THE PRESS-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1862.



THE LATEST WAR NEWS. A despatch from Washington adds considerably to the stock of gratifying intelligence with which the present week has abounded. Fort Macon, North Carolina, says the Richmond Enquirer of the 30th ult., has been surrendered to the Union forces. The fort, at last accounts, was garrisoned by 300 North Carolina troops, and the rebel press boasted that it could withstand a siege of six months, being provisioned for that time. We have gained a great victory, and probably without any great loss of life. If it were possible to isolate such a success from those which have just preceded it, it would Levertheless have a most important bearing on the termination of the war. Taken in its relation to the events of the past few weeks, however, it assumes an influence which will inspirit our volunteers all over the land, and produce a corresponding depression upon the rebel conscripts. We shall see the moral effects of it at Yorktown. Fort Macon, the principal defence of Beaufort, was one of the forts seized by Governor Ellis on the 21 of January, 1861 It is situated on Bogue's Point, just below the town. At the time of its seizure by the rebels, it mounted one tier of old-fashioned seaguns, of thirty-two and forty-two pound calibre. It cost the Government four hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and had accommodation for three hundred men. Probably it was greatly strengthened by the robels, in anticipation of an attack by our fleet.

The correspondence between Com. Farragut and the Mayor of New Orleans, with reference to the surrender of the city, is published in our telegraphic columns. The Commodore, in his letter, demanded an unconditional surronder, and that the Union standard should be hoisted on all the public buildings. The promise was held forth that, on compliance with these stipulations, the rights of person and of property should be secured. The Mayor, in an impertinent reply, refused to surrender, but admits, in a general way, that the "conquered must submit to their conquerors." Two official reports of the commanders of Pennsylvania regiments engaged in late battles have been made public. Colonel Stambaugh has forwarded to Governor Curtin an account of the poble part taken by his regiment (the Seventyseventh) in the battle of Shiloh. The regiment was thirty miles from the scene of conflict when the cannonading was first heard, but at once started off to lend its aid ; and, after being cu route for the entire day-after marching a distance of twenty-three miles-and after standing for eight hours in a drenching rain, it was finally enabled to participate in the battle and victory of Monday. Its loss was but two or three mortally, and some five or six slightly wounded. Colonel Bayard, of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, in his report to the Governor, of the forward movement to take possession of the bridge crossing the Rappahannock at Falmouth, Va., states his loss to have been three men killed and nine wounded. Colonel Bayard adds, in concluding, "I think, sir, you can trust this regiment."

We have a further confirmation this morning of the rumor that the rebels are, or will soon be, in great need of the necessaries of life. The cotton planters, who held their annual meeting at Selms, Alabama, have unanimously resolved not to plant so much cotton seed as they have done heretofore, but to devote their land to the cultivation of breadstuffs.

The renegade Albert Pike has issued an order nting the Indian allies for their "ga

from obtaining the luxuries and conveniences WHATEVER MAY BE SAID in disparagement of life they heretofore consumed, and now they are threatened with a loss of the necessaof rebel morality, and their display of those amenities which in some sort distinguish civiries of existence. The avenues of comlized from savage communities, in the inception and conduct of this war, they certainly munication, which formerly enabled their nerchants to promptly supply agriculmerit high praise for their ingenuity in manufacturing victory out of defeat, and in forcing tural products, have been so much crippled testimony to the wisdom and prowess of their hat even when they can purchase food at distant points they will find serious difficulties in eaders. Their violation of flags of trucetheir body-snatching atrocities at Bull Runconveying it to many of their remote plantations. While the war rages upon their own soil agritheir violated pledges of exchange of prisoners, culture is necessarily neglected. Immense and their butchery of the unresisting wounded-these outrages we have borne and still may districts are left uncultivated. Day after day bear, because a vile cause depends upon vile they are driven from the regions from which means for its advancement. But a Southern they have hitherto obtained their food. By burning their cotton and tobacco they will be newspaper correspondent's report of the interleft without any available commodities to exview of Gen. PRENTISS with Gen. BEAUREchange for the staples of other regions, or to GARD, recently published in THE PRESS, warns obtain the means necessary to purchase them; us of a fertility of imagination scarcely less and by destroying their steamboats and raildangerous to us than their guns. After reading roads they will throw great obstacles in the that wonderful colloquy, we feel remarkably way of reaching their usual markets to sel like hanging out a literary flag of truce, and their own produce or to buy what they asking a cessation of hostilities until the need. They have pretended to be the dicwounded can be carried from the field.

tators of the world-they will be fortunate As specimens of bathos, and the inexpresif they do not become pauperized obsibly turgid in literature, the proclamations jects of universal commiseration. They and addresses of the rebel leaders certainly boasted that they could ruin the commerce bear off the palm. Whether it be the vain and manufactures of civilization, if their exand pompous BEAUREGARD warning his hordes orbitant demands were not all complied with; of the rapes, murders, and arsons premeditated they find that their experiment is resulting in by the Union army in galvanized platitudes, their own utter prostration. Every act of or the Rev. General Polk granting us a vandalism they commit will only increase glimpse of a vile and mendacious nature in their helplessness, and their future dependence his military proclamations on the Mississippi, we shall search in vain the war literature of upon the Northern labor and capital they have ancient and modern times for their equals in plundered, derided, and despised. Every insane attempt they make to destroy others misrepresentation and inuendo. But even in rebounds upon themselves. They have ignothis they exhibit a species of wisdom. None rantly attempted to handle a two-edged better know than themselves that an ounce of weapon, and they have wielded it so untruth would, if diffused throughout Secessia. skilfully that it has maimed all their own dethrone every rebel leader, and disband limbs without seriously injuring those against their armies. Since the facts bear against them, they resort to fictions to sustain, and if possible to augment, the factitious energies of

THE UNION MOVEMENT bids fair to become the rebellion. irresistible in all the loyal States. The The reported conversation between PRENgenerous action of the New York Repubriss and BEAUREGARD is evidently a feeble atlicans has dissinated all doubts on this point. empt to arouse the expiring valor of the Politicians whose hopes have rested upon the Southern legions, though doubtless too feeble belief that the patriotic men of the country to ignite that tinder-box-"the Southern could not successfully combine are highly inheart." In fact, this latter organ must have dignant, and the Albany Atlas and Argus rebeen consumed away in its own heat long minds the Republicans that they have sursince, if the attempts to "fire" it have been rendered their organization. But the best measurably successful. But the author of the reply to this taunt is the cordiality with colloquy evidently knew what he was about. which the call for a joint Convention of Demo-The burden of his song is "BEAURECARD." crats and Republicans is greeted in the Emand " our holy cause." He was paid for singpire State. It will be remembered that it ing preans, and he sang preans. He presents was under a similar call that the Union BEAURECARD to his select audience, and the men of New York triumphed in November debutant puts on a high-tragedy air. We read last. Ohio took the lead, and the result of the on through his stilted sentences, expecting the experiment in both States has been so gratifynext sentence to set off with "My name is ing that the Republicans and Democrats are Norval; on the Grampian hills," etc., and even more firmly united for the coming strugclose with ----- "I swear," gle. In Indiana, Governor MORTON, a Repub-

Outraged Secessia "shall be free ! Her sons shall walk with princes!" But even a premeditating liar cannot wholly

succeed JESSE D. BRIGHT, and well has Senaonceal the truth. He represents General tor WRIGHT sustained the trust reposed in him. PRENTISS as saying : "We have felt your In every county of that State meetings are power, and had to yield." To which General now being held preparatory to a Union organ-BEAUREGARD responds : "You could not ization. As a specimen of the spirit of the expect it to be otherwise; we are fight-Democracy of the State, we copy the following for our homes, for our wives and childing extract from the Charlestown (Ind.) Deren, for generations to come, and for limocrat, published in the county in which exberty itself." That, in the language of Mr. Senator BRIGHT has just renewed his resi-DRUMMLE, " reads well." But the facts are, that the fall of Henry, Donelson, Columbus, Bowling Green, Island No. 10, and lastly, the retreat of this "tragedy" general on the ensuing day, gave General PRENTISS every reason to expect anything rather than defeat to the Union forces. The truth is, that not even

ral has had fighting enough since the tide has

turned against him. No doubt he only speaks

the secret wish of every rebel leader, and of

the deluded men and women who have sus-

tained them in this wanton war. Probably

these propagators of lies see no hope of suc-

cess in the great events of the day. They

would like to patch up a peace, now that war

proves an unprofitable investment. We have

truce to treason, no poetical justice to traitors.

A NEW CHAPTER in the bloody history of the

placed at our mercy, they used the last mo-

ments of their waning power to perform this

wild imprecations and foolish threats.

depravity.

dence: A circular calling for a Union State Conven-tion, to be held at Indianapolis on the 18th of June next, irrespective of party and party platforms, and to be based upon the good sense and particism of the masses of the electors in the State of Indiana, has obtained near three hundred signatures in this place within the past ten days. Among these names are to be found men of all past political pre-dilections, and a large number of as good, true, and consistent Democrats as the State of Indiana contains. The object of this movement, as we unall the reasons given by BEAUREGARD for invincibility rendered his army invincible. And contains. The object of this movement, as we un. derstand it, is to unite the conservative and genuine Union men of Indiana in one common and or. viction that "every Southern man, woman, contend that the authors of these crimes shall and child, will die before consenting to a re-

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1862.

