Mailed to subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ARRUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR GIGHT MONTHS THESE DODLARS FOR SIX MONTHS-invariably in ad THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Thean DoL-

ZARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS. HAZLETT, LATHBOP, & LYONS,

INO. 414 MARKET and 409 MERCHANT STREETS IMPORTERS AND JORBERS OF ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN

FANCY GOODS. WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, HO-SIERY, LACKS, TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, COMBS, BRUSHES, &c.,

Are now opening and receiving a new and choice stock fin the above line, to which attention of buyers is in-

MILLINERY GOODS. SPRING

WOOD & CARY. (Successors to Lincoln, Wood, & Nichols,)

No. 725 CRESTNUT STREET. Have now in Store a complete stoc

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.

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

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CLIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, WREATHS, SILKS, CRAPES, LACES, AND OTHER

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1862. RIBBONS, MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS.

ROSENHEIM, BROOKS. & Co., NO. 431 MARKET STREET. Mayo now open—and to which dally additions are made

USUAL HANDSOME VABIETY

RIBBONS, BONNET MATERIALS, FLOWERS, RUCHES. OTRAW AND FANCY BONNETS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, FLATS, SHAKER HOODS, and

ALL OTHER ARTICLES IN THE MILLINERY LINE. Which will be offered at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. The attention of the trade is respectfully invited.

THOMAS KENNEDY & BRO., 129 CHESTNUT Street, below Eighth. A Chaine Stock of

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS. mhl3-8m] AT LOW PRICES. CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

NEW CARPETING. JAMES H. ORNE, 626 CHESTNUT STREET,

We have just received, by late arrivals from Europe,

some new and choice varieties of CARPETING, com-FRENCH AUBUSON Square Carpets.

ENGLISH AXMINSTERS, by the Yard and in entire Carpets. OROSSLEY'S 6.4 and 3-4 wide Velvets. Tapestry Brussels.
Brussels Carpeting.

Also, a large variety of CROJELEV'S and other makes. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, From 87 c. to \$1 Per Yd.

Our assortment comprises all the best makes of Three ply and Ingrain Carpeting, which, together with a general variety of goods in our line, will be offered at the low-OIL CLOTH FOR FLOORS, From one to eight yards wide, cut to any Size. FRESH MATTINGS.

By late arrivals from China we have a full assortment WHITE AND COLORED MATTINGS OF ALL WIDTHS. JAMES H. ORNE, 628 CHESTNUT.

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FOURTH-STREET CARPET STORE, ABOVE CHESTNUT,

J. T. DELACROIX Invites attention to his Spring Importation of CARPETINGS,

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VENETIAN and DAMASK STAIR CARPETINGS.
SCOTCH BAG and LIST CARPETINGS.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, in every width.
COCCOA and CANTON MATTINGS.
DOOR-MATS, BUGS, SHEEF SKINS,
DRUGGETS, and CBUMB CLOTHS.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
LOW FOR CASH.

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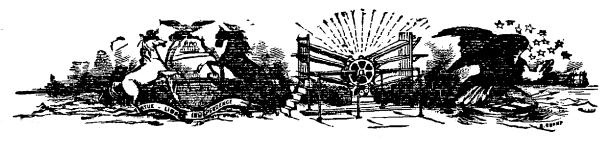
Have received, per steamer Edinburgh, and other SPRING IMPORTATION OF NEW CARPETINGS:

UROSSLEY'S FARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE VELVETS, 9-4 MEDALLION BO... ENGLISH BRUSSELS, EXTRA-QUALITY TAPESTEY, BRUSSELS CARPETS, WITH BORDERS,

(of new designs, for Halls and Stairs).

EUGB, MATS, &c., AT MODERATE PRICES.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE.



VOL. 5.—NO. 228.

JEWELRY, &c.

602 CHESTNUT STREET.

NEW STYLES,

" " Desert " Table "

" Butter Dish.

Cream

" Castor.

" Goblet.

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DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

527 MARKET STREET,

Have now open an entirely new and attractive stock in

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND

AMERICAN

DRESS GOODS.

WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES,

SHAWLS, &c., &c.,

SILK AND FANCY DRESS COODS.

A. W. LITTLE & Co.

1862. SPRING. 1862.

RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS.

NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET.

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To which they invite the attention of the trade.

5-4 No. 325 MARKET ST.

QPRING STOCK

Also, a full assortment in

Pin and Drops, all styles.

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ONE POLLAR STORE,

Solitary Sleeve Button, all styles

Stude and Buttons, "

" Pen with Pencil Case.

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Silver Plated Sugar Bowl

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CLARK'S WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., ONE DOLLAR STORE 220 CHESTNUT STREET, Agents for the following makes of goods: NEW GOODS, PRINTS. DUNNELL MEG. CO. GREENE MEG. CO. For ONE DOLLAR you can buy any one of the fol-

DUNNELL MFG. OQ. BLEACHED COTTONS. Longiale, Forestdale, Auburn, Slatersville, Centreda Jamestown, Blackstone, Hope, Red Bank, Dorcheste

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RIDGWAY, HEUSSNER,

Ladies' or Gentlemen's Port Monnale, Oubas, Bags,
Purses, &c., &c. All Goods warranted as represonted. We have on hand a large assortment of Photograph Albums, Mantel Clocks, Travelling Bags, and
Gold Jewelry, which we are closing off at cost. The at-IMPORTERS OF CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, &o., &o.,

SIDERABLY REDUCED PRICES. Also, just received, A LARGE INVOICE OF SAXONY DAMASKS,

OIL CLOTHS, AND MATTINGS. WOLFE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, A full assortment of Philadelphia-made Carpets

HUTCHINSON. No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. H. FRANCISCUS. WHOLESALE DEALER IN YARNS,

Buyers will find a full Stock of COTTON, LINEN, AND WOOLLEN CARPET OHAIN, COTTON YARN, TWIST, FILLING, WADDING, BATTING,

THE YARNS, TWINES, CANDLE WICK, BED CORDS, Also, a full assortment of GODD AGE

FLY NETS. Which he offers at Manufacturers LOWEST NET CASH PRICES.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street, PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. Always on hand, a full Stock of tues, buokets, churns, measures, brooms, whisks,

BACE, PHILADELPHIA, Have now open their usual LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Among which will be found a more than usually attract LADIES' DRESS GOODS; tive variety of

Philadelphia.

