The Press MONDAY, MAY 5, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. The Old Dominion has been wrested from the usurped dominion of traitors, and restored to the dominion of the Union flag. Yorktown, which, in a strategic sense, is acknowledged by the rebels to be synonymous with Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, has been abandoned as untenable by General Lee, and compied by the advancing army of McClellan. This news, so startling, so glorious, and, in a degree, so unexpected, will surprise both loyalists and traitors. But while the former will hail it as the herald of returning peace, the promise of a mighty land restored to greatness, and a new proof of the immutability of the Union, the latter, overwhelmed with dismay, and so terribly awakened to the madness of their guilt, must shortly abandon a struggle so hopeless in its aspect, and quietly lay down their arms. The army which we have driven from Yorktown can be an army now in little but in name and numbers. It is disheartened dispirited, and defeated. It is convinced that its leaders, to use the language of Jefferson Davis, "have undertaken more than they can accomplish," and we should not be surprised to hear of its disbandment before many months have passed. The capture of Yorktown points most conclusively to such a termination of the

The news from the army of the Mississippi is but little less encouraging than that from McClellan's. | rious it scarcely could have been. But the General Halleck having in a measure reorganized his army, it is now in splendid fighting condition, ready to do anything at the word of its able leader. That commander, instead of rushing his mighty legions blindly against the rebel stronghold. is advancing steadily and surely on that point, driving the enemy before him. We need not be surprised to hear at any moment of Corinth being | done nobly; possibly it has surprised itself in a condition sypopymous to that of Yorktown. with Hallick's army enacting the rôle of McClel. | its anxious, patient weeks of seeming inaclan's, and, like the former general, driving the eenemy to the wall." The affair at Farmington mentioned in our telegraphic column is but the guarantee of what will follow in that quarter. General Paine's division, having made a reconnois sance to that place, were confronted by nearly 5,000 rebels, but, after a short skirmish, our troops cleared the field at the point of the bayonet, capturing a large amount of stores, ammunition, and camp equipage, together with a number of pri-

Another letter from Pittsburg Landing appears on our first page. The successful reconnoissance to Purdy, whereby fifty prisoners were captured, is fully described, and, by way of variety, we have an amusing account of the beauties of Southern literature as depicted in Confederate paper money. An incident is related of Gen. Halleck, which shows how strict a discipline that officer has introduced: and, among other matters of peculiar interest, the visit to the guard-house, wherein the rebel prisoners and deserters are confined, deserves special mention.

The editor of the Memphis Avalanche has been arrested for being lukewarm to the rebel cause. Some time since, as may be recollected, our special Nashville correspondent stated, on undoubted authority, that a Union league existed in Memphis, and that the editor of the Avalanche was a member. A despatch from Point a la Bache, La., on the 24th ult, to the rebel Navy Department, states that seven of their gunboats had been fired, having been overpowered by our troops. The town of from the commander of the blockading fleet, had replied, through Major Thomas: I shall not surrender!

redeemed.

LET US pause a moment and see what we

prise of the war. Manassas was very dis-

agreeable. If any one can understand from

the multiplied accounts already printed how

New Orleans was taken, we give him credit

for an unusual degree of ingenuity. New

Orleans was to be the Sebastopol of this

war. According to its newspapers, and

that ubiquitous gentleman, the "escaped

Union man, lately arrived at Cairo," and

"the intelligent contrabands who came from

Norfolk in a row-boat," it was surrounded with

batteries, and garrisoned by an army anxious

to die in its defence. There were water bat-

teries and torpedoes, iron-clad gunboats and

infernal machines-forts on Lakes Borgne and

Pontchartrain-forts at every bend and pass in

the Mississippi river-every means and appli-

ance for offensive and defensive war. We ex-

pected a desperate resistance, a large loss of

life, and a barren, because a dearly-bought,

victory. In the midst of our anxiety we are

ject of much solicitude. The gasconading of

Mr. Mayor MONROE only increases our curi-

osity, and we must be therefore patient, and

The occupation of New Orleans is the turn

ing point of the war. It slices the Confede-

racy in half, and restores to the Union the

richer portion. With BUTLER at New Orleans,

and Halleck at Nashville-we may virtually

say at Memphis—and FARRAGUT and FOOTE

on the river, endeavoring to meet, the rebel-

lion can have no existence beyond the Missis-

sippi. It is at an end in Arkansas, Missouri,

dwindled away into a more faction of rangers

loyal, and we may look, at any time, for retri-

expect to see it tilted into the Gulf. Let Lan-

time and idle mills and black bread are among

the things we have conquered. FARRAGUT is

the best policeman, for he has restored order in

riots. Mr. MASON can no longer carry King

Cotton into Downing street, and endeavor to

sell him to Earl Russell as the price of recog-

nition. We have broken the old monarch's

scentre, and fettered his limbs, and England

and France may have his halidom for the

The capture of New Orleans will actually

terminate the resources of the rebellion. That

nort was the fountain of the Southern strength.

and England, and Cuba. It was almost im-

It was constantly replenished from France,

possible to maintain a permanent and efficient

blockade. There are so many passes into the

Mississippi, so many intricate outlets and in-

lets known only to those who live on the

islands around; so many ways of communi-

cation through the lakes, that to prevent the

entrance and exit of vessels would have re-

quired a little navy. New Orleans sent the

Sumpler out into the seas to destroy our com-

merce. It sustained the army of BEAUREGARD.

mails were advertised for Cuba. Mexico. and

coast is ours almost absolutely. Charleston

avoided with any degree of certainty. Sa-

vannah is an inland town securely invested;

Richmond and Norfolk have not seen a mer-

chantman since last year's fruit was blossoming.

and held us at hav in Fort Pickens. From

asking.

await the seas and winds.