Much solicitude is entertained in official quarters to hear the details of the conquest of New Orleans from our own officers: and until we receive this information we must be content with the exaggerated stories that reach us by way of Richmond and Norfolk. If the battle was closed on the 27th, the Navy Department ought to receive despatches by Saturday or Sunday next. Letters dated on the 12th state that the fleet was in high spirits, and eager for the word to go ahead. The fleet surgeon, your accomplished fellow-citien, Dr. J. M. Foltz, of Lancaster, Pa., had established his hospitals at Pilottown, and at ast accounts was busied in his professional arrangements. He regards the fleet as the largest we have ever had under one command. The loss of life could not have been heavy, although some fears are indulged that our wooden ships have suffered considerably. Of course, the flying forces of the rebels by land and water will be pursued, so as to prevent them from going to the aid of Beauregard at Corinth. It is not believed that Foote has been able to get past Memphis in time to meet them; but New Orleans taken and occupied, our gunboats and mortars ought to be able to attack and damage them in the rear. The report of the joint Congressional Com mittee on the Conduct of the War, exposing the atrocities perpetrated upon the Union

prisoners, and our wounded and dead, is destined to create a strong and indignant feeling in every part of the civilized world. In this morning's papers new evidences of the cruelties of the rebels in Eastern Tennessee are made public. Eighteen hundred persons have been compelled to fly for their lives, and a number have been slaughtered after notice had been given that they would be permitted to leave the State in thirty-six hours. In dwelling upon these revolting exposures, the question is irresistibly presented whether a rebellion thus disgraced by inhumanity and crime deserves the countenance, much less the sympathy, of the people of the loyal States. The witnesses examined by the Joint Committee were men of undoubted character and truthfulness. They testify with one accord that the traitors were animated by the most savage and fiendish motives. Our brave countrymen who have gone forth to defend our imperilled Constitution, and whose arms are blessed by the prayers of their mothers and daughters and sisters at home, and who proclaim as they advance into the seceded territory, that their motto is restoration and not revenge, are subjected to treatment from which the roving Bedouin and the fiery Cossack would shrink with horror. The descriptions of cannibal warfare seem to have been the model of the slaveholding barbarians. When we contrast the forbearance of the Go-

vernment, its charity, its generosity, its humanity in the reception and care of the rebel prisoners, with the mutilation of our wounded and the desecration of our dead, with the insults and ignominy heaped upon all who fall into the hands of the leaders of this great treason; when we dwell upon the indiscriminate barbarities inflicted upon the armed and unarmed, the old and the young, the unprotected and fugitive, mother and her little children, we may well appeal to civilization and Christianity to judge between us and our infuriated adversaries. The Northern man who will not see in this contrast an invocation to patriotic action, a stimulant to forego all respect for the assassins and murderers who sustain the cause of the rebellion, should be marked with the scorn and detestation of his race. What! Constitutional rights for such when he, a little further on, expresses his con- 2s these? Who will ask it? Who will now

From the Rappahannock and Shenandoah. Private accounts corroborate what is published from the War Department, concerning the movement o troops upon the Rappahannock and Shenandoah. The roads are almost impassable, and bridges, &c., cannot be built in a day. Meantime, a slow and sure movemen

unities to the rebels to back out from their DOLITIONS. Strange Proceeding. It is stated here to-day that, through the strang

freak of some surgeon, connected with one of the hospi-tals at Philadelphia, one hundred partially convalescent soldiers were sent to Washington as being discharged They were here a day or so, when their annihilan hain discovered, they were speedily admitted to the hospital here. The matter, it is believed, will be investigated, and the blame placed where it belongs. Removed.

Mosara, LERCH and JOHNS, clerks in the Post Offic ent, have been removed.

DESPATCH FROM GEN. WOOL. THE CONTRABANDS' NEWS.

Evacuation of Corinth-Resignation of the Offi cers of the Merrimac. &c.

FORTRESS MONROR. May 1. To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: I have just received a despatch from Brigadier Gener Innsfield to the effect that five negroes have arrive from Portsmeuth. The contrabands report that Fort Macon was taken on Friday last. Eighteen rebels word killed, and twenty-seven wounded. eral Besuregard had evacuated Oprinth and fall

back on Memphis. It is reported that Commodore Tatnall and the princi pal officers of the Merrimac have resigned. The Merrimac lies off the Marine Hospital at Crane

Island, fast to the buoy. She now mounts twelve guns There are no other steamers there. JOHN E. WOOL, Major General.

From Gen. Halleck's Army.

PITTSBURG LANDING, Tenn., May 1 .--- General Hallech as telegraphed to Secretary Stanton that official innation has been received of the defeat and rout o 600 savages, under Colonels Coffey and Stamwright, at Noosho, Missouri, by 150 of the First Missouri Cavalry. Sixty-two prisoners and seventy horses were captured besides a large quantity of arms. The body of Governor Harvey, of Wisconsin, who was

recently drowned, at Savannah, Tenn., has been found orty miles below on the banks of the river. The weather is clear and pleasant, and there is a prospect of the improvement of the

falling. Gen. T. W. Sherman, late of Port Royal, has arrived here and taken command of a brigade. CAIRO, May 1.- The river has risen two inches in th last twenty-four hours.

The steamer Belle Creole has arrived from Pittshan anding. Her dates are to Wednesday noon. noissance in force was made, yesterday i

ing, from the right wing, four miles this side of Purdys on the Memphis and Ohio railroad. They met a force of cavalry, who fled in great haste, and could not be railied. They were paraued to Purdy. Our forces, on taking possession of the town, burnt two bridges and ran a locomotive into the river. Three prisoners were taken Our forces then retired, having cut off all railroad com ication with the country north of Corinth, which has

been a great source of rebel supplies. PITTSBURG LANDING, April 30. To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Reliable information has been received that Major Hubbard, of the First Missouri Volunteers, on the 26th with 146 men, defeated Colonel Coffee and Stearnwright nd 600 Indians at Neosho. Missouri, killing and w ing 32, and capturing 62 prisoners and 76 horses and a e quantity of arms

Despatch from Col. Thus, A. Scott. PITTSBURG LANDING, April 30, 11 o'clock, A. M.

Our movements continue, the roads are hard, and in requires a good deal of work to make the heavy trained move. A reconnoisance to Purdy was successful-they de-

stroyed two bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Bailroad, captured one locomotive and a train, besides a numb

THE WAR IN ALABAMA.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT MOVEMENT BY GEN. MITCHELL ADVANCE TO BRIDGEPORT.

SURRENDER OF FORT MACON, N. C. XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION RETURNING FUGITIVE SLAVES OF REBELS. Correspondence Between Com. Farragut and the Mayer of New Orleans. Is Further Legislation Required to Prevent it? STATE CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT. SURRENDER OF THE CITY DEMANDED.

Proposition to Accept Them in Liquidation of the States' Tax Quota.

THE CONFISCATION BILL STILL PENDING.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1862. SENATE. Petitions. Mr. HOWARD (Rep.), of Michigan, presented patitions in favor of a general bankrupt act. Mr. WRIGHT (U.), of Indians, presented a memorial from John Brock, offering to build a sky railrued in Washington in eaxty days, and pay ten thousand dollars

To his Excellency the Mayor of the city of New Orlcans. Sin: Upon my arrival before your city, I had the honor to send to your honor Captain Baily, United States annually to the city. blr. WRIGHT also presented petitions for a bankrupt navy, second in command of the expedition, to demand of you the surrender of New Orleans to me, as the repreact. He said that none of them were from Indiana.

act. He said that none of thom were from Leonana. Department of Kansas. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that the Secretary of War report to the Sanata whether one Frederick Emory, who murdered Wm. Phillips in Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1855 or 1858, had been appointed to any place in the Department of Kansas. Mr. LANE (Rue), of Kansas, said that the Gvern-ment to-day had before it the Kansas difficulty, and ha proximmed would remedy the svils. The resolution was laid over. entative of the Government of the United States. Captain Baily reported the result of an interview with yourself and the military authorities. It must occur to our honor that it is not within the province of a nava fficer to assume the duties of a military commandant. came here to reduce New Orleans to obedience to the laws, and to vindicate the offended majesty of the Governmen aid over