JAMES, KENT,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS.

Mats, Keelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes, Also, a full assortment of MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS, FLOOR and TABLE OIL CLOTHS. PHILADELPHIA. MADE GOODS. SCHOOL, MARKET, and DINNER BASKETS.

Sieds, Dallows, Carriages, Hobby Horses, &c., To which they invite the special attention of buyers. LOWEST NET CASH PRICES. 1862. SPRING. 1862. W. S. STEWART & CO., BLINDS AND SHADES. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

NO. 305 MARKET STREET. B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 NOBTH SIXTH STREET, Now in store, POULT DE SOIE, MANUFACTURER OF

BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS. In SILKS and OTHER FABRICS. ALSO, A FULL LINE OF CLOAKING CLOTHS, PLAIDS, STRIPES, PLAIN COLORS.

WHOLESALE HOUSES.

27 AND 54-INCH SKY-BLUE KERSEYS. SUPERFINE INDIGO-BLUE SATINETS, BLACK CADET AND OXFORD Do. PRINTED Do, in variety.

BLACK AND FANCY MIXED DOESKINS. PANCY CASSIMERES AND MELTONS.

IN STORE, AND FOR SALE BY JOSEPH LEA,

120-tf 128 AND 130 CHESTNUT STREET LOOKING GLASSES.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS 0 7 LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, FINE ENGBAVINGS, PIOTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, OARTH-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS EARLE'S GALLERIES. 816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

CHINA AND QUEENSWARE. BOYD & STROUD,

NO. 32 NORTH FOURTH STREET, (Four doors below the Merchants' Hotel,) Now offer to country merchants a large stock of CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENSWARE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &o. FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS A FRESH ADDUCTORS.
THAN FORMER PRIORS.
FARR & BROTHER, FABR & BROTHER, Importers, 324 OHESTNUT Street, below Fourth, mb20-sf

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1862.

AND NEW PRICES.

GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON. HEAD OF MISSISSIPPI PASSES, March 31, 1862. my-New Orleans.

To carry out these projects the Secretary of the Navy has sent a large fleet of vessels to this quarter, under the command and supervision of Com modore Faragut. The vessels composing his squadron are the United States steam-sloop Hartford, (Commodore Fara-

gut's flag-ship,) battery of twenty-four guns; Brooklyn, twenty-six guns; Pensacola, twentyfour; Richmond, twenty-four; Mississippi, fifteen gurs. These five steam sloops of war are all of the same class, being little difference in draught of water, from sixteen to seventeen feet. The frigate Colorado did compose part of the squadron. Her draft of water is twenty-two feet, but she draws too much water to get over the bar, either at Pass L'outre or Southwest Pass. We might, if possible, have taken out her battery, stripping her of her rigging and reduced her to nineteen feet draught, but I have heard since that the attempt has been given up. It will not be a very great loss, as the com mander intends making good use of her by stationing her at the Southwest Pass as a hospital. She is the only double-deck ship, and can accommodate a great many wounded. The gunboats of the fleet are the Wynona, Wissilickon, Owasco, Scioto, Pinola, Kennebec, Kenio, Miami, also the tug Calhoun, captured by the frigate Colorado, and the steamer Magnolia, the fastest steamer of the

1862. SPRING. 1862. ABBOTT, JOHNES, & CO.,

the river, and will keep them busily engaged built very strong, and can resist easily a full charged recoil of a mortar. A few extracts from the Bureau of Ordnance, may be instructive and useful to your readers and give them a clear insight into the character of the mortars. Ten men

generally found to be accurately laid down on the coast-survey charts, plotting the angles with a horn protractor, on working them out by threepoint problem, which is given in all surveying books. If the object to be assaulted is a longer

near the work. Merchants visiting this city to purchase DRY and admirably assorted, and at Low Figures. In certain classes of Goods we offer inducements to purchasers unequalled by any other house in

being fitted with eccentrices, are made to revolve, Nos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE

cannot resist the terrible force of these mortars. coast 13-inch mortars, 20 degrees elevation:

Ordnance Bureau directions-ranges with sea-Least Range. Range. Yards. 9. ... 1,317 1,849 2,688 2,780

men; at present the only occupants of Pilot Town is an old man and his daughter, the latter generally admired throughout the squadron. The flag-officer landed some few brave marines and sailors, and without opposition, threw to the breeze, amid their

the flag-ship Hartford.

small gunboats, now at Ship Island, Pass a L'outre, till his broad blue pennant is seen waving on board the Hartford. He evidently desires to hurry up his squadron. Some delay has been caused by the large ships getting ashore on the bar. Commander, or Flag Officer Porter, of the mortar fleet, is very energetic in all his movements. He is spoken highly of by everybody, and cannot but be successfut. Lieutenant Commanding Russell, of the gunboat Kennebee. is well acquainted with every nook and corner of the Mississippi river, and is a very valuable officer to the Government, particularly at such a time as this. Captain Porter and himself were stationed somewhere hereabouts

lip on the right, have the defence of the river comaitted to them. The former (Fort Jackson) is casemated; the latter is said to be not-are situated twenty-one miles from the head of the Passes, and fifty miles from the city of New Orleans, on the

learned, although numerous reports are in circulation, one of which is, that the mortar fleet is to begin the attack, and after partly silencing the first fort, Jackson, at a given signal the ships-of-war are to advance; the flag-ship Hartford in the centre, the Brooklyn on the right, the Richmond on the left, the Pensacola and Mississippi bring-

into our hands, and are left in the rear, other obstacles will spring up to obstruct the passage of the ships. Englishtown, fifteen miles from the city, on a very narrow bend of the river, with deep water, forty to fifty fathoms, strong current, is supposed not till then, can we proclaim the victory.

MARCH 25 .- The ships are all preparing with vigor for the engagement, improving the guns, placing howitzers in the tops, and putting a jacket of iron chain on the side of the ship for the protection of the boilers and steam drum—the vulnerable points of a man-of-war, and if left expesed may be greatly ir jured. MARCH 28 .- Capt. Bell, of the fleet, in the gun-

boat Kennebec, ventured within four miles of the forts, when the forts epened upon him, and to his astonishment the shot struck alongside of the gunboat -evidently a 100 pound rifle ball. He had hardly changed his position when a shell burst on it. He then beat a retreat, after finding out as much as he could obtain. This shows that their guns are four or five miles' range, Capt. Bell asserts that the shots that were fired—amounting in all to sixty were fired with great precision, as if directed by experienced gunners. It is thought that Gen. Lovell or Gen. Duncan is in command of the forts. One of their contrivances is that all the logs and branches which float down the river in enormous quantities should be collected, and made ready to let down on the fleet, to retard their headway. It is scarcely possible that any power can hold us long

have written. You may be prepared to hear from MAGNOLIA. me again. LETTER FROM FLORIDA.