General Mitchell has just made another brilliant movement. Hearing that General Kirby Smith was at Bridgeport, Alabama, General Mitchell marched against him, and, after a short engagement, routed his whole force, capturing 300 prison-

The report that Beauregard was retreating from Corinth has been confirmed by late rebel papers. The rebel general was daily sending his troops southward, part by rail and part on foot, but refuses to make any explanation of his course, stating that Jeff Davis understands his movements. The rebel steamer Isabel, now called the Ella

Warley, which has made itself notorious in running the blockede, has been captured at last. She was taken by the steamer St. Jago de Cuba, while attempting to run the blockade. She was heavily laden with Enfield rifles and other implements of war. The Cuba also chased the Nashville, but without effect.

ple's State Convention." At a time like this all names appear harsh, and there is nothing particularly euphonious in that selected by Mr. McClure. There is a familiar story we commend to our friends of this organization. In startled by a simple announcement that Comthe councils of Rome there was a serious quar- modore FARRAGUT is in the river opposite the rel in the days of Roman partisanship. The city, and ranging his guns at its modest and merits of it were trifling, the manner of it was angry and unreasonable. Brutus was clamorous. Antony was clamorous, and in the "Citizens," said an old Roman at length, who saw the danger, and was bold enough to meet it, "Citizens, the State commands our patriotism and self-devotion-our country wants her children to sacrifice themselves to her good-she must not perish to gratify the ambition of her children. Antony is a great man, and Brutus is a great man, but I belong neither to the party of Antony nor the party of Brutus, but to the party of Rome." It may be that the committee of Mr. McCLunn did not feel authorized to go beyond the limits of its authority-that having taken from the Convention of the "People's Party" certain powers and duties, it could not transcend them, nor transgress the laws and customs of the organization. In this view of the case, we may overlook the unseemly caption of this call, and make a suggestion or two which its spirit ren-

ders becoming. There is much propriety in the allusion of the committee to the perils and dangers of our bama are already within the range of FARRAhackneyed phrase, but we like it. The association of politics with those who are doing the State its greatest service is becoming, and as all feel the deepest and most affectionate interest in the triumph of our soldiers, it is proper that all should unite to make that and bustle of its spinning-wheels. The misery triumph lasting and thwart the efforts of those who seek to make their victories barren, and their campaigns dishonorable. This is the duty that is before the people of Pennsylvania. It is sacred, and just, and necessary. Manchester, and suppressed the dreaded broad Our only enemy is not in the South. We have enemies in our midst as persistent and pernicious as the army now flying up York river, and we must use every exertion to accomplish their downfall. With the many evidences before us we are compelled to look upon the Democratic organization, as it is now controlled, as the soul and body of this domestic treason. We see in that organization none of the principles so long and dearly cherished-we see in its high places none of the men so fondly followed. All have been abandoned to the sacrilegious vandals who conspired to bring about the ruin of the country, and now, amid the shame, and horror, and anarchy, existing, they are prostituting the Democratic party to the same unholy purpose. Failing in our efforts to cleanse and purify the old sanctuary from the pollutions of Mr. Buchanan and his followers, it becomes us, if we would no longer be affiliated with their iniquities, to spurn their fellow-

Let this convention, about to meet under New Orleans the rebel emissaries sailed, and so the call of Mr. McClure, so shape its platform constant was the communication that regular that men of all parties can stand upon it. It will not do to be exclusive or personal, either Europe. In capturing New Orleans we take in the candidates they select or the principles possession of the Mexican coast—the Atlantic they present. It will not do to call up old creeds and re-establish old tests of party is the only harbor where the blockade can be faith. We must either speak or die. There is but one banner to be borne; over its folds we have inscribed "Devotion to the Union, and to the Administration in the perpetuating of the Union." This is the inspira- Mobile is accessible only to coasting schooners tion of Mr. McClure's call. In this he an- and fishing-smacks, and if Butler crosses the swers the heartfelt sentiment of every citizen lake and sends a division in its rear, Mr. of Pennsylvania. Democrats who love their Mayor Forsyrn may have the chance of country—"Constitutional Union men" who imitating the classical style of his New Or- desire to signalize their last moments by love your country-Republicans who love the | leans fellow-magistrate. Lovell has started up country, and who have an interest in the Ad- the Jackson Railroad, some think to join Beauministration they have placed over it, let REGARD-others, to assist in the defence of us all strike hands in this sublime and stirring | Memphis, but certainly to get out of the reach hour, and swear that by our efforts Pennsyl- of danger. That army of Lovell's has had vania shall be first and foremost in the great more newspaper fame than any Southern com- fixing the 24th day of May for the election of political campaign, as she has been first and mand. It has been honored in poetry and a member of Congress in the district composed foremost in the warlike campaign now about prose; its praises have been chronicled and of the counties of Bucks and Lehigh, in place to close in glory and in peace.

THE REBELS RETREATING! and swamps into the more fertile counties of Yorktown evacuated! Much sooner than Mississippi, "out of regard for the lives of women and children." It neither struck a the most sanguine could have anticipated, and blow nor received one, but after capturing the much to the astonishment of many, who will

brass bells, kettles, and old iron, left the mescarcely credit the evidence of their eyes upon tropolis defenceless. reading the telegraphic announcement in The work of the navy is almost at an end another column, the grand stronghold, rendez-That branch of our public service has done vous, and reliance of the rebels—the right magnificently. However we may criticise wing of their defences-has been abandoned! individual conduct, or regret such mistakes as the occupation of Norfolk, and the escape of After months of confident preparation, afthe Nashville and Sumpler, it must be adter the laborious building of fortifications, mitted that many of the most brilliant triand the mounting of hundreds of heavy guns, umphs of the war have been attained by the after the transportation of thousands of trains men in blue-jackets. And if New Orleans has fallen in the manner we anticipate, they of supplies and ammunition to this depot, may add a crescent to the trophies in their after the concentration of the "flower" of laurel crowns. With our ships on the sea rebeldom into one of the grandest armies, in and our gunboats on the rivers, we have point of numbers, that the world has ever witdrawn the cords of Federal power so tightly nessed-after all the boastings of the South, and around the rebellion that it seems about the anxiety, not to say trepidation, of the more to anticipate its fate and die from inanition desponding in the North, the prospect of a The navy can do but little more. Its duty bloody victory has passed away, with the flight | now will be to hold and possess the coasts of a wily and craven enemy. That the laurels and towns it has captured; to revivify and strengthen the commerce which the wa of our conquest are not bloodied can take but prostrated; to open up the captured ports to little from their brightness; though, had it trade; to maintain the necessary police of the been our destiny to have made the peninsula seas, and to prevent the leaders of this reof Yorktown a terrible Aceldama, no son or bellion from escaping our just vengeance. brother, or father, in the besieging army would With the fall of New Orleans the war changes its character. The blue coats have the battle not have gladly made himself a martyr in the to fight. It cannot be a war of armies or of van; no mother, wife, or sister, but would nations. We have taken the sources of their have heard the worst with more than resignapower, and their power must pass away. tion. It will not be pretended that this The Confederacy is now a nation without achievement, which must stand unparalleled in cities, and its armies without supplies. It is ancient or modern warfare, could not have been nothing more than two large armies, one or still more disastrous to the foe-more inglotwo small ones, and a company of gentlemen at Richmond, with trunks packed and horses saddled, ready to fly at the coming doom of the Confederacy is now irrevocaof McClellan or McDowell. Butler adbly sealed, and whether its demise becomes vances, and Lovell retreats on Beaurea question of months or weeks can matter GARD; HALLECK advances, and BEAUREGARD little, in so far as the great result—the reretreats on LOVELL. As HALLECK and Butstoration of the Union and of peace-is LER will certainly keep on advancing, the rebel army of the Southwest must sooner concerned. The army of the Potomae has or later be crushed. There may be another great battle-it may be more bloody and with the sudden success which has crowned terrible than any we have fought, but it will end the rebellion in the Mississippi valley. tivity; and if results more startling and com-The other army under Johnston is really the plete might possibly have been attained, it will great obstacle in the way of crushing out the rebellion. It is the last pillar of the Secession likewise reflect that unforeseen events, or uncause, and the strongest. It is the soul of the expected succor to the enemy, might at the conspiracy—the armies in the West and South same time have made the issue much are but the limbs and flourishes. On that more hazardous. We see the beginning army McClellan, McDowell, Banks, and of the end more clearly now than FREMONT, are advancing. Two hundred thouwe could a week ago, or even yesterday. sand men have undertaken its destruction We knew a grand mevement was to be made, They are trained, clothed, equipped, and strengthened, by months of arduous toil on but we feared to think that a grand risk must the part of their commanders, by the most likewise be incurred. Therefore the capture lavish outlay on the part of the people. On of Yorktown will surprise us. Yorktown in these men we rest our hopes. itself is of small account, but its occupation, which the telegraph reports, confessedly restores to us the entire State of Virginiaproviding, however, that the blow is followed up, before the enemy can gain time to esta-