Prosecution of the War. Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, offered a resolution de-claring that the war new carried on by the United States of America should be vigorously prosecuted and con-tinued, to compel obedience to the Constitution and laws in the limits of every Territory, and by all the citizens and residunts thereof, and for no further and whatever. of the United States. The rights of persous and property id residents thereof, and for no further end whates On notion of Mr. SUMNEB (Rep.), of Massachu overeignty other than those of the United States to be

the feadlution was laid over. removed from all the public buildings by that hour. I Returning Fugitive Slaves. On motion of Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, he resolution asking the Military Committee to laquire whether any further legislation is necessary to proyent rity to quell disturbances, restore order, and call upon all the good people of New Orleans to return at once to

ors returning tugitive als yes, was taken up, General Hooker,

General Hooker, General Hooker, Mr. SUMNEB (Kep.), of Massachusotts, said that he was glad that the Senator from Jowa, in his speech, called attention to the conduct of some officers concerning fud-tives. He said one general, who lately made an order returning fugitives, was a mattree of Massachusetts, and he (Mr. Summer) had used his influence to get him ap-pointed. If he had known that fern Hooker would have made such an order, he would never have trild to accure his appointment. When a general talls in battle, some honor migles with the feeling of regret, but where a general fails as Gen. Hooker has failen, there is nothing but regret to be felt. He referred to the order of Gen. Doubleday as a contrast, in which he did honor to his country. He also referred to the case of Gen. McCook in the Weet, and the proves marshal of Louisville, as a disgrace to the army. He read an account of the op-min. DAVIS (U.) of Kontroluy, acted where he are CITY HALL, April 26, 1862. Flag-Officer D. G. Farragut, United States flag-ship

Sin: In pursuante of a resolution which we thought Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, asked where he got proper to take out of regard for the lives of the women

Mr. BL MNER replied, from a newspaper in New York. Mr. BL MNER replied, from a newspaper in New York. Mr. DA VIS said that there was no doubt of its falsity. Disgraceful Treatment of Fugitive Slaves. Mr. WILS()N (Rap.), of Musanchusetta, said ho had

Disgraceful Treatment of Fugitive Slaves. Mr. WILSON (Rap.), of Masauchusetts, said he had abundant evidence of the disgraceful treatment of fugi-tive slaves by portions of the army. Mr. SUMNEE also referred to the return of a fugitive from the camps of General Buell, and the order of Gene-ral Halleck, excluding all fugitives from his lines. He said this order was uncensitutional as well as abaurd, and showed a deficiency of common sense and comaon humanity unworthy of a soldior. Such an order would exclude all valuable information received from fugitives, as for instance, the capture of Naw Octants, and the evaluation of Fredericksburg.

Imprisonment of Delawarians.

Imprisonment of Delawarians, Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem.), of Delaware. offered an ancudment to the resolution, providing also to impuire what further legislation is necessary to prevent the ill-gal capture and imprisonment of free white citizens of the United States. He referred to the number of persons the other states. In Frierret to the burnor of persons taken trom the state of Delaware, who were seized by milliary authorities and dragged away to the State of Maryland, and kept for a week or two, and than dis-charged because no charge could be found against them. There men belong to a class who are deemed to be of no account, and whose interests are hot cared for. They were unfortunately free white porsons. These men, who committed no offence, were thus suized in violation of every law and right. If the wrongs of negrees are to be redressed, he only asked that the same justice be meted out to white men. He asked nothing for men who were dis loyal to the Government, but would have them punished to the full extent of the law. Confiscation Bill.

Wanted.

Advantage of Referring the Bill.

body's Dishiess, and therefore they were needers, and continually poking their nesses into other people's bucket of swill. He referred to the pledges of the Republican party, and said that if they passed this bill they would array the whole Southern people against the law. Ho was willing that slavery should take its chances of war, d willing these should take its chances of war,

and willing that slaves should be confiscated like other property; but if the Senate intend to make war on

lavery, then there will only be another war began. After further discussion the Senate went into execu-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Board on Fortifications.

Beard on Fortifications. Mr. BLAIE (Rep.), of Missouri, called up the bills which had been recently reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, authorizing the appointment of a bosrd on fortifications, to provide for the sea coast and other defences of the United States, and other purposes. An abstract of the bill was published on the 24th of April.

April. Mr. BLAIR explained its provisions, and, in response to a question, said it suspended the appropriations for fortifications already made, and provided that the money shall be expended upon such works of defence as shall be recommended by the commission proposed to be created

Adjutant General's Department.

Interest on Public Debt.

unideration of the bill was postponed till Thes-

ive asssion, and subsequently adjourned.

The morning hour having expired, the confiscation bill was taken up. Mr. W LLSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, offered an amendment to the sixth section of Mr. Gollamer's substi-tute, authorizing the President to make proclamation and free the slaves of those who continue in rebellion for thirty days after the time of its issue. After the passage of this act, he said he was willing to confees that his chier solicitude was for the emancipation of the slaves of the rebels. He was in flave of the confiscation of the property of the leaders, and the granting of an ammenty to the masses; but slavery was the Government. He did not see how loyal men could be the friends of slavery. Slavery had been for thirty years eggreesive on cororiting good and free in the Go-vernment. He saw no soldiers sick or wonded or lying in the grave, but he feit that slavery and done it. Slavery had been the murderer of these brave men. Slavery was the government, and murderer was frying its contry; and to-day this ciminal and murderer was rying in the grave invention of an and murderer was frying its the government, and murderer was frying its had to day this ciminal and murderer was frying its the great enemy, and the only enemy, of this country; The morning hour having expired, the confiscation

Public Amusements. The eccentricity, humor, energy, and vereatility o Mr. John Drew have not been developed during the present season more pleasantly than in the fine Irish drems of the "Groves of Blarney." The droll old crone that he delineates has the additional merit of being well defined, and is a representative character. Fran Lawler has become popular here. His rich, ringing voice is like an orchestra, and he has none of the ma nerisms which retard the development of histrionic gifts

Stort hearts that look upon the weather as a mere in-convantation of the set of the weather as a mere in-convantation of the set of the day. So we are moving. The Hon. Churchill C. Cambreling died yesterday at his residence on Lonk Island Mr. Cambreling was born in North Carolina in 1796, and was educated in Newnorn. He was a monitor of Congress from this State from 1821 to 1839, and acted as chairman of the Committees of Commerce, Ways and Means, and Foreign Affairs. As a political writer and thinker he was celebrated, and his reports and pamphiets always enlisted a large share of attention. In 1820, being then abroad, he was applied minister to Bussia by President Van Hu en. The French war steamer Labradore, Ucommander de Atteynie, artived at this port yesterdays afternoon is six days from Havana. She has side wheels, mounts four guns, and carries a crew of two hundred men. Her en-gins in 300-horse power. She reports this there was no American way ressel at Havana when she sailed. The North Star sailed to Jay for Panama, freighted with passengers for California and British Columbia. She was crowide to overflowing in cabin, second cabin, she deterage—a moving mess of living humanity, men, women, and children. At a meeting of the Grographical and Statistical Socie-ty, to be held this evening, Mr. Cyrus W Field, at the request of the Society, will give an account of the efforts which are now making to further the Atlantit taisgraph enterprise in Eucland and this country. The German admirres of General Sigel In this city held a meeting last evening to make arrangements for con-operation in the movement to present there gallant coun-tryma with a national testimential. A resolution adoge-ing the ten-cont substription system, while also accept-ing larger contributions, was passed, and a financial plan. og the ten-cent subscription sritem, while also accept ing larger contributions, was passed, and a financial plan arranged. The dynamic frigato *Isabel Catolica* sailed yesterday for Havana. This Chamber of Commerce was a scone of great en-thusiasm at haif past one o'clock to-day, when President Pelotiab Perit presented to General Anderson the great honorary modal ordered by the Chamber to commerce-rate the gallant defence of Fort Sumpter. The hall of the Chamber was crowded with the increhasts of New York, who gave Genesal Anderson a stirring reception, Mr. Perit made him a handsome speech, to which the General feelingly replied in a fur words, his health for-bidding response at length. Mains Ganzen Length And Itis morning left for the washington last hight, and this morning left for the ng larger contributions, was passed, and a financial play

Radetzekl, the man alleged to have murdered Sigis-Radetzekl, the man alleged to have murdered Sigis-mund Feiher, near this city, last October, has been ar-

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

lay-day in New York-Death of Hon. Mr.

Cambreling-French Frigate Arrived-Span-ish Frigate Departed-Sailing of the North

Star for California-Cyrus W. Field and the

Atlantic Telegraph-The Germans and Gen

Sigel-Chamber of Commerce and Medats to the Herors of Sumpter and Pickens-Elec-

tion Officers for the Ensning Year-Bepar-ture of Gen. Dix for Washington-Arrest of

Radetzski, the Alleged Murderer-Stocks-

According to custom, this first of May is moving day.

familiarly known to the Scotch people as "flitting day," probably as appropriate a term as could be applied to the occasion. Here we have had very heavy weather.

It has rained incessantly since daylight, and they who

make their friends who are on the move miserable by

multiplied expressions of pitcous, howling sympathy. But as the programme was made out, the performers are very generally "putting through their piece" with

stort hearts that look upon the weather as a mere in-convenience, which will be forgotten to-morrow or next

congratulate themselves that they have not to move

NEW York, May 1, 1862.

Markets, &c.