[Correspondence of The Press.] JACKSONVILLE, Florida, April 8, 1862. It was with feelings of the most extreme astoniahment and interes indignation that the people of Jacksonville and military and naval forces here stationed were first apprised of the intention to evacuate the town. The dis-

Monday orders were issued by General Wright for the troops to prepare two days' rations, and be in readiness to embark at daylight next morning. The officers end this of the stibbatts were also notified to have Monday was principally occupied in cooking, packing up, bidding "adieu," and other preliminaries to a denarture. Many of the male inhabitants, especially those much to risk the ire of the rebels, were engaged seeking meens of transportation for themselves and families, will-ing to railinguish all their property in preference to re-maining. Every facility and kind attention was extended to those desiring to leave; accommodations were provided to inge tensing where, accommodations were provided in the transport steamers and schooners for as many as possible, and the remainder taken about the memorial war, In this wey some tweeter or thirty fawillas and a number of individuals managed to escape. Among those known to us are Col. Sammis and family, Messrs. Robin-

Prateau, Remington, Dr. Mitchell, and others. None of too precious to foreske. Books, boxes, valies, portraits, pictures, packages of clothing, pot canarios, and mocking birds were most frequently seen; stout hearted and stylish officers, relieving overloaded Dinahs of their little charges, and leading little two, three, and four-year olds along the docks added a bumane and professionity luditory portions of their personal property. Of course much, very much, was abandoned, yet by the noble exertions of our soldiers and sailors, a great deal was se cured. In the name of the people, we thank them fo their manly conduct on that trying occasion. During the morning, the outer pickets were withdrawn-and the embaykation of troops began. This continued

quietly for several hours, and by 2 P. M. all the vessels had received their cargoes and passengers, and were ceeded in towing the sailing vessels into the channel, and and securely anchored, but, owing to the gale and the lateness of the hour, it was determined to remain until morning. At this hour, 10 P. M., the rebels are already another proof of the intimate knowledge they possess of to Gen. Trapier this evening, informing him officially of what he had done, inviting him to come and re-occupy

replied to by Gen. Trapler or Col. Davis, I cannot say MATPORT, Wednesday P. M., } At six o'clock this morning the evacuating fleet, in all eleven sail, got under way in regular order, and started down the St. John's river, a part bound to St. Augustine, and a portion to Fernandina. The vessels formed a long line, the U. S. steamer Officers, Senior Licutement Com-manding T. H. Stevens, leading off, with the army trans-

to sea, bound to Port Royal, when we got here. The Ottawa brought down the families of Mr. Frazer, a lawyer, formerly from Montrose, Susquehannah county, Pennsylvania, and Judge Burritt, an old and influential resident of Florida. Last night the rebel officers went to the Judge's house, and invited him to remain, but he "didn't His kind entertainment of Captains Stevens, Ammen, Bankhead, and Budd, together with the milita.

ry officers during their stay, made his chances of protection from the rebels very doubtful.

The Cosmopolitan bore, in addition to the Ninety-service Ferneylvania Regiment, several companies of the Fourth New Hampshire Regiment, all the regiment all of the Pourth New Hampshire Regiment, all the regimental equipage, and a large number of the refugees with their baggage. The Belvidere had a section of Sherman's cole-

THE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Defences. THE COTTON AND TOBACCO DESTROYED.

IMPORTANCE AND VALUE OF THE TRIUMPH. Few events, since the commencement of the war have occasioned more wide spread gratification, or

Commodore Farragut's expedition, consisting of at least fifty four sail, with a very heavy armament, appeared before Fort Jackson on the 28th ultimo and two of the Federal gunboats took up a position within convenient range and commenced the bombardment. The firing was heavy throughout the day, and at its close the Confederates telegraphed that nobody on their side had been hurt. Of the subsequent proceedings, up to the 23d instant, we are not informed. On that day a telegram was sent from that city to the Norfolk Day Book, stating that there had been a heavy and continued bombardment of Fort Jackson all night, and it was still progressing. The rebels in the fort represented themselves as cheerful, with an abiding faith in ultimate success. They were making repairs as best they could. Their barbette guns were still in working order, though most of them had been disabled at times. They asserted that we had

fired 25,000 thirteen-inch shells, of which 1,000 fell in the fort. They then professed to bolieve that our ammunition must soon become exhausted and bonsifully asserted that they could stand it as ong as we could. The next information we had appeared in the Havana Diario, to the offect that persons who had lately arrived at Havan's from New Orleans said that the rebel defences were much exaggerated; that Forts Jackson and Philip had been abandoned by the troops without taking away their cannon; and that there was nothing to prevent the Federal fleet from sailing directly up

Defences of the City. In addition to Forts Philip and Jackson, described in yesterday's Press, the following fortifi-

name. It is near the site of the calebrated old

Fort Pike. to Lake Port, which is situated in the rear of New

Tower Dupre. This work of defence was built to command the navigation of Bayon Dupre into Lake Borgne. It was in good order when in the hands of the Government, but had no armament. The rebels have given it eight column birective.

the end of the Mexican Guir ramosti.

to admit of proper armament. Battery Blenvenue Borgne, and commands an important approach to New Orleans. At the commencement of the year

Union fleet
Within about nine miles of the city of New Orleans, on the old battle ground of the last war with England, there is a fortification extending from the river to the lake and the Mexican Gulf Railroad. This fortification is built on a ridge, and after it crosses the Mexican Gulf Railroad it emerges into

mences on the other side, where the Lousianar . Occurse formerly was, extending to the lake. This fortification mounts forty-two guns, several of which were spiked one night by the Union soldiers while the sentinels were "on duty."

Within about four to six miles of New Orleans, near Algiers, which is situated on a road back of the river, two forts are now built, large enough to hold from twelve to fifteen guns each. There is an hold from twelve to fifteen guns each. There is an entrenchment thrown up opposite the Mint, on the levee or bank of the river, mounting one gun; but

city, and on to the lake. The Defences of New Orleans.