We are overwhelming the South. We do not claim these results as military consequences alone. We do not look upon our triumphs as the mere effects of strategy or generalship. The North gathered up its strength, and is now leisurely crushing the South by blish themselves in a new position. Pennsylnatural and inherent power. This rebellion vania feels proud of her gene: al, whose skill has been the "Battle of Shiloh" on a larger has compassed what might else have dearly scale. The South came upon the North with cost the nation's blood and valor, and she feels a forced march. The North was unprepared sure that his pledge to "pursue the enemy and weak. It fell back to the river. Buell to the wall? will be speedily and sublimely | arrived next morning. The work of conquest has yet to begin. That task will be committed to our statesmen. When we have put away the sword, and limbered our cannon, it will be time to conquer these people. We must crush have done, and what we are doing. In the their treason, and conquer their prejudices. light of present triumphs we can distinguish We must conquer old and pernicious theories. the path we have followed through the gloomy We must teach them what, we are sorry to say, months now passed, and see the new one our republic has thus far failed to teach—the opening into the speedy future. The fall of responsibility of citizenship and the power of New Orleans is an era in this war. It is not government; that allegiance is not a mere simply the taking of a large city, or the occugarment to be changed with the wearer's fancy, pation of an important military position. That but a bond of faith and duty, as sensitive as is a material advantage, and we look upon it our heart-strings, and as sacred as life. as we would look upon the capture of so many Liberty and law, independence and power, cannon, or the destruction of so much ordmust be the attributes and principles of our nance. It has moral and political advantages, country. Then will Democracy no longer be less obvious, perhaps, but more important. It a name, but a thing of life and strength and is so unaccountable, too, that we do not yet beauty. quite realize it. It is the first agreeable sur-

THE ANSWER of the Mayor of New Orleans to the demand of Commodore FARRAGUT for the surrender of that city is a model of rebel insolence, falsehood, and folly. While the great municipality over which he officially weesides lay helpless before the fleet of its lawful Government, he seems to have had no higher ambition than to air his senseless pride, and to win the applause of traitors by illtimed impudence. He did not even attempt to deny, or to apologize for, the grave offence against all the laws of humanity which had been committed by the departing rebel army when they fired upon Union citizens, nor to exhibit ordinary civility to an officer upon whose forbearance the very existence of New Orleans depended.

It is the custom of all truly brave men engaged in warfare to fight as gallantly as they can, but, when they are compelled to submit, to do so as gracefully as possible. Those opposed to Commodore FARRAGUT did neither. They abandoned their posts without any such effort to maintain them as was expected, pretty City Hall. How he got there is the and, after exhibiting their cowardice, they mystery, and the cost of his journey is the subhad not the good taste to surrender in a becoming manner. They seem to have been equally incapable of holding or of properly giving up their metropolis.

> Mayor Monroe is also guilty of a transparent falsehood. In reply to the request to hoist the Union flag over the City Hall, Mint, and Custom House, he said :

"As to holsting 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 renegade as would dare to profane with his hand the sacred emblem of our

and Louisiana. Texas is as securely a part of the Union as California, the rebellion having This is a splendid specimen of rebel mag-niloquence. It will, doubtless, be republished and guerillas. The Indian country is again with delight by the Southern journals as an outburst worthy of the brightest genius of Sebutive vengeance upon ALBERT PIKE and his cessia. But that it is absolutely untrue must friends from the savages they have betrayed be known to every intelligent reader. The and ruined. Mobile becomes the extreme existence of a strong Union sentiment at New Southern port—the metropolis of the rebel Orleans has never been seriously questioned, Southwest. Sugar has been conquered, and and numerous evidences of it have been conthe rich cotton regions of Mississippi and Ala- stantly afforded. Thousands of its citizens neither hate the old flag of their country, nor brethren in the field. This may be called a gur's mortars. The Union bayonets are regard with any other feelings than those of under King Cotton's throne, and we may soon loathing and contempt the flaunting bars and stars of treason. Mayor Monnoe, indeed, vircashire rejoice. The roar of our guns beneath tually concedes this fact in the very letter in Fort Jackson's low and nestling walls is the which he so bombastically denies it, for he sweetest sound that ever mingled with the hum

"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 odrous and contemptible by their dastardly desertion of our cause in the mighty stringels in which we are engaged, or such as might remind them too powerfully that they are the conquered, and you the conquerors." of the English spinners will soon end. Half onquered, and you the conquerors."

Thus, then, there are men who have "deserted" the Secession cause, and enough of them to be considered worthy of special reference. Enough too, as the sequel will doubtless show, when the reign of terror and Mayor Monnon's rule are ended, to destroy all the emblems of Secession tyranny in their midst, and to hoist the beautiful banner of their country over all the public and many of their private buildings.

Pride, cruelty, ignorance, indolence, impudence, dishonesty, cowardice, and all the baser traits of humanity were never so fully developed as by those who are engaged in the existing rebellion. They are the most boastful of arrant braggarts, and yet have repeatedly shown by their precipitate flights the most abject cowardice. They claim that all their forts are impregnable, and yet they are all rapidly falling into our hands. They assert that their armics are invincible, and yet we have whipped them all except that over which a thunderbolt is about to burst at Yorktown. They whimper like spoiled children about imaginary Union outrages, and yet they do not hesitate to commit, upon the faithful citizens of the South. and upon our wounded men on the battle-fields. or the prisoners that fall into their hands, the most fearful injuries that their imaginations can conceive. They are proud as Lucifer, but it is the pride of vanity, ignorance, and self-sufficiency-of an aristocracy based neither on talent, noble birth, nor real wealth.