[Correspondence of The Press]

The efficience neer this city, last October, has been ar-rested at St. Louis. The efficient elected by the Chamber of Commerce to-day were: Peletish Perit, president; Boyal Phelps, first vice president; Abiel A. Low, second vice president; and Edw. O. Bogert, treesurer. The election of secre-tary was laid over, owing to the fact that Me. Homans was suspected of havity somathing to do with a acefor circular which had been thrown round for the past three down

The following were the sales of stocks at the second board to-day !

and children who still crowd the great metropolis, Gen Lovell has evacuated it with his troops, and restored back to me the administration of its government and the custody of its honor. I have, in counsel with the city fathers, considered the demand you made of me yester day of an unconditional surrender of the city, coupled

Hartford :

with a requisition to hoist the flag of the United State on the public edifices, and haul down the flag that still

> destitute of the force and material that might enable i to resist as overpowering armament displayed in sight of it. I am no military man, and possess no authority be-

As to hoisting any flag not of our adoption and allegiance, let me say to you, that the man lives not in our midst whose hand and heart would not be paralyzed at the mere thought of such an act, nor could I find in my entire constituency so wretched and desperate a rea gade as would dare to profane with his hand the sacred

emblem of our aspirations. Sir, you have manifested sentiments which would become one engaged in a better cause than that to which you have devoted your sword. I doubt not but that they spring from a noble, though deluded, nature, and I know how to appreciate the emotions which inspire them. You have a gallant people to administrate durin rour occupancy of this city-a people sensitive to all that can in the least affect their dignity and self-respect. Pray, sir, do not fail to regard their susceptibilities. The obligations which I shall assume in their name shall be religiously complied with. You may trust their honor, lough you might not count on their submission to unmerited wrong. In conclusion, I beg you to understand that the people of New Orleans, while unable to resist your force, do not allow themselves to be insulted by the interference of such as have rendered themselves odious and contemptible by their dastardly desertion of our cause in the mighty struggle in which we are engaged, or such as might re-mind them too powerfully that they are the conquered, and you the conquerors. Peace and order may be preserved without resort to measures which I could not at

floats upon the breeze from the dome of this hall. It be comes my duty to transmit to you an answer, which i the universal sentiment of my constituents no less than the prompting of my own heart dictates me on this sad and solemn occasion. The city is without the means of defence, and is utterly

youd that of executing the municipal laws of the city of New Orleans. It would be presumptuous in me to attempt to lead an army to the field if I had one at command, and I know still less how to surrender an undefended place, held as this is, at the mercy of your gunners and your mortais. To surrender such a place were an idle and unmeaning ceremony. The city is yours by the power of brutal force, not by my choice or the consent of its inhabitants. It is for you to determine what will be the fate that awaits us here.

LOVALTY IN THE CITY.

WASHINGTON, May 1.-The following correspondence

together with the announcement of the surrender of Fort Macon, North Carolina, is taken from the Bick-

telegraph. The paper was received by the War Depart

ment to-day. The correspondence is between the mayor of the city of New Orleans and Commoders Farragut,

the commanding officer of the United States flag-ship Hartford, off New Orleans, April 26th, 1862 :

hall be secured. I therefore demand of you, as it

opresentative, the unqualified surrender of the city,

and that the emblem of sovereignty of the United State

by meridian this day. All flags and other emblems of

articularly request that you shall exercise your autho-

D G. FARRAGUT.

Fing-Officer Western Gulf Squadron.

boisted over the City Hall, Mint, and Custem House

and Enquirer of yesterday, which city it reached by

H. W. HALLECK, Major General. o Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

THOS. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War.

their vocations; and I particularly demand that no per-son shall be molested in person or property for professing entiments of loyalty to their Government. I shall sneedily and severely nunish any nerson of ersons who shall commit such outrages as were wit lessed yesterday, by armed men firing upon helpless comen and children for giving expression to thei mleasure at witnessing the old flag.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, The following is the reply of the Mayor of New

lantry " at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. The report of the abandonment of Sante Fe by the rehels, who were short of supplies and munitions is confirmed by an arrival at St. Louis. It was believed that General Canby could drive the rebels entirely out of the Territory ; but would require aid to keep under subjection the Apaches and Navajues, who, like their white allies, had been committing the usual depredations upon peaceable Sante Fe merchants. A few more regiments would strengthen the hands of General Canby materially, and enable him not only to redeem the Territory from rebel terrorism, but to defend it against all invasion.

Letters from Tennessee and Kentucky, which possess the double merit of brevity and readableness, appear elsewhere. The themes of which they treat can never become uninteresting to the public. The siege of Fort Wright still continues, but significant hints are thrown out that arrangements are now in progress that will place that stronghold in our possession at a very early day.

General Halleck telegraphed to headquarters at Washington, that 150 of the First Missouri Cavalry routed 600 savages in the employ of the rebels, capturing 62 prisoners and 70 horses, besides a large quantity of arms.

The army of Gen. Halleck, now 166,000 strong, is steadily advancing on Beauregard's forces. A reconnoissance was made on Wednesday to Pardy, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, and, after injuring that road in such a manner as will make it useless to the rebels, our soldiers returned to camp.

Congress Vesterday.

SENATE.-Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, offered a resolution declaring the object of the war, which, on motion, was laid over. The resolution of inquiry, as to whether any further legislation is necessary to prevent the return of fugitive slaves by our officers, was debated until the expiration of the morning hour, when the confiscation bill was resumed.

House .- The bill to authorize the appointment of a board on fortifications was postponed till Tuesday week. A bill for the better organization of the Adjutant General's Department was reported from the Military Committee. From the Ways and Means Committee a bill was reported amendatory of the act to provide for increased revenues, Ac., approved on the 5th of August last. It proposes to make the claims of any State or Territory against the General Government stand in lieu of such State or Territory's payment of its portion of the tax to the General Government.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT RESULTS OF the capture of New Orleans was recently briefly headed by ex-Governor PRATT, long and well alluded to by the Norfolk Day Book. It ex- known in political circles for his support of pressed a fear that by the fall of that city the rebel army would be cut off from the chief source of its supplies. There is a fearful warning to the traitors in this idea. Their metropolis was their great depot for the breadstuffs and provisions of the fortile States of the upper Mississippi valley. The products of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee have for years poured down in an uninterrupted stream upon the broad bosom of the great father of waters; and while cotton and sugar have been gathered there from Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas. the planters of the Cotton States have relied upon obtaining their food at their great mart, in exchange for their own products. They have no grim future that rises frowningly before them, all its miseries to the horrors of war.

The Norfolk Day Book is forced to confess as large a proportion of the Democratic as of portant than cotton and tobacco," and ear- every loyal mind. nestly advises all farmers to plant cereals, and form the staples of Northern agriculture. even now may come too late.

in the South is abated, and they seriously con- sustain the Government in all the emergencies sider their condition, they will realize far of the present contest, and in the trials and better than at present how terribly they have struggles which will succeed it. By their tri injured themselves by their unholy rebellion. umph, and the practical enforcement of a wise They have indulged in cotton, tobacco, and and comprehensive national policy, the Repubbridge burning as holiday pastimes. They lic may be rescued from all the perils that envihave destroyed their steamboats, torn up their ron it, and be again safely placed upon the railroads, ruined their property and their cre- highway of peaceful advancement. Those dit, and swept away the monuments of long who have proved themselves its deadly foes, years of industry. They have given rival cot- and who have shown a bitter but unavailing ton-growing regions a chance to develop their determination to ruin it because they could resources and to destroy the Southern monopoly which years of unassisted effort and hundreds of millions of dollars of Government bounties could not have afforded. They have seek to prevent. dealt a blow to their favorite institution from which it can never recover, and diminished the pecuniary value of their slaves, and their own prospects of reaping the profits they formerly nounced, when a preamble and resolutions derived from their labors. Treason has carried with it its own punishment. They have | terms, honor to the memory of the deceased. suffered defeats on the battle-field, destruction A joint special committee of ten was selected of their political, martial, and agricultural to make arrangements for the reception of the prestige, and want and woe in a thousand remains and their interment, with the usual shapes. The blockade has prevented them | solemnities.

nized effort to restore and maintain the Union in its integrity as it was, under the Constitution as it is, and to crush out the miserable traitorous fac-tions of Abolitionism and Soccession sympathizers. The people are beginning to arouse to a just dense f the great perils to which the future of our be of the great perils to which the future of our be-loved country is exposed, through the corrupting influences of these crazy and desperate factions, led on, as they are, by corrupt and designing dema-gogues and political tricksters. We say that the *people*, seeing the great danger, the impending destruction of our republican form of Government, have determined to take the remedy in their own hands, and, regardless of party and party leaders, to come holdly up to the research and demand the But the most important admission of all lies in the rebel general's expression of his trust, to come boldy up to the rescue, and demand the enforcement of the laws under the Constitution. On the Sth of January last, an assemblage of men at Indianapolis shamefully misrepresented the that the result of this (Sunday's) day's work may bring your Government to a frame