The movement on the flags of Garondelot as well as on the grand boulevard, Canal, were confined to the interchange of civilities such as good day, bon jour, Monsieur. The chief talk was about the fleet of Yankee vessels in the river below the forts. There is no mistake but what the enemy is in great force below the forts, and that our anthorities are preparing to receive them. A query arises whether there are any troops on board of these many-reported vessels.

The talk for some days past has been that the Yankees have congregated largely at Ide and Breton. This would lead to the expectation that the land forces were to come up the Bayou an Chenes, whiln one and a halfmiles of the Mississippi river, and at a distance of about thirty-three made below the city. It is well understood that they cannot capture the forts. But should three or four or more of their heavy vessels pass the forts we may have some warm work. In May last, we called the attention of our authorities to erest a fort or battery on the old site of Fort St. Leon, below the English Turn, or rather in that neighborhood, the old fort of 1814-15 having been washed away. There was a fort erected in 1814, by order of Gen. Jackson, near the junction of the outlets or inlets of Lake Lery and Terre au Becuf. But the Britishers did not choose to cane that way.

There was some talk about the interruption of trade.

mated; the latter is said to be not—are situated wonly-neem filled from the city of New Orleans, on the beautiful of the property of the proof of the fiver; they are seath nounted with a large must a shell to 5,000 mean exist no be in them forts. The parade ground, in the centre of the forts, has been did not intered ground and the land and see for three miles. These saw-coast forts are freshed that the state of the forts command the land and see for three miles. These saw-coast forts are freshed that the state of the s Description of the City.

are destined to lead to more startling results than

to New Orleans

cations were erected Fort Livingston. This large fort is situated on Grand Terre Island. at the mouth of Barrataria bay, and commands the approach to New Orleans by the bayou of that Lafitte fort. The work stood for a number of years in an unfinished state; but after the rebels seized it they finished it as far as their means would permit, and gave it a garrison of not less than three hundred men. The fort is large, and capable of mounting fifty-two guas on parapet walls. It cost the Government over three hundred thousand dollars, and no doubt a great deal of money has been expended upon it since it fell into the hands of the Union breakers, in grading the parapets, laying platforms for additional guns, repairing soldiers?

quarters, building a drawbridge, and completing This is also a casemated fortification, situated at the Rigolets or North Pass, between Lake Borgne and Lake Pontchartrain, and commands the entrance to the main channel to the Gulf in that direction. It was in good condition when it was seized by the State authorities; but it has since been strengthened by substituting columbiads and seais made open to our fleet, and the passage is clear

Orleans, distant ten miles, and only six miles from Carrolton, to each of which places is a line of rail-Fort Macomb Is on the South Pass, between Lakes Pontchartrain and Borgno. It is, like the three preceding, casemated and in good condition, but at the time of its seizure had no guns mounted. It was intended to support an armament of forty-nine twenty-fourpounder guns; but the State reduced the number and substituted columbiads and howitzers. It cost four hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars, and

can accommodate a garrison of three hundred men. no direct information concerning it, but presume

that it has been brought sufficiently near completion Is near the entrance of Bayou Bienvenue into Lake 1861 it had no guns mounted, but was in good condition for their reception. It has since been fully armed, and a breast-high brick wall built around it.

Sketch of the Fortifications Around New Orleans.

There are masked batteries on either side of the river, extending eight miles. Those batteries are built in the form of triangles, base to base. The rebels have thrown chains across the river, which are held by rafts at each end, and then anchored. They also have rafts loaded with turpentine in readiness to use against the soldiers of the Union, by goating them, when set on fire, in proximity to the Union feet Orieans.

a swamp, where it is interrupted, and again com mences on the other side, where the Louisianar co

four guns can be worked with facility there.
At Carrollton, five miles above the city, are two fortifications, extending across to Kennerville, thence to the Jackson Reilroad, ten miles from the

[From the New Orleans Crescent.]

Lake Lery and Terre at boots.

not choose to come that way.

There was some talk about the interruption of trade
There was some talk about the interruption of trade
and communication between this city and Mobile. Our
and communication between this city and Mobile. Our
and communication between this city and Mobile. Our
and communication between this city and mobile or
facilities, which might have been kept open with so
or facilities, which might have been kept open with so
or facilities, which might have been kept open with so or facilities, which might have the heard a good very moderate an expenditure. We have heard a good deal about sumboats, and expect to hear semething more. The communication between this city and Mobile can be kept open with the gnuboats now on the lakes and in Mobile Bay. We are credibly informed that there are Meenty-four guns on three gunboats in Mobile, considered ample to send three or four New Englanders back from touthern shorts.

TWO CENTS.

levée, or artificial embankment to keep the city from inundation, is extended by a continuous series of wooden
wharves. A sort of espanade is thus formed, several
miles in extent, which, during the busy season, presents
a sueme of worderful variety and animation. Cotton
bales, augar hogsheads, negroes, and mule-drays are in
great abundance. Among the notable buildings are the
branch mint of the United States—which the rebels seized
a year ago and stole a part of the con—the custom house,
na at the mant a failure affirthings in America, but not ny ser sago and stone a part or uneconn—size custom noises, one of the most massive structures in America, but not completed; the futbedral of St. Louis, and sixty other churches; the St. Oherles Hotel, which cost \$600,000; the house of the cost \$600,000; charches; the St. University and the measurements, and henevolent institutions. On Jackson Square is a bronze equestrian statue of General Jackson, by Clark Mills. The New Orleansians with now remember General Jackson as the man who said, if The Union must and shall be preserved."

The population of New Orleans has long been remarkable for the discretic of the demonstrate. About our half of

and then returned, his men singing "Dixie" in a nost vociferous manner. Exports. \$55,400,711

101,634,952 The Savannah Remultions of the 14th Instant

nake the following extract: Several stands of colors were also captured—three by the First Louisiana Regiment alone. I have seen two of them myself, and was present when they were brought in and delivered to General Beauregard. I withessed also the errival and presentation of General Prentiss, who was taken by a staff officer of officers of General Prentiss.

sentation of General Prentiss, who was taken by a staff officer or officers of General Polk, and conducted to the latter, who senthim, with his compliments, immediately to General Beauregard. The following is the substance of the conversation that ensued after they had shaken hands.

Prentiss. Well, sir, we have felt your power today, and have had to yield.

