-quired to perform its duties. Sharp eyesight, knowledge being insignificant, though all deplore the fact of our of distances, and judgment are equally necessary to make a good signal officer. The code employed is, of course, uccess being unattended with greater brilliancy. Futur wents may transpire, however, crowning the successful iege of Corinth with additional lustre. It does seen known only to those in the secret. Since the beginnin sinpid, that General Halleck should not have been suffiof the war, it has been changed once, an alteration being iently prated to have accelerated the movements of th ondered necessary from the desertion of an officer, who communicated the former code to the enemy. Now, It is a pity, too, that a few pickets should have so suc however-the cause of the rebels having become so despe essfully deceived the great commander of our great rate-but little danger of the revelation' of the secret is army. anticipated. The importance of the signal service may readily be conceived by any one who knows the gr that he firmly believed that "they were giving us the distances of opposing columns, and the wide spread of an slip," and was anxious, as was Nelson, to drop a few

attacking army. A commanding general can be in but one place, and it is absolutely necessary that he should hells into Corinth, and advanced within sight of the ebel fortifications have the latest information of the condition of every par One thing is certain : The evacuation of this rebel f his command. Every battle yet fought by this army tronghold must be productive of dismay and der has been regulated by signals. The advance, the re ation throughout the enemy's ranks. Already we have treat, the attack-all are done by the command of over one thousand prisoners. For three weeks scores small flag, which receives its impulse from a man who upon scores of deserters have found their way within may be sitting in his tent a dozen miles off, enjoying a fine cigar. Every discovery of the enemy's intentions. or lines daily, and I am informed that the desertions in as shown by their conduct on the field of battle, is made their rear were numerous. From the best of information we learn that the reby Major Myer's efficient corps. These men are among reat took place upon several roads which do not con he most useful in the army, yet they never pull a tris verge. Therefore, if the enemy do not succeed in anniger, and seldom draw a sword. They toil on at their ating Butler, or in reinforcing the army in Virginia langerous task during all hours and through all weathers. in time to injure McClellan, and no complications occur They seldom are mentioned by newspaper men, and this upon our side, the entrance of the Federal army into brief description of their duties and usefulness may per-

irginia; large and beautiful houses, long elaborate, though cover argument in tayor of the contou-burning mob." We desire frankly to assure you you were mistrken. We have not intended, and do not in-tend, to advocate the destruction of cotton or other crops by the Southern people. We believe it to be a barbarous and wanton waste of property, not to be tolerated by the initial world. tingly shaded with handsome trees; the people sitting on their steps cracking jokes, and amusing themselves in a becoming manner, and the soldiers peaceably lying wound those houses set apart by the Government fo ation. If any one-especially Barnum-wishes to find a ge-

"Yerry respectfully, your obedient servants, "G. F. WEISSE & OO," The United States sloops-of-war Hartford and Brok-yn arrived at New Orleans from up the river on the Slat

The following order from General Builer is published :

The following order from General Buller is pub-lished: HEADQUARTERS DEFARTMENT OF THE GULF. NEW ORLEANS, May 27, 1862. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 32. No officer or solidier is permitted to take the property of any citizen, to shut up any house or place of business, without a special order from the provost judge, provost marebal, quatermaster, military commandant, or from these hesdquarters. ADV citizen whose property is taken, or anuoyed in his property, or arrested by any officer or soldier in contra-vention of this order, will at once report to these hesd-quarters. where he will have redress. All taking of property by officers or soldiers for their private use is plunder, and will be punished as such. By commend of May 30, has the following: "We log-that at an interview had yesternay between Mor General Butlier and the officers of the Southern Bayar this city, after a full bearing the bank was ordered fro-soll their depositors upon demand, according to from the major general, and not in Confederate notes The Picquare, of May 20, says: "We leadered the major general, and not in Confederate notes The Picquare, of they 20, says: "We leadered the return of quite a number of sloves, why Among custom house, to their owners and their how for some the set of the custom house, to easy why Among custom house, to their owners act their for some strice, will her bust to has rot proper act of an easy with ones by going to the custom house, to easy they will be satisfied that 'there's no place like/⁰⁰⁰⁰. FORENCIGN ITTENS.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