HAVING BROUGHT the people into a war as causeless as it is cruel, the Breckinridgers forcing a peace, which, under the most favorable circumstances, they could not preserve under James Buchanan.

Gov. Currin has issued his proclamation chaunted; and now it flies along the morasses | of Dr. Cooper, deceased.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1862.

words of the counterfeit Governor of Kentucky, George W. Johnson, as he was bleeding to death from his wounds received in the battle of Shiloh. Never have the hopes of the traitors been more completely dissipated, never have the prophecies of good men been nore completely fulfilled, than in the rapid lownward progress of the great organized assault upon the Government of the United States. There is not a Secession paper that does not admit the truth of the confession of the dying rebel. The fear of starvation hangs like an apparition over every Southern city. "The Confederacy" is taunted by the Richmond papers for making preparations to retreat; Charleston has become the ghost of its former self; Wilmington, North Carolina, trembles before the approach of the conquering army of Burnside; Pensacola has been or will be evacuated; Mobile is terrified at the certainty of its capture; and nothing is left to the two rebel armies at Corinth and Yorktown but to fight or to yield. I learn that our highest miliary authorities freely express the opinion that the days of the great conspiracy are numbered: and intelligence has been received this morning to the effect that the demoralization among the rebel troops has become so extensive that fears are entertained that they will not make a stand when attacked by Halleck and McClellan. This seems all the more probable in contrast with the moderation and generosity of the Federal Gavernment Andrew Johnson sends word that the loval sentiment in Tennessee will presently become rresistible, and the Administration have long een in possession of information that a large body of the people of New Orleans have only awaited the opportunity to manifest their affection for the Constitution of their fathers. These demonstrations are the daily proofs of the weakness and decay of the rebellion, and of the strength and majesty of the Federal power. Among other nations, it cannot fail o be productive of extraordinary consequences. New Orleans has been regarded by the English people as a much more mportant city than New York itself, and when they hear that it has fallen into our hands, they will be impressed with the enormous resources of the American people, and with the fact that they have committed a blunder in refusing to take the right side in this our great struggle. Do not be surprised if two or three of the Southern ports are again opened under the auspices of the American flag. The experiment will undoubtedly he made at New Orleans, and then the question will be tested whether the people of that section are willing to continue the work of self-destruction in order to sustain a few desperate men, or whether they will accept the liberal offers of the Administration, and seek prosperity and peace by resuming their former avocations. It is estimated that only an inconsiderable quantity of cotton has been consumed, and one writer asserts that the atempt to fire the large amount of that staple now stored in the Crescent City could only be accomplished by destroying the city itself. Should this policy prevail, the people of the loval States may anticipate a degree of unprecedented prosperity. The failure of the foreign crops will create an unusual demand for our breadstuffs, and if the cotton trade can be reopened, the and if the cotton trade can be reopened, the dressed to Commodore Foots, has been received at the precious metals will pour upon us in one conlinued stream. That this theory is a reasonable one may be seen by a glance at the money market, as set forth in any of the newspapers of the Northern Atlantic cities. All descriptions of stocks are appreciating, and the securities of the General Government are being sought after with avidity by those who, not | was also incorrect. I found the Dunbar some distance many weeks ago, were reluctant to believe up Cypress creek, which is two miles below Florence that the war could be prosecuted to a speedy conclusion. One circumstance may be mentioned, which the history of no nation engaged in war can parallel, that a Government loan in the midst not simply of a civil conflict, but of a suspension of specie payments, has attained a premium which specie itself does not command. It ought also to be borne in mind, as another of the reasons that will induce the people of the South to submit to their destiny, that they have no actual redeemable currency

in any portion of the Seceded States, and that if they desire to subsist at all, they must concent to an exchange of their products for the money of the Government, and for the articles which are so necessary to their existence. OCCASIONAL. THE SPEECH by Senator WILMOT, published to-day, needs no allusion of ours to commend it to the careful consideration of the people. The talents of the speaker, his great reputation for statesmanship, and his connection with the radical sentiment of the Republican party, give his words more than usual weight at the present time. Although bold and earnest in the defence of his peculiar views, no one has been more anxious to have a union of all sentiments in this country; indeed, his influence has been devoted to the purpose of building up a great Union party, and inviting the co-operation of all loyal citizens. His views.

tions of a legislative body will be received with the same everywhere. Drowning men will catch at straws, and the revival of vital energies just before dissolution is sometimes terrific. The last effort of expiring human or brute nature usually is one of seeming desperation. Thus, we see the Southern rebel press bewailing the serious reverses to the rebel arms, and confessing their inability to defend their firesides and their families against the "ruthless invader," in one sentence, and in the next, threatening to turn the tables against the North and West by crossing the Ohio and the Potomac with

therefore, upon one of the most important

questions that ever engaged the delibera-

immense invading armies. LARGE SALE OF CHOICE FRENCH DRESS GOODS. SHAWLS, VEIL GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, EM-BREIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, &c .- We invite the early attention of purchasers to the large and seasonable assortment of French, German, Swiss, and British dry goods, dress goods, silks, Paris ribbons, emroideries, Balmorals, gloves, trimmings, umbrellas and parasols, fancy goods, &c; also, a special line of French, Cashmere delaine, Thibet and merino, and Stella shawls; also, veil goods, being of a wellknown and favorite importation, embracing about 1,000 lots of choice articles; to be peremptorily sold. by catalogue, on a credit of four months, comnencing with the shawls, this morning at 10 clock, and to be continued, without intermission, all day and part of the evening, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. EXTRA VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS-LARGE SALE To-MORROW (Tuesday), 6th May.

Thomas and Sons' sale to-morrow, at the Exchange, will comprise the largest amount and most valuable property offered this season. See pamphlet catalogue, 16 pages, and ad-

Public Amusements. Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Conway, two of the most meritostreet Theatre, when they will give some of their characing with Talfourd's classical poem of "Ion," in which Conway will play the young hero. She is now, we

believe, the only great impersonation of this most delicate

and effective conception, and has received the plaudits of the renowned author for her faithfulness in the part. She played it in Boston to fine and appreciative audi John Drew, the prince of comedians, the realization of our fondest and quaintest dreams of Irish humor, is about to leave us. We shall not witness for many moons his gentlemen, and knights; for he sails again for Europe, where his fame is established, to delight the Londoners and play to his own countrymen and townsmen. We are vidual alone, and unrivalled. He invests our oldest we recall them more fondly than before, and identify

hem forever with his face and name. He plays Captain

Murphy Moquire to-night, and appears as Dromio of Ephtesus in the "Comedy of Errors." The fine vocal and instrumental concert of Birgfeld's GOTTSCHALK'S LAST CONCERT WILLTAKE PIECE at Musi--i F.m.d Hall to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, when this great planist will be assisted by Miss Carlotta Patti, that cost admirable concert prima douna, soprano: bigno Ferri, the great and justly-esteemed bar Tumberi, the new tenor of the Havana Opera Troupe all of whom leave next Sameday for Europe. Patri and Ferri we all know, and shall be pleased to welcome back Tombesi has yet to make his reputation here, though, ac cording to the New York critics, he has hurled Brignoli from the lyric throne he has so long possessed; but we can give no opinion until we have heard him Mr. H. Mollenhauer, an excellent violoncellist, also appears, and Signor Muzio is conductor. The programme

is rich in musical gems.