Democratic party in Indiana, and by their speeches and resolutions gained the onen and mublic ause of the Southern Confederacy, as evidenced the fact that the Richmond, Va., and other in the fact that the Richmond, Va., and other Southern robel papers copied said speeches, resolu-tions, and proceedings entire, and heralded them before all Southern rebeldom, in tones of triumph; and as unmistakable evidence of the fact that the North was not a unit for the suppression of the rebellion, but that a strong and influential party of sympathizers with the rebel cause was organizing in the North. The masses of the De-northic party up Indiana justy indicement at the four line of the indicated in the set of the boot of the boot of the boot of the set of sympathy with, or part or lot in, this grand politi-cal juggle—that they cannot be forced or cajoled into either an open or equivocal position against a vigorous prosecution of the war on the part of the Government for the suppression of the rebellion, the restoration of the Union, and the enforcement of the laws under the Constitution.

whom they desired it to be effective.

lican, appointed Hon. Joseph A. WRIGHT, &

Douglas Democrat, Senator in Congress, to

dence :

The day and age are past when the people, like a flock of sheep, will trail after any bell weather. On the contrary, thanks to the beneticent influences On the contrary, that is to the beneateen induced of our glorious free institutions, the people have sufficient intelligence and virtue to inform them-selves upon all questions of public interest; to form their own opinious, and to act from principle, re-gardless of the dictates of party-leaders and politi-

hucksters. We know that it is hard for some, who all their lives have been used to strict party drill and dis-cipline, to get their eyes open to the fact that the people in this country are capable of self-govern-ment—that any state of circumstance. incli-that any state of circumstances can pos-sibly arise, in which it would not be absolutely cri-minal for men to disregard the dictates of anything baving the name of a Democratic Coavention. For having the name of a Democratic Convention. For our part, we care but very little about the name when the principles are ignored or set at defi-ance; and we are gratified to find that a large portion of the Democracy of Clark county, at least, have the same independent way of thinking and acting. We love and revere De-mocratic principles, but we love our country better even then parts and should we have to choose he even than party, and should we have to choose be-tween the destruction of our party organization and the destruction of our country, we would say let the organization go. The cry of "Aboliton," "sold out to the Republicans," &c, is not going to deter us from what we conceive to be our plain duty under existing circumstances. We have ance duty under existing circumstances. We have once been deceived in the action of those assuming to represent the Democratic party in Indiana, and can not conscientiously endorse the action of that Con vention.

The recent Union victory in Connecticu was produced by the votes of the Democrats Democratic principles. In the State of Maine. town and county tickets are being put in nomination, composed of Democrats and Republicans. In Wisconsin the same course is being pursued. Even in Massachusetts we observe that preparations are on foot to bring all the loyal men together. Pennsylvania

should not be in the background, and we bevernment. lieve that, if the voice of the people is regarded, such a party will be formed in this State as will consign to utter obscurity the men who were so prominent in producing the present civil war.

WE PUBLISH ON OUR FIRST PAGE the address and resolutions of the Union members of the extensive commercial connection with the New York Legislature. It is one of the most outer world, and are just faintly realizing the important political documents ever issued in this country. It is free from all partisan feelwith a threat that famine may loom up to add ing in the old understanding of that term. Among those whose signatures are appended,

that the cherished belief of "the supremacy of the Republican members will be found. The cotton" was a delusion, and that there are now address so clearly and so logically demonstrates "none so poor as to do it the reverence" of the necessity for some new movement of this raising the blockade which confines it to the kind, and so plainly points out the basis upon States in which it is cultivated. It acknow- which it is organized, that it must carry with ledges that "heg and hominy are far more im- it a conviction of its wisdom and propriety to

We have entered upon a new era of our to cultivate the indispensable supplies which country's history, and a mighty future looms up which may be fraught with prosperity, free-This warning is pre-eminently necessary, but dom, and greatness, or with misery, tyranny, and weakness. The cordial union of all pa-When the feverish excitement that prevails triotic men, for high and holy purposes, will

not be punished, that their storation of the Union, the wise narrator of | shall not answer to the stern behests of justhe colloquy evidently forgot the capitulation tice, and that their estates shall not be confisof Forts Henry, Donelson, and Island No. 10, cated ? What party will dare to refuse to dewhere some thousands of men refused to die nounce them? for the "holy cause." But this only goes to show that a man must be " something smarter FROM WASHINGTON.

than common" before he can tell a reasonable POST OFFICE AFFAIRS IN PENNSYLVANIA

NEW JERSEY, AND MARYLAND. SENATE CONFIRMATIONS

OCCASIONAL.

A COLLECTOR FOR NEW OBLEANS APPOINTED.

of mind more favorable to peace." That is none the less a healthy admission because in-Strange Treatment of Wounded Soldiers voluntary. Evidently, this high-tragedy gene-

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1862.

Released.

Ouite a number of persons have just been release from the old Capitol prison, taking the usual oath o allegiance. Mrs. GREENHOW and Mrs. MORRIS still remain in prison, it being deemed imprudent at present to send them beyond the lines of the United States. A Collector for New Orleans.

a few of this kind of men here in the North-The President has appointed, to-day, CHARLES C men who have exulted when the loyal wept, and LATHROP & collector for the port of New Orleans, and wept when the loyal exulted. To such it is has sent the nomination to the Senate. This, of course necessary to show that there can be no peace evinces a determination to raise the blockade at the but in unconditional submission to the Gomonth of the Mississippi. It is contended that, as the blockade was partially put in force at different times, it vernment. We must have war to the hilt, can be raised in part. until we conquer a peace for all time. No

A Mail for Key West and Ship Island. A steamer will leave the navy yard, New York, it three or four days direct for Key West and Ship Island, and will take letters and packages prepaid. The mail will be made up at the New York post office.

crime and cruelty of the rebellion is opened by Naval Appointments. the letter of Commodore FARRAGUT to the The Navy Department has made the following an Mayor of New Orleans demanding the surren-

pointments : der of that city. He alleges, doubtless not CHARLES O'NEIL, of Boston, master's mate on the without a full knowledge of the fact, that Cumberland, promoted to be acting master, and ordered to the Boston navy yard.

Union men and women who hailed with de-HOLLIS H. BLANCHARD, of Boston, appointed acting light the approach of the glorious old flag of master, and ordered to the Boston navy yard. Lieut. CHARLES B. CARPENTER ordered to the Uni their country were brutally fired upon by the retreating army of General LOVELL. Such States steamer Flag, to relieve Acting Lieutenant E. G. barbarity almost exceeds belief. At the MCCAULEY, ordered to the command of the Fort Henry.

very moment when, in spite of the reiterated Confirmations-A Collector for New Orboasts of the traitors, their metropolis was leans.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: CHARLES L. LATHROP to be collector of customs fo

murderous deed. In future ages, those who the district of New Orleans, Louisiana. The gentleman formerly resided in New Orleans, but left on the breakread the full history of the conspiracy will ing out of the rebollion. wonder whether the authors of the rebel W. T. SHERMAN, major general, and SAMUEL P. CARatrocities belonged to the human race of TER, of Tennessee, to be brigadier general of volunteers. ARTEMUS CHAPPEL, of Nebraska, and J. THEODORE

the nineteenth century, and whether they HEARD, of Massachusetts, brigade surgeons. were not infornal spirits of wickedness and CHARLES M. PROVOST and S. HALDEMAN, both of Pennsylvania, and MARCELLUS R. G. STRONG, of New York, assistant adjutant generals, with the rank of cap-

IT WILL BE SEEN that the President has aleady appointed a collector for the port of New E. D. WILLARD, of the District of Columbia, commi Orleans. He was formerly a resident of that sary of subsisten ce.

The Duty on Ostrich Feathers. city. The re-establishment of the national Certain New York importers having claimed the entry authority will be promptly followed by the removal of the blockade, and the restoration of of ostrich feathers at the rate of 10 per centum, the Secre tary of the Treasury, on appeal, has decided that they commerce. If the people of the Southern must pay 30 per cent., stating that the term employed in the act of August last of "feathers," is a general on metropolis sincerely desire to regain a portion of their former prosperity, they can easily do so unaccompanied by any qualifications as to variety or by a graceful submission to the Federal Go-

The Duty on Octagonal Iron-Cotton

The Secretary has also decided that octagon SOME OF THE SECESSION JOURNALS Still SOOK having been lade to assume a form different from any one of those ;ecified in the law, is subject to a duty of 20 to delude their readers with the idea that their armies will be enabled to invade the North, per ton. that cotton towels, although the propor-tion of col r in the whole fabric is small, which is introand that BEAUREGARD in the West will cross duced for the purpose of making the article more beautithe Ohio, and LEE and JOHNSON in the East ful and thereby enhancing its value, must pay a duty of cross the Potomac and Susquehanna, and let 10 per centum additional to the 1% cent per square yard slip the dogs of war on the soil of the free provided by law. States. As their power declines, their venom

The Gassendi. The French steamer-of-war Gassendi left here this

seems to increase. After each new proof of their incapacity to defend their most important Post Office Affairs-Maryland, New Jer-

positions, they seek to console themselves by sey, and Pennsylvania The Postmaster General to-day ordered the following: At Abingdon, Harford county, Md., William Hunter i A CALL for a meeting of a People's State appointed postmaster, vice John A. Nace, resigned. At Pattenburg, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, Henry Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the Anten is appointed postmaster, vice Andrew Streeter,

17th of June, has been issued by Hon. A. K. MCCLURE. All the supporters of the National Office at Good Hope, Cumberland county, Pa., is r stablished, and James H. Johnson appointed postmaster Administration and of a vigorous war policy Tailmandsville, Wayne county, Pa., discontinued. The are invited to send representatives. arest office is Starucca.