We take the following kms from our European files

We take the following sens from our Edupsen hies, received by the Africa, which brought Liferpol dates to the Sist of May: THE LATE CALAMY IN HOLLAND. The fearful ca-lamity which has receive occurred to Bachedé can now be, estimated at its feal importance. Seventeen-twean-tieths of the town have become a mass frains, and about four thousend performs are homeles and penniles. A great portion of the property destried wes uninarrel, but the machinery employed in the manufactories was chieffy insured in English officer. The distress of the burned-out operatives is vory reat, but liberal and-Ind Cavilry attempted to break into systore kept by a Mr. Beker, but now in charge of Mr. Striker, for the purpose of procuring seeme oats, but he was fired upon by Mr. Striker, and hilled Mr. S. was immediately arrest-ed and taken before the Provost Guard, where he ac-knowledged to have committed the offence, but stated that he intended not to strike but only to frighten the soldiers. He was immediately taken to jail to await a further hearing. This morning, about nine o'clock, Mr. Baker's store was discovered to be on fire, and before the flame's could be extinguished barned the place com-pletely out, together with several adjoining houses. Large quantities of proder which were conseled in the stringe. Allowers been destroad on grave subjection of having set fire to his ownhouse for same destruction, and the damage is establed at papers of value have been destroad, ownilstory has encaped destruction, and the damage is establed at papers of value have been destroad, ownilstory has encaped destruction, and the damage is establed at papers of value have been destroad, ownilstory has encaped destruction, and the damage is establed at papers of value have been destroad, ownilstory has encaped destruction for the fame out of the city and encamped. This was immediately carried out, and before 12 o'clock there were no soldiers, with the acception of the Provat Quard, in the town. The Seccessionists, generally, give currency to a rumor that Shields has been defented by Longstreet, and his command bady cut up. Targe numbers of troops passed through here this afterneon; destination unknown. J. M. O. FROM THE ARMY OF THE WEST. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

the bridge of the set of the marriage ceremonies are said to have cost the Hajah To,000 segment, and the Maharajah would a lakhe. THE MOUNT GENIS TUNNEL.—A short time since, the Emperor Napoleon had a long conversation with M. Grattoni, the chief engineer at the Mount Conis Tunnel, upon the progress of the work. His Majesty proposed a new plan of his own invontion, which is going to be tried. The present mode consists in piercing holes to a consid-enable depth. which are then filled up with gunpowder to a quarter of the depth, and fired. The Emperor advises substituting for that process the use of fulminating pow-der, which generates less gas, and whose acti. In is more powerful and regular. Besides, it would not be neces-sary to bore the rock to such a depth as in the old pro-cess. Scientific men think that the new method will ren-der essential service, and that it may be substituted very advantageously for the mede at present in use. MARMAGE OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.—The Pays states in the most positive manner that the King of Por-tings's affianced wife is the Frincess Fla, daughter of the King of Italy, and sister of the Paris dus shows in September; that the young princess, with her brother, Prince Hombert, will pass a few days in Paris thus em-mer, and that after her visit the envoys of the King of Porrusal will proceed to Turin to make a formal demand for her hand. ARCHIDISHOF HUGHES.—The Gazette de France says: Malensing of any of the Stare the Ruches.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES .- The Gazette de France says: We learn from good authority that Mgr. Hughes, Arch-bishop of New York, who has just gone to Rome to be pretent at the canonization of the Japanese martyrs, in charged to offer to the Pope 200,000 dollars (about 1,100,-000f.), the produce of a subscription opened in his episco-vol offer pal city.

MISSING SHIPS -Some auxioty is felt for the fate of two or three New York ships, now considerably overdue, having salled three months since. One of them, the Mana-field, is classed as A 1 for 14 years, and her rates of insur-ance at Lloyd's have advanced to 50 guineas. THE BLASSFALLS HAVE AUVALUE ID 30 guiness. THE SLASSFALLS FUND,—One of the subscribers to the Shakspeare fund, who does not wish his name to be publicly mentioned, has munificently offered to contri-bute £100 a year unit the objects of the fund are accom-pliched. The corporation of Stratford has also unani-monaly voted £100 in aid of the fund.

STARVATION-A very shocking case came before the coroner for Derbyshire, near Burton-on-Trent, on the 27th. A poor fillow, a nailer, literally died of starra-tion. The verdict of the jury declared that the deceased did in consequence of want of proper medical aid, and the absence of the common necessaries of life.