The Laughing Gas.—If any one is troubled with low spirits, he should attend the exhibition of the laughing gas, by Dr. Colton, to morrow evening, at Concert Hall. We cannot suggest a more severeign remedy. Sir Humphrey Davy, speaking of the effect of this gas, says: "A everish glow overspreads the system, a thousand delight. ful visions pass before the mind, the man lives a year in a minute, and that year is the seventh heaven's. Speaking of the same gas, Professor Silliman says, "In at least one case in the laboratory of Yale College, it produced a joyous exhilaration of spirits, which continued for months, and permanent restoration of health."

FROM WASHINGTON Probable Adjournment of Congress In "The rebellion is a failure," were the last

MPORTANT CIRCULARS FROM SECRETARY SEWARD. The Mails Extended to New Orleans. Significant Despatch from Gen. Halleck. IMPORTANT EVENTS TO HAPPEN SHORTLY. ARMY AND NAVY CHANGES. CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER BERMUDA. OPERATIONS ON THE TENNESSEE

Report of Lieutenant Gwin. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1862. The Probable Adjournment of Congress. The long time taken by the Senate Finance Committee early adjournment of Congress. It will take into July at least to finish the important legislation already blocked out. The tax bill will soon go to the Senate. The tari Committee room to see what changes may become ne ceasary to fit it to the tax bill ag it will finally pass Con gress. The various steps taken in the Finance Co. ittee are not of vital importance, as it is impossible to know what disposition the Senate will make of the amend

Important Circulars from the Secretary of State—The Mails Extended to New Orleans. duranted to the foreign ministers announcing the ra opening of communication with Southern localities r

onquered from the insurgents:

I am, sir, your obtdient servant.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, May 2 1862.

Siz: I have the honor to state, for your information that the mails are now allowed to pass to and from New Orleans, and other places which having heretofore bee seized by the insurgent forces, have since been recovered and are now occupied by the land and naval forces of th It is proper, however, to add that a military surveillance is maintained over such mails, so far as the Go vernment finds it necessary for the public safety.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD. LIMITED SHIPMENTS TO NEW ORLEANS AND OTHER WASHINGTON, MBy 3, 1862

Sin: I have the honor to state, for the information our Covernment, that a collector has been appointed b the Proceident for the port of New Orleans, and that the necessary preparations are being made to modify the blockade so as to permit limited shipments to be made to and from that and one or more other ports which are

which will be made known by proclamation. I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD. The Movement of Troops. confusion of moving large bodies of troon one point to spother, it is of course expected the istakes will occur, but some which have recently take place tax one's ingenuity in the attempt to account for of one of the Ira Harris Cavalry Regiments were Mouroe. Men and horses were put aboaid of transport at Alexandria, and taken to Perryville, Maryland. Fortrees Monroe! Here were two trips paid for whe but one was necessary. Washington and Perryville ar farther apart by water than Washington and Fortress purrose," no one stems to know. The company also pistol in the entire company. Of course, this was an

Operations on the Tennessee River-Report of Lieut. Com. Gwliib.

The following from a rep rt of Lieutenant Commanding Gwinn, of the United States gunboat Taylor, ad-

Sin: I have to inform you that on the 21st I proceede this vessel as high up the Tennessee river as Florence Alabama, capturing the steamer Alfred Robb, which has been used as a rebel transport on the upper part of this river, not having been sunk, as we supposed.

The reported burning of the Dunbar, which had been Ala., sunk The water being above her guards, it was I am happy to inform you that the rebels have neither

a boat nor a gun on this river. I captured their best gun at Florence. It is now on board the Lady Foote, late stroved by order of General Beauregard. The inhani- where they could, and that he swore in the presence of tants were very in ignant at such a wanton destruction. | his men, who vociferously cheered him, losing complete Military and Naval Changes. The War Department has made the following appoint-

JAMES SEAMAN to be Acting Third Assistant Engineer of the U. S. steamer Dragon, at Hampton Roads. Commander John A. Winslow is ordered to report to Flag Officer FOOTE for duty.
O. J. RISSRIL, of Michigan, has been appointed Acting Assistant Surgeen, and ordered to report to Commodore Paulding for duty. Acting Master Isaac Warren has been detatched from the Flag, and ordered to the IL S. steamer Fort Henry. Acting Master D. F. Mosman has been detached from the Fort Henry, and ordered to Acting Master's Mate C J. Hunnell, of Janesville, Wis., has deserted, after having drawn two months' advance bay.

Mail Regulations with Nova Scotia On and after the first of June next, all letters mailed in the United States and addressed to Nova Scotia will stamps, at the existing rates, namely ! ten cents for all ances not over 3,000 miles from the frontier line, and fifteen cents for greater distances.

All letters received from Nova Scotia after that date, will come fully prepaid, and are to be delivered without The Number of Major and Brigadier Ge-

nerals in the Service. The latest account shows that there are new 168 brigadier generals, and 28 in addition await Senatorial action of Daniel E. Sickles, and there seems to be no doubt that he will soon be confirmed. The bill proposing to limit the number to 200, and of major generals to 20, will, in all probability, become a law.

Capture of the Steamer Bermuda. The U. S. steamer Mercedila, Commander Stellwagon on the 27th ult., about fifteen miles north of "Hole the Wall," captured the steamer Bermuda, laden with thousand pounds of powder, seven field carriages, and a tridges, military stores, saltpetre, saddles, ingots, tin. &c. The Armistice Canard. There is authority for stating that there is not

shadow of foundation for the story in circulation rela tive to French intervention, an armistice with the The Evacuation of Yorktown.

The intelligence of the evacuation of Yorktown has occasioned mingled surprise, excitement, and rejoicing, and intensified the public mind to hear further respecting the movements of the army of the Potomuc. Suma of those who most freely criticise affairs in that quarter had predicted this event.

The friends and opponents of General McClellan differ widely in opinion, while others are disposed to wait and judge the merits of the question by the results Appointment.