Beauregard. That is natural, sir. You sould not expect it to be otherwise. We are fighting for our homes, for our wives and children, for genera-

does your Government thus war upon us, and seek us upon our own soil?

Prentiss. Our people have never yet been able to bring themselves to consent to see the Union broken up. Such a thing has not entered into our calculations, and cannot.

Beauregard. The Union is already broken, and the last man, woman, and child in the South will willingly perish before it shall be restored. What force have you had engaged to day?

Prentiss. Six divisions, numbering a little over 7,000 each—the whole not amounting to more than 40,000. Gen. Grant commands, assisted by Generals Sherman, McClernand, Hurlbut, Wallace, and myself. Gen. Smith is sick, and has not been upon the field. My division was the first to receive your attack, and we were not properly supported; if we had been the day might have been otherwise. There has been mismanagement somewhere. Had I bean supported in time, we should have broken your centre at the time we stopped your advance. your centre at the time we stopped your advance. Beauregard. You are mistaken, general; my order of battle was such that if you had even penetrated the centre of our front line, it would only

have been to encounter certain destruction! wa would have cut you to pieces. Has Gen. Buell arrived, and what are his forces?

Prentiss (hesitatingly). I do not know where (ien. Buell is, nor the number of his forces. have heard he was at Nashville, and then at Co lumbus, and also that he was on the road. We de not look for him under forty eight hours. I fear you will capture the greater part of our army en you will capture the greater part of our army on this side of the river. You have met and overcome to day the best troops we have.

Beauregard. I am glad to hear it, and trust that the result of this day's work may bring your Go-

peace.
Prentiss. That can hardly be, sir. If your army had pushed on after the battle of Manassas, it might have taken Washington, and overrun the North, and brought us to peace. We had an insufficient supply of arms then, and were not prepared. The muskets purchased in Belgium by Fremont were of but little account; you could turn court thumb in the muzzle the hore. Fremont were of but little account; you could turn your thumb in the muzzle, the bore was so large. We also procured from England the old arms that have been stored away as useless in London Tower ever since the war with Napoleon in 1815. They are of no value whatever. It is only within the last sizty days that we have become thoroughly and efficiently armed. Our supply is now ample, and we cannot be overcome. John the many that the many be needed. they may be needed. We do not doubt the final

instruction, who was the victory.

They may be needed. We do not doubt the human between the country and permit me to add, thanked, that among all the Confederate officers no one is so great a favorite with us as yourself. Such is my own feeling, and that of our army and people.

Beauregard, You are very kind, sir; but we have much better officers than I am. General Sidney Johnston and General Joseph Johnson are both my superiors in ability as well as in rank. I have served under both of them most cheerfully, and know them well. I care nothing for rank; the good of my country is what I look to.

Other observations were made, but the foregoing embraces the chief points of the interview. General Prentiss was easy and pleasant, and not at all depressed. Appaisantly, took, he was quite andid, and yet I thought I detected a disposition to evade, if not to deceive, in his reply as to the forces of Buell. I believe that Buell is near at hand. It is to be hoped that I am mistuken, and that our men, who have already fought long hours, may not have to encounter a fresh force to morrow.

Trouble in a South Carolina Regiment.

stant, says:

The Nineteenth Regiment of South Carolina Volunteer State troops, Colonel Memqua, reached this city on yesterday, on their way to the West. After reaching the Georgia Kaliroad depot, a large number of them—variously s ated at one to three hundred—refused to proceed farther, alleging that they were enlisted to serve the State of South Carolina, and were willing to fight in her defense, but that they would not go out of the State. Some declared that they would have gone if they had been consulted before starting, but that their officers had not notified them that they were to leave the State. Others had furloughs, and desired to and their families. The officers urged in vain the atigma that would rest upon them for refusing to go where their country most needed their services, and the reproach they would bring upon the State of South Carolina, which had been foremost in the work of resistance. Their appeals were unthe reproach they would bring upon the State South Carolina, which had been foremost in the work of resistance. Their appeals were unavailing, and the malcontents returned to the Carolina depot. We understand that some of the officers telegraphed to Adjutant Ganssal Gist for instructions, and that his reply was, "Arrest them, they are deserters of the worst character." General Ripley, we learn, sent similar instructions. About thirty of the mutinists belong to the command of Captain Gregg, Graniteville. He was proceeding to execute the order of General Gist, yestorday afternoon, and we learn that many of his men, and others that refused to go on in the morning, took the evening train which conveyed the Tenth Regisment, Colonel Manigault.

The Skirmish near South Mills.

The Skirmish near South Mills. We find the following in the Norfolk Day Book

The Death of Johnston, The Augusta Commonwealth informs us that the death wound of Gen Johnston was indicted on the calf of his right leg, and was considered by him as only a flesh-wound. Soon after receiving it, he

his person. A Fight in East Tenness The Knoxville Register of the 18th says: A bushwhacking fight, which lasted three days, came of last work, between a detachment of Confederates, under command of Col. Key, and the band of tories are the last of the command of Col. Key, and the band of tories are the last of the command of Col. Key, and the band of tories are the last of the command of Col. Key, and the band of tories are the last of the command of Col. Key, and the band of tories are the command of Col. Key, and the band of tories are the command of Col. Key, and the band of tories are the command of Col. Key, and the band of tories are the command of Col. Key, and the band of tories are the command of Col. Key, and the band of the command of Col. Key, and the band of tories are the command of Col. Key, and the band of tories are the command of Col. Key, and the band of tories are the command of Col. Key, and the band of tories are the command of Col. Key, and the band of tories are the command of Col. Key, and the band of the command of Col. Key, and the band of tories are the command of Col. Key, and the band of tories are the command of Col. Key, and the band of the command of Col. Key, and the band of tories are the command of Col. Key, and the band of the command of Col. Key, and the band of the command of Col. Key, and the band of the command of Col. Key, and the band of the command of Col. Key, and the band of the command of Col. Key, and the command of Col. Key, and the college are the command of Col. Key, and the college are the coll under command of Col. Key, and the band of tories from Greene county Tennessee, who have taken refuge in the mountains of the North Carolina border, and who have been occasionally sallying down into Greene, and committing outrages and depredations upon the Southern Rights men. The result of the fight was that from fifteen to twenty-five tories were killed, and two killed and three wounded on our side.

houses; but none were found. They now moved down to William Seabrook's plantation, about two miles; but, unfortunately, on their approach, a musket belonging to one of the sailors exploded and alarmed the enemy, who retreated in a most precipitate manner, not, however, without receiving the contents of several muskets, which brought down one horse and its rider. The saddle and sword were secured by one of the sailors as a trophy, and proved to have been the equipments of an officer.