Office at Stevensville, Bradford county, Pa., is restored SALE OF CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, &c .- The the vicinity of the old site, directly on the mail route, early attention of purchasers is requested to the and George L. Stevens appointed postmuster, vice Mrs eneral assortment of 200 pieces velvet, Brussels, Emma K. Stevens, superseded by the change. superfine Venetian, and hemp list carpetings. Also, The name of Cooksport, Indiana county, Pa., is change superior and very fine Japanese, and white and red o Minta; L. Z. Shaw continued as postmaster. At Sensca, Venaugo county, Pa, Andrew McCurry i checked Canton and cocoa mattings, &c., to be appointed postmaster, vice Wm. Allison, deceased. peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on a credit of four

At Stockertown, Northampton county, Pa., Joseph Heller is appointed postmaster, vice H. E. Schwartz, re-

signed. + Henrickville Bradford county, Pa., F. N. Coga well is appointed postmaster, vice Isaac S. Clark, reOFFICIAL DESPATCH.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., via LOUISVILLE, May 1. To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War : On yesterday, the enemy having cut our wires, and attacked, during the night, one of our brigades, I deen it my duty to head in person the expedition against

Bridgevort. I started by a train of cars in the merning, followed by two additional regiments of infantry and two com-panies of cavalry. I found that our pickets had engaged the enemy's pickets four miles from Bridgeport, and, after a sharp engagement, in which we lost one man killed, drove them across a stream, whose railway bridge I had burned.

With four regiments of infantry, two ploces of artil-lery dragged by hand, and two companies of cavalry, at 3 o'clock P. M. we advanced to the burnt bridge and pened our fire upon the enemy's pickets on the other le, thus producing the impression that our advance would be by the railway. This accomplished, the entire force was thrown across the country about a mile, and put on the road leading from Stevenson to Bridgeport. The whole column now advanced at a very rapid pace. Our cavalry scouts attacked those of the enemy, and forced them from the Bridgeport road. We thus succeeded in making a complete surprise, and deliberately orming our line of battle on the crest of a wooded hill. within five hundred yards of the works constructed to

defend the bridge. At our first fire, the guards broke and ran. attempted to blow up the main bridge, but failed. They then attempted to fire the further extremily of it, but tl e volunteers, at my call, rushed forward in the face of their fire, and saved the bridge from the island to the main shore. But we could not save it. It is, however, of small moment, being only about 450 feet long. The prisoners taken report that five regiments of inantry and 1,800 cavalry were stationed at the bridge. This campaign is ended, and I now occupy Huntsvill n perfect security ; while over all of Alabama, north a

Tennessee river, floats no flag but that of the Union. D. M. MITCHELL, Brig. Gen., commanding Third Division

FROM FORT WRIGHT

FORT WRIGHT, April 30 -There has been no Ichange a the outward appearance of things at this place for the ast two days. Certain indications now point to a speedy termination of our protracted siege, but I am not at liberty to say now soon. A deserter, to-day, from the rebel fleet says that the

essel to which he was attached has been employed for nearly a week past in cruising between Memphis and this point in search of cotton, and every lot discovered has been burned. These lots varied from five to sixty bales. The aggregate amount destroyed is several thou-

sand bales. Montgomery's rebel gunboat fleet, from New Orleans had arrived off the Fort, and joined Hollins' fleet. They ave now a sufficiently strong naval force to make show of resistance.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

CONVENTION OF COTTON PLANTERS,

THE CULTIVATION OF BREADSTUFFS

Albert Pike and his Indians.

CAIRO, May 2 .- Memphis papers of the 26th say that the Convention of cotton planters, at Selma, Alabama, animously resolved to restrict the production of cotton to 500 pounds for each hand employed, and to advise the cultivation of breadstuffs instead. A tax of \$25 per bale was recommended on all grown over that amount. Martial law has been declared in East Tennessee.

The Columbus (Georgia) works are turning out six cannon per day. Albert Pike has issued an order complimenting the Indian allies for their gallantry at the battle of Pea

Ridge, in Arkansas. FROM NEW MEXICO.

The Abandonment of Santa Fe and **Retreat of the Rebels Confirmed.** ST. Louis, May 1 .- Mr. Milchell, a merchant of New

Mexico, arrived in this city yesterday. He confirms the report of the abandonment of Santa Ye by the rebels, who were retreating as fast as they could from the Territory.

They were destitute of all munitions and provisions and there is no hope of their being supplied from any quarter. At Santa Fe the rebels levied heavily or the merchants, in some cases taking as high a \$15,000 worth of goods, paying for them in Confederat

icilp. It was believed that General Canby would now follow the rebels and drive them out of the Territory. No doubt exists of the ability of the United States troops to keep out the invaders, but an accession of two or three regiments of troops is necessary to keep the Apaches and Navajoes in subjection. They have been commit depredations for months past, stealing horses and mules

and everything that came in their way. The report of the formation of a Territorial Govern-nent under rebel authority has no foundation. All the Territorial officers had returned to Santa Fe and resumed the performance of their duties. Chief Justice Benedict is on his way to the States, and there is no United States judge now in the Territory.

this moment prevent. Your occupying the city does not transfer their allegiance from the Government of their choice to one which they have deliberately repudiated. They yield the obedience which the conqueror is entitled to extort from the Bespectfully, conquered. JOHN F. MONROE, Mayor.

The Surrender of Fort Macon. The following despatch is also taken from the Rich and Enquirer : WILMINGTON, April 29 .- Fort Macon was surrendered ESprech of Mr. Morrill-An Effective Bill conditionally on Sunday last. A portion of the garrison arrived here at 12 o'clock last night. It is repo Colonel White saved all the public papers. The officers

were allowed to take their side arms. Seven of our men are reported killed and a numbe [SECOND DESPATCH.] WILMINGTON, A pril 29 .- Fort Macon surrendered of Friday, the 25th inst., after a bombardment of ten and a

half hours. The batteries were planted behind heavy sand banks. The enemy's breaching battery was 1,100 feet distant, and the mortars 1,400 feet, and entirely concealed from the lort. The garrison were allowed the honors of war, and the officers retained their side arms and were all paroled. Seven men were killed, and eighteen wounded-two mortally. The enemy's loss is not known

Colonel White, and 155 men, arrived off the bar vesterday afternoop, on board the Federal gunboat Chippewa and were transferred to a river steamer, under a flag of truce. They reached here, as was stated in the first despatch. The others were sent up the sound, from the

From Fortress Monroe.

in arms against the toverbillent. Luch is provided that the person so convicced shull be forever disqualified from bolding office, and then superaids the penaity that the slaves of such persons shall be freed. The provi-sions of this substitute are much more sweeping than those of the bill reported from the commit-te. The Senator from Vermont in his speech de-BALTIMORE, May 1 .- The letter from Fortress Monro simply announces a new arrangement of the harboa masters, by which all merchant vessels are required t tra The Senator from Vormont in his speech de-clared that we had no right to interfore with slaver; yet his bill authorizes the President arbitrarily to free every slave in the country. He then referred to the aubstitute offored by the Sonator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cowan), and contended that it was more sweeping than any other. But, the fact was that these other bills are not intended to do anything. Congress, the great war council of the nation, ought to have the manilness to take the responsibility and advise and counsel the President, and not throw any responsibility on him. report, on their arrival, to the captain of the port. and are not allowed to leave without permission, or at all after dark or before daylight. There is not a word in reference to anything else.