WELLINGTON S. SOLOMONS, recently in the quarter-master's department of General Poater's division, has ated to a first-class clerkship in the first auditor's office, Tressury Department. Miscellaneous Items. We have no war news here to-day, except a contradic-tion of the statement that Fredericksburg has been occu-

pied by the Union forces. Thus far, or within two days, applications have been mitted in the District of Columbia, under the emancipa The President has recognized J. C. KONDRUP as vice

consul for Denmark, in and for the District of Colu and E. S. SATRES vice consul for Denmark, for Pennsyl Mr. Louis Dr Grofroy, first secretary of the French legation, and formerly charge d'affaires to New Granada, having been appointed minister to Greece, is on the eve According to reliable information received here from

Richmond, the planters have determined to raise no tobacco this season. The military had seized their stock now on hand to prevent its failing into the hands of the Federal army. Operations of Gen. Mitchell's Division. HENTSVILLE, Ala., May 4, 1862 - To the Hon. E. M. received. A soldier's highest reward for se/vice is to

merit and receive the approbation of his superior officers.

An expedition from Bringeport crossed the river on

May let, advanced towards Chattanooga twelve miles.

and captured the stores and a Southern mail from the railroad hands. A panic prevailed at Chattanooga. The enemy are removing all their property in the direction of Gen, Leadbeater had been chastised for cowardice s Bridgeport. Not more than 2,000 troops were at Chatta They destroyed a saltpetre manufactory in a cave, and returned safely with the captured property. Another expedition penotrated to Jasper, where the troops found a strong Union feeling. On the same day a skirmish occurred with the enemy's cavalry at Athens.

There are straugling ha citizens, along my entire line, threatening the bridges one of which they succeeded in destroying O. M. MITCHELL. Brigadier General Commanding. Later from Port Royal. ARRIVAL OF THE PRIZE STRANGE "NOSTRO SIGNORA DE REGLA."

NEW YORK, May 4.—The steamer Empire City, from

Port Royal 30th ultimo, arrived last night, with the prize steamer Nostre Signora de Regia. The captains and crews of the prizes Dixie, Wave, and Bella are prisoners on board the Empire City. Jacksonville, Fig. Occupied by the Rebels.

New York, May 4—The schooner C. M. Neal, from Jacksonville, which she left on the 20th ult., reports that place to be in possession of the rebels, with our gunboats

Pembing and Seneca anchored off the town. The gunhoat Ottawa had left for Port Royal. CHARLESTON, May 1.—The Federals have captured a small battery of two guns, near White Point, twenty-two miles from Charleston. General Evans has sent a force to look after the Yankees. Capture of a Rebel Battery near Charles-

Yorktown Evacuated! The United States Troops Now in

Possession. Large Number of Cannon and Great Quantities of Camp Equipage Taken.

Despatch from General McClellan OCCUPATION OF YORKTOWN AND GLOUCESTER POINT.

The cavalry and Flying Artillery in Pursuit.

GUNROATS IN YORK RIVER TRANSPORTING TROOPS. FORTRESS MONROE, May 4 - Yorktown was eva-

cuated by the rebels last night, and our troops now cupy the enemy's works. A large amount of camp equipage and guns, which they could not destroy for fear of being seen, were left behind.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
May 4-9 o'clock, A. M. To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: We have the enemy's ramparts, their guns, amnunition, camp equipage, etc , and hold the entire line of his works, which the engineers report as heing very strong I have thrown all my cavalry and horse artil-

Gen. Franklin's division and as much more as I can by water up to West Point to day. No time shall be lost. Our gunboats have gone up York I omitted to state that Glocoester is also in our

ossession. I shall pursue the enemy to the wall. G. B. McClellan, Major General

The Rebels Demoralized

THE LATEST FROM YORKTOWN.

SYMPTOMS OF MUTINY TORPEDOES BURNED IN THE ROAD. Telegraph Operator Mortally Wounded.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S BAGGAGE CAPTURED. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, It is certain that the rebels received rein

steamer from Richmond on Thursday last, but they did ot disembark. The rebels are badly demoralized, and evince symp toms of mutiny on account of the retreat.

Inside the fortifications, and along the Williamsburg road, on which they are retreating, they have buried tor-pedoes and percussion shell, which are occasionally exploding and injuring persons. General Joseph Johnston's baggage has just been car

D. B. Lathrop, a telegraph operator, has been mo tally wounded by the explosion of a torpedo Another torpedo, attached to a 13-inch shell, has jus been discovered in the telegraph office. [From the Army Correspondent of the Associated Pross. Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 4, 1862.

This morning, at five o'clock, your corresponden ered the enemy's works, which the rear of their army deserted four hours before.

Everything was found to be in utter confusion. bough they left in great haste. Between forty and fifty pieces of heavy artillery have been left in their works, after being spiked, together with a large amount of amunition, medical stores, camp equipage, tents, and th private property of their officers. A negro, who was left in the town, states that the re-bels threw a large amount of ordnance stores into the iver to prevent their falling into our hands.

Several deserters have succeeded in running into our es-one of them, a very intelligent man, from New York, who had been connected with the ordnance department sver since the works at Yorktown had been constructed. He stated that the robels evacuated owing to the near approach of our parallels, covering the immense

world would be cut off. The order was given to evacuate by Gen. Johnston on Thursday, to commence the following norning, which was accordingly done. Gen: Magruder is said to have most strenuously op: posed the measure, stating that if they could not whip the Federals here, there was no other place in Virginia

Gen. Robert E. Lee, the commander-in-chief, arrived in Yorktown on Wednesday, and minutely examined the works of McClellan, when he is supposed to have recommended the abardonment of the weiks, deeming them untenable. The deserters all agree in stating that their the order was made public, as they all anticipated has he statement that the rebels had 100,000 men on th From the best intermation received, they have faller oack to Chickahominy creek, beyond Williamsburg, where it is expected they will make a stand.

Immediately en the facts becoming known, the troop ere ordered under arms, and are now in motion from the right and left wings of the army. A large force, under General Stoneman, consisting o cavalry, artillery, and infantry, are or the advance, and robably come up with the rear of the enemy before night, if they remain near Williamsburg,

now shelling the shere on their way up. Following them will effect a landing. Gen. Magruder swore he was not afraid of McClellan f Gen. Lee was, and that if he could not successfully Only one man was left in Yorktawn, and he was a pegro. General Jameson and Col. Samuel Black were the first to enter the enemy's works. The only casualty that three by the explosion of a concealed shell within the

longed to Co. A. Fortieth New York: Killed-Georg IcFarland and Michael McDermot. Wounded-Sergeant Jas. Smith, Frederick Sleick, and Lawrence Burns. The works are very extensive, and show that they were designed by scientific engineers. Later-Seventy-one Guns Abandoned at Gloucester. An official report, just made to headquarters, show that the enemy left seventy-one guns in the works at

Jeff Davis came with Gen. Lee on Wednesday last, and, agreed as to the evacuation except Gen. Magruder. Effect of the Evacuation.