Upon consultation, it was doemed prudent to remain at Seabrook's until daylight, to give the men as expectually for repose, as they were much fatigued by their rapid march, and laborious work in tigued by their rapid march, and laborious work in bauling the howitzer over the wretched sandy having the howitzer over the wretched sandy having the howitzer over the men were under arms, and the pickets called in. This was hardly accomplished when the enemy in the morning. A little before daylight the men were under arms, and the pickets called in. This was hardly accomplished when the enemy's cavalry were seen approaching; our men were instantly in line, and the howitzer manned. The enemy perceiving this,

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

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charged up the road furiously and in a gallant man-ner. At the same moment about fifty of the enemy made a lank movement, intending to out off our retreat by laking possession of the bridge leading from the pi antation; but in this were anticipated by Captain . Yow, who ordered Lieutenant Bedell, by Captain. Yow, who ordered Lieutenant Bedell, with a plato, 'n, to occupy the bridge. A well-directed veile, v broke the enemy's ranks, who immediately to veated. The main body were brought to an exceedingly sudden terminus, by a shell from the h, witzer striking square in their ranks, and a perfect storm of rifle balls. They soon rallied, however, and made another charge. The howitzer now play ed lively on them with its one and a half second shells, which burst in their ranks at the rate of seven per minute, completely nonplussing them, as they a oparently seemed to expect nothing worse to conten'd with than the few nonplussing them, as they a oparently seemed to expect nothing worse to conten'd with than the few "Springfields" which Floyd forgot to take away with him. Again they broke a ud retreated in disorder, and a third time rallied. Captain Rhind, seeing his small force wavering a little when the enemy were making their third and most datarmined charge, rushed to the front and cried out, "Now, boys fight or die." He was answered by that gallant band by one such hurrah as only pativus an give. On came the enemy, now fully two hubdired sitong, and again their ranks work two hundred strong, and again their ranks were moved down by our well directed and better-main-tained fire. The carnage was terrible for so small a body to experience; they wavered, broke and re-treated in the greatest disorder, receiving several shell, which increased the panic. Ouptain Rhind waited for a renewal of the attack for half an hour, and then returned his most incident and the

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Interview Between Beauregard and Prentiss.

A SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT REFUSES TO REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE SOUTH MILLS SKIRMISH,

publishes a letter from its army correspondent, giving a description of the battle of Shiloh. We

our homes, for our wives and children, for genera-tions to come after us, and for liberty itself. Why does your Government thus war upon us, and seek

vernment to a frame of mind more inversible to

Trouble in a South Carolina Regiment. The Augusta Constitutionalist, of the 13th in-

From our Army in South Carolina. BRILLIANT SKIRMISH ON ST. JOHN'S

We find the following in the Nortolk Day Book of the 2 ist inst:

On Saturday afternoon, about 2 e'clock, eight companies of the Third Georgia regiment, under command of Colonel Wright, attacked the enemy in an open field about two miles below South Mills. The enemy's force was estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000 men, but, notwithstanding the great odds in point of numbers against us, we succeeded in keeping the enemy at bay for a number of hours. Finally, swing to the fact that our ammunition had been exhausted, we were compelled to fall back to South Mills, and from South Mills to the Half. Way House, where we are now awaiting reinforcements. Our informant could not tell us the exact number of killed and wounded, but says it was at first estimated to be about 100. Since then the number has very much decreased, and from last accounts, our loss, it is thought, will not exceed 50. The enemy's loss is represented as being very heavy, and is put down at from 800 to 900. The account of the great have made among the Unionists by our artillory pieces is confirmed by our informant.

as only a flesh-wound. Soon after receiving it, he gave an order to Governor Harris, who was acting as a volunteer and to him, who, on his return to Gen. Johnston, in a different part of the field, found him exhausted from loss of blood, and recing in his saddle. Riding up to him, Gov. Harris asked: "Are you hurt?" To which the now dying hero answered: "Yes, and I fear mortally;" and then, stretching out both arms toward his companion, fell from his horse, and soon after expired. No other wounds were discovered upon his person.

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ony, Merino, and other styles:

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my4-tf

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1862. Highly Important Letter from the Gulf of Mexico Descriptive of the Preparations

Made for the Attack on New Orleans. Special Correspondence of The Press.] The departure of so many ships of-war, with Porter's mortar fleet, from your principal ports, cannot have escaped the notice of the public, and raised a desire to know of their destination. These preparations have all been made with one object, if possible, to capture, at all obstacles, however terriblo they may be, the firmest stronghold of the one-

rebels, captured by the United States steam-sloop They each carry an efficient armament, one eleven inch Parrott rifle, four Dahlgren howitzers, and one Parrott rifle. The gunboats are used as skirmishers, thrown out to reconnoitre, and if necessary, to clear the way; and they will be of great service in that respect, as all kinds of infornal machines, fire ships, and chains are stretched acros They are now commanded by efficient officers of the pavy, and I know will do all that can be done NOW I come to Commander Porter's mortar fleet His twenty schooners have all arrived, with the ferry boats, the men of wars Westfield, Clifton and the gunboat Harriet Lane, Commander Porter's flag-ship at present. The Octorora has not yet arrived, which was originally his flag-ship, and she will not be waited for; operations will be commenced without her in a short time. The schooners all carry two long thirty-two pounders, used either for shell or shot. The other vessels carry the same armament as the gunboats. These vessels are

whi man to sat and whip up bombs : two me to carry the bomb to the mortar; one petty officer to cut fuses, and one man to carry fuses to the bomb. Twenty-four men will be the complement of each vessel, besides the officers in charge, and a vessel properly organized ought to throw at least In taking distance, an inexperienced officer will find difficulty in estimating the distances by the eye alone, as it requires long practice and studied observation. The sextant, however, offers a surer Method of approximately fixing a position by taking the angles between any three points, which are

one, a practical man can, by exercise of moderate judgment, after two or throw lives, throw the bombs The plan for loading mortars is as follows: After the powder has been emptied through the funnel out of the cotton bag into the chamber, the bomb, loaded and fused, it is to be carefully lowered. In pointing mortars, on shore, it is an easy matter to get the direction, bacause the morter is station-ery; but on shipboard, owing to the motion, it is attended with difficulty, especially when the vessel is rolling, and the line of fire can only be approximate. The circles on which the mortars stand

touble of swinging the vessel or moving the mortar around with handspikes. so as to point the mortar at the object, without the The entire range of the mortars are two miles and half to three miles. The twenty-one mortar schooners ought at least to fire four hundred bombs an hour, or twenty bombs a minute. These will be powerful instruments of war against the enemy; and their weight, eighty tons, coming down on a essemated fort, no matter how strong it may be,