LATER FROM EUROPE. THE AMERICA AT LIVERPOOL. Mr. HOWE (Rep.), of Wiscorsin, disclaimed any fear to act on the subject, but had voted to refer the subject to a select committee because be thought imight simplify matters. He did to believe that the passage of the bill

The London Times' Opinion of the Canture of New Orleans.

would especially inflame the rebels or strengthen the friends of the Government He was in favor of some confiscation act, but he could not say that he favored this act, for he had not had time to examine it. HALIFAX, May 1 .- The Cunard steamship America arrived this evening with Liverpool dates of Saturday, the 19th ult., and by telegraph to the 20th ult. Motion to Vest the Title of Forfeited Property in Killed or Wounded Soldiers, The America passed the steamship China at 7.15 A. M., on the 21st, off Vastriet.

in Killed or Wounded Soldiers. Mr. DAVIS asked to have an amendment read, to the effect that the title to all property forfeited under the act shall vest in the parsons or heirs of those who entered the effect that the title to all property forfeited under the act shall vest in the parsons or heirs of those who entered the etrice of the United States during the rebellion, and have been killed or disabled, and in the Union men whose property has been seized and conflexated by the rebels. He said there were many Senators whose chief object was to destroy slavery, no matter what else was done. He contended, at some length, that the true policy of confle-cation was to device this property according to his pro-posed amendment. He denied that alavery was the cause of the war. He contended at some length that, in fact, the free States were responsible for the war of 1862, the war of Moxico, and the repeal of the Missouri (Compromise. If the free States had not brought elserty into Congress we should not have had the pre-sent trouble. The propel of New England had deve-loped the mind to a great extont, but they were so smart and conceited as to think that they can manage every-body's budness, and therefore they were meddlers, and continually poking their uses into other people's bucket of swill. He referred to the pledges of the Republican The London Times editorially expatiates on the importance of the struggle for New Orleans, and says that the occupation of that place by the Federals would be a tourniquet tightened over the great artery of the secoled

The Morning Herald has a sarcastic editorial on the protracted continuance of the American struggie. It sees no signs of exhaustion in the North or discourage-ment in the South, and believes that a speedy peace is houseless. The *Herald* further says that the Goveranent at Washington should be permitted to have one more chance, and if it fail, the great Powers should peremptorily interfere in behalf of the general well-being of mankind. That this has not been done before is of mankind. That this has not been done before a owing to the generosity of England, as France was ready; but it is now time that England should cease to stand between her own people and the relief they need. Further experiment in the armor plating of ships is en-gaging the attention of France and England. It is rumored that the French police have arrested the alternative art the alternative french police have

1,200 workmen, on the charge of sedition. In Greek and Turkisb affairs there is but little change. In Greek and Turkish anars there is but into change. EThe Austrian Government has sont two naval engi-mers to America, to inspect the Monitor and Merrimag and the new coast fortifications. There is great delight in all parts of Italy at the re-cent language of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone, in the Italian debate in the British House of Commons. The Bombay unli, of March 27th, is on board the duration Obe now best concepting the public part of

America. The news has generally been anticipated. Authentic intelligence has been received that about 5,000 Persian troops, with 100 guns, were on the way to Herat, and that Sir Dar-Jap, of Herat, as directed by

merat, and that Sir Dar-Jan, of Herat, as directed the king, had ordered 16,000 sowars and infantry march against them. THE LATEST.

DRESDEN, April 19 -Saxony has acceded to the French rial treat RUSSIA.

HUSSIA. The Russian Minister of the Interior has made two imperial propositions—one for accelerating the ilbera-tion of the serfs, and the other for creating a system of parliamentary representation. The propositions have been referred to the Gouncil of the Empire. SPAIN.

SFAIN. Spain will not, as reported, withdraw her troops fr Mexico. They will stay till the satisfaction demanded Mr. DUNN (Rep.), of Indiana, from the Committee on Allitary Affairs, reported a bill for the better organiza-ion of the Adjutant General's Department. Mexico. Lucy and Control of the ship Sir Watter Scott Liverrool, April 19.—The ship Sir Watter Scott

was totally burned off Flushing. Commercial Intelligence.

A bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, amendatory of the act to provide for increased revenues from imports to nay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, approved on the 5th of Au-LIVERFOOL, April 19.—The market continues closed is Catton, but some 3,000 bales were sold at firm prices. Flour has an upward tendency. Wheat is still ad-ancing; sales since Tuesday, at 1.024. advance. Corn ist last. It allows such portion of the tax as may be assessed by

hrottle the Government, and destroy its national life throttle the Government, and destroy its national life. Seeing and iceling all this, he would atrike at startery and destroy it if he could. He thought Congress had the right to free the slaves of all rebels, and if it adjourned without putting such a law on the statute book, he believed they would be false and recreant to their country. Slavery scoffed and jeered at the Declaration of Independence, and derided the toijing millions of the North as "mud sills." It media is node hat the pecula and the Government and Mr. Pubois, a very useful gentleman, not properly ap preciated heretofore, gives full force and spirit to a melo-dramatic part.

Mrs. Drew appeared in the afterplace. Time only mitures her graces of mind and person. She never retrogrades, and is more winning with each new repusentation.

made its tools have the people and the Government, and wherever shaver was the strongest, there was the most disloyally and the most barred of the Government. If Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON takes a benefit to-night distoyalty and the most batted of the Government. If we would have peace we must destroy slavery, which was the great cause of rebeliton and disloyalty. He believed he should go to the extreme verge of constitutional rights, and if he was in doubt, would give his rote in favor of his country and not in favor of slavery. Ho had no doubts of the policy of this measure, for almost every measure in support of the Government had been of jected to, because it would offond the rebels, and per-haps the men of the Border States. He was three stands our enemy, that can never love the Government at the Walnut-street Theatre. Her purity of style and person has greatly recommended her to patrons of the drama, and she will be sure, hereafter, of a hearty ra ception and appreciative audiences. We recommend her, however, to avoid sensational roles, which circum-stance or choice has forced upon her here. Her rare abi ities should not be profaned to the indifferent leve of parts whose whole merit consists in transmutations mysterious coincidences, etc. She should make the great characters of the drama Ler study, and aspire to a high stands our enemy, that can never love the Government or be loyal. Destroy it, and the love for the Union and the Constitution will return, together with a feeling of shame that men could have been so perverted by the monster slavers. epitimate position. This she can reach, and we drop er a word of warning thereupon, for few are more promising and more deserving,

Wanted. Mr. MORRILL (Nep.), of Maine, said he proposed, in a few words, to attempt to a malyze some of the pro-posed measures. Some of the bills, like those of the Senators from New York and Ohio, are bills meant to effect something and to touch the rebellion. The other bills are a class not intended to effect anything, and are produced by men who do not mean to do any-thing. The bil before the Senate was calculated to strike directly at the rebellion. The bill simply at-thorizes the President to seize such an amount of pro-perty as he deems that military necessity reconfired for REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.---All the leading Bepublican politicians and leaders congre-gated at the Continental Hotel yesterday, in accordance

the leading Bepublican politicians and leaders congre-gates at the Continental Hotel yesterday, in accordance with previous notice. Resolutions were arbored, plog-ing the party to the support of the war and the Afaminia-tration, and an address issued to "the pople" of the State to send driegates to a Convention to be held at Herrisburg. Alexander K. McClure, chairman of the Bepublican State Committee, resigned yesterday. He intende to maintain strict political privacy for some time. He is a partisan of much earneatness, persoverance, and elo-quence, and hus materially contributed to the success of the Upposition in this State. He has been, also, a legislator and a lawyer of note. thorizes the President to seize such an amount of pro-perty as he deems that military necessity requires for the safety and welfare of the United States. Does anybedy oppose this ? This is to be done not for the pur-poses of emancipation, but for the suppression of the re-beliton. Who opposed that ? This bill is effective, and is designed for the present state of affairs. The policy of the other bills is to do nothing to put down the re-beliton, but somehow after morebellion is put down, to turn the nation into a criminal court for punishment. This bill simply forfeits the property of a certain class of persons, and the forfeiture is to be enforced by the Pre-sident; only in the presention of the war and the sup-pression of the rebellion, and when it is suppressed, all power under the bill is at an end. But the substitute effered by the Senator from Vermoni provides for the punishment for treason of every person who has taken up arms against the foverment. Then it provides that the person so convicted shall be forever discinsified from

PARSON BROWNLOW rejoined his

family yesterday, and proceeded with them to Borlei-town. The meeting was very affecting, and the **Pres**n

POSTPONED .- The meeting announced

to be held last evening under the large tent at the Frm-ers' Market, Seventh and Oxford streets, was postened on account of the storm which prevailed, and will back this evening at the aforesaid place.

THE REBEL STEAMER LOUISIANA .--- The Noolk

Day Book, in a New Orleans article, commente

on the safety of the steamer Louisiana, says : The

it a "safe" plan to send a steamer away fromhe

it a "safe" plan to send a steamer away from he city which she was built to protect, to a part othe river where the enemy were not making huied operations for its destruction, while they werepe-rating much more threateningly nearer that of? The Lonisiana is "safe." But is the city of ew Orleans "safe," with the enemy's fleet in the hoor threatening its bombardment every monnt? Whese blundering management is this? Ithe Secretary of the Navy responsible for this: hot, who is?

YANKEE ACTIVITY .- The first shipment tNew

CARKEE ACTIVITY.—Ine first snipment totage Orleans, on the news of its capture, was, of area, made by a Boston firm, which dispatched, of area, day last, a cargo of 1 000 tons of ice to cool (the Crescent City—permission having been obted from Washington to that effect.