FORTBESS MONROE, May 4 -The news received here is morning of the evacuation of Yorktown took everybody by surprise. For some days we have had evidence of the intention of the enemy, but the testimony was not strong enough to induce belief. On its arrival, the news was quickly circulated on shore and through the fleet, and the greatest excitemen

Despatch from Gen. Wool. FORTRESS MONHOE, May 4-4 o'clock P. M. To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: You, no doubt, have been informed by General Mc Clellan that his troops are in Yorktown. JOHN E. WOOL, Major General

The Merrimac off Sewell's Point. SHE GUARDS THE JAMES RIVER

MULBERRY ISLAND AND JAMESTOWN EVAGUATED. ppearance beyond Sewell's Point at 1 o'clock to-day.

he stopped off the Point, and up to 4 o'clock has not changed her location. She is not attended by any other gunboats, as usual, and it is supposed does not intend The Monitor and other vessels of the naval fleet are all readiness for action, on short notice, and hoping the she will come down. The supposed design of the enemy is to endeavor to prevent any of our boats from entering James river, to

at off the retreat from Yorktown. Three deserters, arrived this morning in a rebel school er, report the evacuation of Mulberry Island and Jamestown early yesterday morning, FROM CORINTH.

Advance of General Halleck. DAILY SKIRMISHING. Four Hundred Germans from a Louisiana Regiment Desert in a Body.

F CAIRO, May 4.— Intelligence from the army before Corinth has been received to 6 o'clock last night.

General Halleck has moved his headquarters twelve miles toward the front; and our advance is now within two miles of the enemy's worke. The entire column is still pressing forward, and skirmishes between the advance and the rebels are of daily occurrence. The latter is making a slight show of resistance and then falling back.

In shed I will forward them, together weth a complete has obtained and wannied.

The enemy's loss was considerable, but they successful carrying of most of their wounded. Several, however, were left entirely, one of whom gwas a captain of the Third Georgia Regiment was shot down by the Twenty first Groups and from 8 to 10 yields of a trillery and the resistance of the first points of the complete has a simple of the compl R On Thursday, 400 Germans from a Louisiana regiment who had been sent out from the rebel camp on guard

their guns and gave themselves up as desertors. Gen. Lovell at Grenada. Two deserters arrived here state that Gon. Involve advance was at Grensda, fortifying the place, which is naturally a strong position.

They also confirm the report that Beauregard is being preed from all parts of the Gulf States, the men chants and business men having closed their stores and

duty, came into our lines in a body with white flags or

locked to his standard. There is no news from the flotilla. All the river towns below Yickeburg are almost entirely deserted, most of the people having fied to the in-

Large numbers of rebel steambonis have gone up the White river for safety.

It was believed at Memphis that Com. Farragut's fleet would not come up the river as far as that city.

The steamer Ed. Wilson was fired on by rebel cavalry six miles below Savannah. Pive coldiers were wounded. The gunboat Tyler immediately went and shelled the woods in the vicinity, notifying the people that their property would be burned on a repetition of the occurrence. The river is still falling.

Despatch from Gen. Butler-Operations at Ship Island. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF GULF, SHIP ISLAND, April 13, 1862.

sent to Commander Howan, as soon as they are able to be transported, due notice of which will be given. The

be transported, due notice of which will be given. The body of Lieut. Gededon will be sent as soon as possible. The surgeon will be reinased with the parviad wounded. I have now to call your attention to the case of Lieut. Janisan, of company C, Third Georgia Volunteers, who was left as a nurse with Lieut. Witson, of the same regiment, wounded and paroled. I sak that Janigan be parolled or exchanged for one of your men prisoners in any name and the lieute harmonic.

The Battle at Camden, N. C.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER OF GENERAL BURNSIDE

List of Killed and Wounded in the Fifty-first

GENERAL ORDERS-No. 30.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 30.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH GAROLINA,
April 26, 1862

The General commanding desires to express his high
appreciation of the excellent conduct of the forces under
command of Brigadis r General Reno in the late demonatration upon Norfolk. He congratulates them as well
upon the mady fortitude with which they endured excessive heat and extraordinary fatigue, on a forced
march of forty miles, in twenty-four hours, as upon the
indomitable courage with which, notwithstanding their
exhaustion, they attacked a large body of the enemy's
best artillery, infantry, and cavalry, in their own
chosen position, achieving a complete victory. It is
therefore ordered, as B deserved tribute to the perseverance, discipline and bravery exhibited by the officers and soldiers of the Twenty-first Massachusotts,
Fifty-first Pennsylvania, Ninth New York, Eigty-ninth
New York and Sixth New Hamshire, on the 19th day of
April, a day already memorable in the history of our

spective colors the name, "Canden, April 19."
The General commanding desires especially to expressing approbation of General Reno's strict observance ohis orders, when the temptation to follow the retreating

By command of Major General BURNSIDE.

LEWIS BICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant General.

The Casualties of the Fifty-first Penn-

KILLER.
William Hoffman, Co. E, killed early in the action.
Adam Robinson, Co. I, killed.

Adam Mobinson, Co. I, killed.

WOUNDED.

John Clare, Co. A, slightly in the face.

Munro Nice, Co. A, slightly in the face.

Munro Nice, Co. A, slightly in the side.

Joseph Zestfop, Co. A, baily in ankle.

Henry Pinch, Co. A, slightly, hand and head.

Benjamin Hirely, Co. B, severely in lung.

Lewis Young, Co. B, missing.

Abraham Custer, Co. C, Cangerously.

Georse Sweeney, Co. G, slightly in leg.

John Plunket, Co. C, missing.

Lieutenant Lewis Hallman, Co. D, severely in thigh.

Owen Rex, Co. D, slightly in leg.

Benjamin H, Blouse, Co. E, killed in the charge.

Robert H, Irwin, Co. E, slightly in the hand.

Frederick Kremer, Co. F, wounded slightly in the hand.

Matthew Yandine, Co. H, wounded slightly in the hand.

Matthew Yandine, Co. H, wounded slightly in the hand.

Matthew Yandine, Co. H, wounded slightly in the hand.

Jacob Lanig, Co. H, wounded mertally.

Jacob Lanig, Co. H, wounded slightly in the charg.

Matthew Wampale, Co. I, wounded slightly in the hand.

Matthew Wampale, Co. I, wounded slightly in the hand.

Later from Havana.