1,209 1,653 2,369 2,001 MARCH 13TH.—The flag ship Hartford and Brooklyn, after their fortunate success in getting over the bar at the Southwest Pass, came to anchor off Pilot Town, a rather pretty little place, if it were not so marshy. It is situated some four miles from the Southwest Pass, and five miles from the head of the passes. Before the war it contained four hundred inhabitants, mostly pilots and fisher-

cheers, our national flag, waving it once more over the soil of Louisiana. A detachment of marines are at present stationed there, commanded by Second Lieutenant Heisler, second marine officer of The flag officer is a very persevering and active man, constantly running here and there, in one of his

for three years. The attack upon the forts will soon be made. The forts, Jackson on the left hand side, and Phi-

ing up the rear, taking up their position in the manner described. The gunboats scatter here and there, making themselves generally useful.

The result will be, that after the forts have fallen the taking of New Orleans.

to be well fortified. With that capture, an easy passage to New Orleans is before us, and then, and

back-we must go ahead. MARCH 29 -The gunboat Winona leaves for Ship feland in a couple of hours. I will take advantage of the opportunity and send you what I

The Evacuation of Jacksonville-Excitement and Distress of the Inhabitants—Refugees
Fleeing to the North—Families Removed by Men-of-War and Transports-List of Yessels-Troops, Etc.-Very Late from the City -Conduct of the Rebels.

pleasure of the troops, and consternation of the loyal inhabitants could scarcely be imagined. Citizens who had already commenced to re-enjoy blessings of civilization of which they had long been deprived, and to feel that their lives were again their own, and not the property of any wandering, vagabond Guerilla or Regulator that might see fit to take it, were terror-stricken when hav learned that they were to be descried and left to the tender nergies of the bloodthirsty villains The soldiers it dulging in the hope of a prolonged rest, and opportunity to recruit after six months' of constant changes and frequent confinements on shipboard, were much chagrined to hear that they were to make another move; but it was a military order, and as such had to be obeyed. The orders to give up the city were received from Hilton and one officer will be the number required for each mortar—one man to carry powder; transport Cosmopolitan, but were not generally known transport Cosmopolitan, but were not generally known until the alternoop prior to the day of evacuation. The object of secrecy was chiefly to prevent a "hubbub" hundred thousand dollars, is capable of mounting stock on hand not cleared..... among the female portion of the population, but it was forty-nine guns, and can garrison three hundred rather poorly accomplished, as the tears and prayers to men. By the reduction of this fortification the lake be removed, of a score of women, fully proved. On

> Bon, Fairchilds, Mather, Stevens, Fairbanks, Clark, Burritt, Frazier and families; also, Munno, Paris, norning, one after another, each carrying some after croupess to the melancholy scene. The negroes, with their small carts and stunted ponies, were busily enputting them on the respective vessels, pell-mell, to be stewed for sea at some more convenient season. Haste and bustle were everywhere prevalent, the most strenuous tilores being made to secure to the fugitives satisfac

ready to haul out into the stream. The wind, which had been quite fresh during the forenoon, grow stronger, and eventually increased so much that it was with the greatest difficulty the steamers Belvidere and Pembina suca sale distance from the shore. At length all were clear in the town, and within musket-shot of our anchorage all our movements. Gen Wright sent his complimen town, and requesting bim to take care of the women and children remaining. This message was courtequely

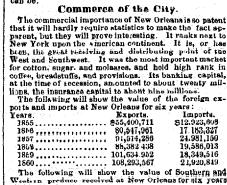
ports Cosmopolitan and Belvidere in her wake. These steamers towed the schooners Chas. M. Neal, James G. steamers towed the schoolers of as in Ivea, James of Stille, Racket S. Miller, and Magnum Bonum. Then followed the gunboat Pembina, Lieutenant Commanding J. P. Bankhoad, with the schooner Anna C. Leaverett; and last, least, but not most unimportant, came the use ful little Ellen, Acting Muster Budd, with the champion prize yacht America in tow. The U. S. steamer Seneca, Lieutenant Commanding Ammen, with several families aboard, left Jacksonville twenty two hours in advance of the fleet, and had gone

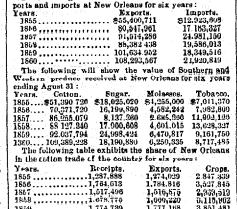
brated battery, under Capt. Ransom, portion of the Fourth New Hampshire Regiment and several

Description of the City and its

Events Preceding the Capture.

The population of New Orieans has long been remarkable for the diversity of its elements. About one half of the whites are of foreign birth, and among these the French and Spatialla Fas predominant. There is also large number of Northerners. Those who knew the city best believed that it would surrender when the forts defending it should fall. The mass of the permanent population is composed of intelligent men, and the commercial interests have always had a more clear idea of the folly of this rebellion than the people in the interior. At all events, after the forts alinded to fall, and the gunboats, which are not really formidable, are taken, New Orleans is helpless—more helpless, indeed, than any other city can be.





1,777,168 2,214,315 The receipts at the custom-house of cash duties on imports for eight years, each coding June 30, were as follows: 1995. \$2,168.172; 1804. \$2.047,000; 1855, \$2,031,001; 1856. \$3,540,311; 1857, \$2,593,402; 1856, \$2,620,665. The Stock of Tobacco and Cotton in the City. The following statement of the amount of cotton and tobacco stored in the city on the 15th ult., is taken from the New Orleans Picayane of that date. The whole amount is believed to have been destroyed:

Corros: Week's receipt, 1,150 below; last year, 1,24,450. Total since September 1, 26,333; last year, 1,714,900. Week's exports, &c., 1,159 below; last year, 68,550. Total exports, &c., 25,437 bales; last year, 1,469,470, including 885,930 to Great Britain, and 295,240 for Kranes.