OUR ARMY ON THE TENNESSEE. --- We have the army of the Tennessee one hundred and sixsix thousand efficient men. This was the consolted

TRADE WITH NEW ORLEANS .- The commist

interests are already inquiring when the Preent interests are already inquiring when the Preent interds to declare the port of New Orleans of to the trade of the world. It is asserted in high ar-tors that New Orleans cannot be opened unait the other Southern ports are opened without ak-ing the blockede

AN ALLEGED MURDERER ARRESTER --Suin-tendent Kennedy. of the New York police, hre-ceived information by telegraph, from St. is, that the police in that eity had arrested Radki, who is alleged to have murdered Sigismundi-ner, a German jeweller, and robbed him of Fly \$100,000 in gold, notes, and diamonds, abone middle of October, 1861.

THE FIRST GERMAN GOVERNOR.-Lieutat Governor Edward Solomon, who succeeded the gubernatorial chair of Wisconsin on the det of Governor Harvey, is the first German who ho-cupied the gubernatorial chair of any State he Union.

A LIBERAL ACT.—Hon. Erastus Corning, NC. from the Albany district, is stated to have adved \$100.000 to the paymaster at Watervliet Amal for the purpose of paying the operatives sthat establishment a portion of their wages for t past

PRENTICE TO DE ASSASSINATED .- Some of who

PRENTICE TO IM ASSASSINATED.—Some of who signs himself "A Martyr," writes in this w to George D. Prentice: "I have formed a deterned resolution to assassinate you the next time Ime down. I am aware it will cost me my lifebut what is life? I can freely lose mine to citroy yours, under the solemn conviction that I am serving my God and country. That odiousheet of yours I have always looked upon as beinginore poisenous than the fang of a ratilesnake You

of yours I have sliways looked upon as benined poisonous than the fang of a rattlesnake You have led thousands of men astray, but, thaks be to God, you will not load many more, for I wil put an end to you as a journalist and as a human bing."

AN UNLUCKY COLONEL -Colonel David Moore,

norning report of Saturday.

ing the blockade.

five months.

who is?

heard the narrative of their wrongs and grievances v much indignation. They reached here at five o'clox.

months, commencing this morning at 10¹/₂ o'clock precisely, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. ELEGANT FURNITURE, BILLIARD TABLE, &C .--This morning, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 914 Chestnut street, Messrs. Birch & Son will sell elegant household furniture, mirrors, paintings, china, billiard table, &c. FOREIGN SEA SHELLS AT AUCTION .- M. Fitz patrick & Brothers, anctioneers, No. 604 Chestnut street, will sell, this (Friday) morning, May 2d, at not rule it, can never again, without imminent 10 o'clock, a magnificent collection of over 500 danger, become the arbiters of its destinies. beautiful specimens of foreign sea shells. Such a calamity every good citizen should LARGE SALE - FIRST-CLASS RHAL ESTATE .-Tuesday next, 6th May. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements, auction

AT THE meeting of City Councils, yesterday, ead. the death of General CHAS. F. SMITH was an-Pamphlet catalogues, 16 pages, to morrow. were adopted, expressing, in appropriate Gen. Smith.

Extension of Mail Service in Virginia. We have the pleasure to state that, to-day, Postmaster

General BLAIR directed a further restoration of the mail ervice in Virginia, by ordering a contract with C. F. Myras, of Warrenton, to convey the mail six times a week, between Waterford, Va., and the Point of Bocks,

Maryland. Departure of the Gassendi. The French steam frigate Cassendi, lately riding at anchor off the Washington Navy Yard, left these waters to-day. Her officers have received much and deserved attention from the army and navy officers of this Government, as well as civilians in position here, and can hardly fail to have been gratified with the brief visit of their ship to the Federal metropolis.

Agricultural Bureau.

Their sales 13th and 20th May will include A memorial was presented in the Senate, a number of estates by order of Orphans' Court. signed by Philadelphians, asking for the speedy passage of the bill now pending. It is apparent, at present, that the House bill will be passed, with the Senate's brief THE SUCCESSOR OF GEN. SHITH -Brigadier General Thos. A. Davies, of New York, has been amendments. Already office-seekers are quite numerous assigned to the command of the second division of in anticipation of the passage of the bill. Some of them, General Halleck's army, vacated by the death of who desire to be at the head of this bureau, never possessed any knowledge of agriculture whatever.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS. FORSYTH, Mo., April 29 .--- On the 24th inst., a body of

ington.

cavalry from this place destroyed an extensive saltpetre uring establishment, near Yellville, Arkansa and burned the buildings. Lieutenant Hickok, of the Fourth Iowa, cavalry was

killed, and one private wounded, in the skirmish had with the rebels. A large quantity of supplies, which were hidden for the

use of the rebels, with a number of deserters and Jay-hawkers who were hiding in the mountains, have been cantured by Gan. Curtis' command.

The Army in Kansas.

Sr. LOUIS, May 1 -- Col. Jennison received a letter yesterday, from Washington city, written by a United States Senator, in which it is stated, in explicit terms, that an order relieving Generals Sturgis and Denver of their respective commands in Kansas has been forwarded from the War Department.

Col. Jennison was yesterday relieved from his personal parole, and is now obliged to report only by letter. Un-der this liberty he expects to leave to-day for Wash-

Four has an upward tendency. Pork is easier. Bacon
Beet has a downward tendency. Pork is easier. Bacon
Buoyant. Lard steady.
Beet has a downward tendency. Pork is easier. Bacon
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Bit allows are the provided that is advance. Flour
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Offee buoyant. Bice steady. Spirits
States of the payment of such release such State,
Turpertine duil at 526 986 507.
Lownow, A pril 18 --Consols for money, 93% 294;
American securities are dull and heavy; all descriptions
Coatral 45% 241%.
Harnes, April 17. Bales of cotton for the week 10,600
bales, it-res ordinaire 1871; bas 1800. The stock of cotton in port is 54,000 bales.
The Fisood on the Mississippi.
Caino, May 1.-The steamor Diligence, from Tipton, ville, reports that the Mississippi river at that point has
Bues decore and the distastive in the result of the same as it is far allow and the state settlement and is uidation in thereof had been made before the 30th the proper officers of the State boffer the 30th the proper officers of such claims in wilde or in part, thostone as it he far allow for a far and is updressed by a such portion of such claims in wilde the same as the far allow for the 30th of the proper officers of the Content the far allow for a far and the addition of the far allow for the 30th of the proper officers of the far allow for the 30th of the proper officers of the far allow for the 30th of the proper officers of the far allow for a far allow for the 30th of t

by the bill.

The coust day week.

The Flood on the Mississippi. CAIRO, May 1.—The steamor Diligence, from Tipton-ville, reports that the Mississippi river at that point has risen to an alarming oxtent. Hundreds of houses there and at New Madrid has been submorged, and thousends of cattle, sheep, and hogs had been washed away. Many families were living in flatboats. Wery where along the river there is great suffering in consequence of this unprecedented flood. The whole of Columbus, up to the fortifications, is overflowed, and the water is running into the windows of the houses. The town of Bickman was also suffering greatly. The forti-fications at failund No. 10, and on the mainland opposite, were still above water, excepting the upper battery. A large amount of the cannon and heavy ordnance captured from the robels on the main shore, are still lying in the bayous, and cannot be remeved until the waters aubside. The inhabitants of Point Pleasant are nearly drowned out.

AN UNLEAST COLORDS. Source A comment framous for the campaign in Northeast Missouri, ist sum-mer and autumn, has arrived home at .eokuk, from the Pittsburg battle fold. Ils was rounded three times, one of his legs being shattred, and the other having received two musket bas. A PATRIOTIC JUDGE -Judge Daniel McCook, A PATRIOTIC JUDGE —Judge Daniel McCook, father of General Alexander McDowel McCook and Ganzeal Robert L. McCook, has gon to Pitts-burg Landing to offer his services in the lext fight. Judge McCook has seven sons in the Uden army.

THE MERRINAC GREASED UP.—A centioman from Norfolk says the *Merrimac* is full: repaired, is in fighting trim, and carries a black flag. Her sides have been smoothed and greased, so that when hit with shot they will glance off.

DISASTERS ON A CANADIAN RIVER. -The Mon DISASTERS ON A CANADIAN RIYER.—The Mon-treal Transcript gives some particularsconcerning the breaking up of the ice, last work, on the Richelieu river. Four steamers weresunk, viz: Dawn, Unity, Castor, and Cultitationr—all much damaged before sinking. Two dredges, 9 barges, 7 scows, and 38 sail-vessels, were also sunk; 20 steamers, and 25 barges and schooners were da-maged; besides a number of craft sank and da-maged further up the river.

AN IRISH HEIR TO A PEERAGE IN TROUBLE.-Chas. Beresford, according to the Rochester Union presumptive heir to an Irish peerage and a rich estate, is on trial in that city, charged with obtaining goods by false representations.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Pacific Railroad bill. The time was occupied in the explanation of the nu-nerous amendments. The committee rose without coming to a conclusion on the bill, and the House ad-ionrand. THE Rt. Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick, of Boston, will leave that city soon on a visit to Rome. Ill health is assigned as the cause of his journey.

une. Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.), of Illinois, from the Com-altee on Territories, reported a bill to render freedom ational and slavery sectional.

Pacific Railroad Bill.