15,121 1.018 16,136 16.139

ales.
Tobacco.—Nothing reported. Stock, 16,119 hhds. Tonacco.—Nothing reported. Stock, 16,119 hhds.

Political Antecedents of the Population.

New Orleans has heretofore been noted as a city containing a population extremely conservative in their political belief. From the date of the formation of the old Whig party, up to the hour of its demise, the city voted was formed, the friends of that party could always count upon New Orleans as a stronghold. In 1856, the city voted by a large majority in favor of Millard Fittmore for Presidential election, Douglas obtained a small majority over Breckluridge, and it can hardly be doubted that two-thirds of the supporters of Bell and Douglas were unqualifiedly for the Union. The following was the vote: Bell, 5,215; Douglas, 2,998; Breckinridge, 2646;—plurality for Itell, 2,217. In this year 1857, we believe, the opposition to the American party of New Orleans determined to defeat the candidate for the mayoratty—Mr. Gerard Stith. They got up a reform or vigilance association, barricaded the streets, and declared martial law. General Beauragiand, then in the sunpluy of Rachanan as superintendent of the construction of the United States Mist, was nominated as the candidate of the reformers. High results commenced, New Orleans determined the streets, and declared martial law. General Beauragiand, then in the sunpluy of Rachanan as superintendent of the construction of the United States Mist, was nominated as the candidate of the reformers. High results commenced, New Orleans was made the state the candidate of the reformers. High results commenced, New Orleans was made the state the candidate of the reformers was stated to a limited extent. At some terms of the state the candidate for the results of the Capture. Political Antecedents of the Population

From the New Orleans True Delta, March 16.1 Corrox.—We hear of only one small sale; but there were some other negotiations ponding. Nominal stock, exclusive of smount in transitu, 11,214

Results of the Capture.

The capture of the city will compel the rebels of the Southwest to fight their less battle on their present line of operation. Beautegard is pressed, if not already assailed, by Halleck in Itodi; Gentral Mitchell will prevent his retreat toward Mobile; Butler forbids his approach to New Orleans; and our gunboats can pass up the Mississippi and attack Memphis in front—acting in conjunction with Commodore Foote above The way is also opened for the gunboats to pass up the Mississippi and attack Memphis in front—acting in conjunction with Commodore Foote above The way is also opened for the gunboats to pass up the afterest and across the entire State of Louisiana to Shreveport; to pass up the Arkaness river, and through the entire State of Arkaness to Fort Smith; and to pass up the Yazoo river, and through a green part of the State of Mississiphil. In fact, it opens up a passage through more than a half of the remnant of a Confederacy still nominally held by the rebel rulers. Thus, by this splendid stroke of our river navy, we see not only the fall of the Southern metropolis, but also a moral and territorial gain for the national cause which far overskacowa in importance even this. If the news be showed to reach the rebel army at Jorinth—and it certainly cannot be kept from it for more than a day or two—ti must complete its demoralization, for it will demonstrate belond a peradventure that the cause in which it fights is Results of the Capture. complete its demoralization, for it will demonstrate be-yond a peradventure that the cause in which it fights is hopeles. There can be no prospect to the redels of re-capturing the city, for the railroad leading to it will be destroyed, and a descent by the river is impossible. The whole of southern Louisiana is a vast plain, and in no event can the rebels make a stand anywhere near the city.

event can the rebels make a stand anywhere near the city.

New Orleans is to the Gulf coast what New York is to the Atlantic coast. Its fall will be to the South a worse blow even than the capture of New York by an enemy would be to the North. Through it more than half of the cotton crop of the entire South passes so the world, while its exports of sugar, molassos, tobacco, and corn exceed those of any other Southern city. There is probably not much cotton there now, but the fact that we also virtually possess a great part of the cotton growing territory will occure its spretty expert with er without the will of the planters.

It is nearly half a century since an enemy appeared before New Orleans. That enemy was repulsed with a slaughter which renders memorable the plains of Chalmette. But this time an army captures the city, almost without loss of blood, though it has doubled its population many times since then. Such are the alwances made by science, and such are the irresistible powers which the nation now brings into the field against its enemies.

The Mississippi is now virtually opened throughout its nation now brings into the near against its enemies.

The Mississippl is now virtually opened throughout its entire length. That was the work which the men of the Northwest laid out for themselves a year ago. The West has done a good share of the work, but it has been left to the men of the East to complete it.

ISLAND.

The Edisto Island correspondent of the New York Herald, writing under date of April 18th, gives the following account of a skirmish which took place on St. John's Island between some Federal place on St. John & Island unrespondent says:

since my last a most brilliant affair has taken
place here, resulting in the total rout of two hundred rebel eavalry by about sixty of our mes. The
ured rebel eavalry by about sixty of our mes. The
marty consisted of Captain Rhind, Dr. Britnall,
master's Mate Nelson, thirty men and a howitzer
from the United States gunboat Crusader, and
thirty men from the Korty-seventh New York,
Fitty-fifth Pennsylvania, and Third New Hampshire Regiments, under Captain Dow, of the latter regiment. The expedition was gotten up by
Captain Rhind, for the purpose of punishing the
rebels for firing upon one of his unarmed boats
while going down the North Edisto river to save
some cotton from the brig Empire, wrecked on the
bar outside of our harbor a few days since. Mr.
Urann, master, and in command of the boat, was
shot in the right wrist and loft hand, making amputation of the forefinger of that hand necessary.
Judge Reynolds, Government agent, had his hat
string cut by a ball, while many of the crew had
their clothes cut considerably by the enemy's welland rebel soldiers. The correspondent says : their clothes cut considerably by the enemy's well-nimed rifle balls. The safety of the book and crew nimed rifle balls. The satety of the boat and crew is solely due to Mr. Urann for his coolness and courage under these trying circumstances.

The expedition left the Crusader about twelv o'clock last night, under command of Captain Rhind, and landed at Rockville, a small village Rhind, and landed at Rockville, a small vittage opposite the camp of the New York Forty-seventh, on St. John's Island, and, immediately throwing out thirmishers, the main body advanced slowly and cautiously through the village until it reached the main road. They now rapidly advanced towards Mr. Seabrook's plantation, back and distant from Rockville three miles and a half, where they intended to beg some of the enemy's cayalry pickots, who were supposed to be stanoned in the houses; but none were found. They now moved down to William Seabrook's plantation, about two miles; but, unfortunately, on their approach, a

THE REBELS BADLY WHIPPED.