Naw York, May 4.—The steamship Roanoke, from avana, with dates to the 29th ult., arrived this morn-

Advices from Mexico state that the French commis-

Advices from Mexico state that the French commissioners Lad stated, at a meeting of the allies, on the 9th nlt, that they would no longer treat with the present Government of Mexico, which they style an oppressive minority; that they shall aid and project Almonta, as he came on at the express invitation of the Emperor of France, who expected open hostilities between the allies and Mexican troops.

The French have decided on war, which the Mexicans accept, sough Juarez says, his Government has been disposed to adopt all honorable conclistory measures for a mediation, but that force must be repelled by force. Spanish traops are striving at Havana in English war vessels, from Vera O.uz.

Gen. Prim was to embark on the 25th with the last of his command, and six vessels have gone to bring back

in munition, &c.

Juarez has issued a call for all citizens between the

ages of twenty and sixty, and they were flocking to the Government standard from all quarters.

The prime motive for this French intervention is said

to be the establishment of some government which will pay the fifty two millions of dollars of scrip issued by Zulosgo and Miramon

Zulongo and Miranion
Colonel Butler, brother of General Butler, arrived at
Havana on the 13th from Ship Island.
The steamer Nelly sailed on the 14th ultimo, and it
was supposed she intended to run the blockade.
The following yessels have arrived at Havana; steam
ora W. (F. Huges, Arrivana, Allanto, Matagorda, and

Aith cotton.

All the above arrived between the 18th and 27th ult.; having run the blockade. Two or three schooners had sailed for Matamoras, but probably intend running the blockade. The United States transport Black Prince and gunboat Chambers were in port.

From Bermuda.

the snip reserves, from Carini, has arrived there is determen. When off the port she was thought and reported to be the U. S. frigate Vermont, and the British gunboat Spiteful went out to tow her in. Nothing has been seen of the Vermont.

The rebel steamer Economist had arrived at St. Georges from Charleston with a cargo of cotton.

From Nassau, N. P.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Bermuda dates to the 221, It.

Nathablel Castleman, missing.

Gen. Burnside has issue t the following order:

Your obedient servant, ALBERT BLANCHARD, Brigadier General C. S. A.

To the Hon. Scoretary of War: Sir: I have the honor to report my safe arrival at Ship Island, on the 21st of March. after a series of cau-alities set forth in my last report from Port Royal to the general commanding the army, but from thence no fur-ther accident. ier acciuent. For three days after my arrival a storm prevented : For three days after my arrival a storm prevented a landing of either troops or atores. Upon consultation with Flag Officer Farragut, I was informed by him that he would probably be able to move in seven days. Accordingly by dint of finish streen our labor of my troops, day and night, I had embarked and ready for embarkation six thousand of my best men to support his operations, a force judged to be sufficient for the advance, to be at once supported by the remainder of my disposable force. After waiting four days with troops on shipboard, learned from the flag officer that the storms and low water at the bar had prevented his getting his ship into position. For sanitary reasons his getting his ship into position. For sanitary reason I disembarked troops, and shall re-embark to morrow and shall sail for the head of the passes when I am in and shall sail for the head of the passes when I am informed that the navy will be ready for operations. I have pleasure in reporting the safe arrival of all the troops assigned to this department; the last regiment from the North arrived last night. The Thirteenth Councticut Volunteers, except Nim's battery, is the only drilled corps of artillery givon me, which had, for some unexplained reason, been detained at Fortress Monroe.

During my suforced drlay by shipsweek, Gen Phelps had sent away both the Constitution and Fulton steamers, so that I am much crippled for transportation. But "where there's a will there's a way," and I shall be able, by means of sailing vessels under tow, to make my way upthe Missis-ippi; but for ulterior movements on the coast, one at least of these attenmers will be of the last necessity, as well as several light-draught steamers, for which I had made requisition upon the quartermaster general.

eneral. In the meantime I have sent a regiment and section of general.

In the meantima I have sent a regiment and section of a battery, under the direction of Major Strong, my chief of staff, to co-op-rate with the navy, to demand an apology for an insult to our flag of truce, sent on an errand of mercy with a shipwrecked passenger, as well to desting the position of a regiment of the enemy at Pass Christian. This service was gallantly performed; the proper apology was made at Biloxi; the town surrendered into our hands; the robels at Pass Christian had an equal force, with four pieces of artillery, and were driven from their camp, which, with its material, was burned. No lives were 1 st, and only two of our men were wounded. I shell transmit my next despatch by the first opportunity of exeding by mail steamer, and will give an account of larger and successful operations.

I think it due to the good conduct of the brave men of that expedition to ask to have published the general order upon that subject, enclassed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ob't servant,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

Major General Commanding. ery in pursuit, supported by infantry. I move

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, Sile Island, April 12, 1862. Sile Island, April 12, 1862. Serie Island Courage and good conduct of the Ninth Regiment of Connecticut volunteers, Colonel Cabill commanding and a section of the Sixth Massachusetts battery, under Captain Everett, in the recent expedition to Biloxi and Pass Christian, as exhibited by the report of the staff officer in command of that expedition, of their bravery on the field. He felt assured but another quality more trying to the soldier claims his admiration. After having been for months subjected to the privations necessarily incident to camp life upon this island, these well-disciplined soldiers, although for many hours in full possession of rebel villages filled with what to them were most desirable luxuries, abstained from the least unaultrized interfarence with private property and all molestations of peaceful citizens. This behavior is worthy of pall praise. It robs war of half its horrors It teaches our enemies how much they have been misinformed by their designing leaders as to the character of our soldiers and the intention of our Gyvernment. It gives them a lesson and an example in humanity and civilized warfare much needed, however little it may be followed. The General commanding the action of the met of this capedition, to every soldier in this department. Let it be understood by all, in the towas and cities we shall occupy, a living witness, that the United States soldiers fight only for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

By command of MAJ. GEN. BUTLER.

From General Burnside's Expedition— HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

From General Burnside's Expedition-Official Report.

Headquarters Pepartment North Carolina, & Headquarters Pepartment North Carolina, Newhern, April 29, 1802

To the Hon E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
Six: I have the honor to enclose General Reno's report of the movements made by him in accordance with my order, for the purpose of accomplishing certain objects stready indicated in a former despatch, the main order of which was most successfully accomplished.

Gen. Reno's report gives a detailed account of his movement, and I need only add that I feel an increased condidence in the brave officers and sildiers who accomplished so much in so short a time. Our loss in the engagement was fourteen killed, ninety six wounded, and two taken prisoners. The enemy's loss is much greater, as the chaplain of a New York regiment left in charge reports having seen on the field thirty killed, besides several wounded, the main body of the wounded having been taken from the field when they retreated. Our frees drove the enemy from the field in a most gallant style, buried our dead, bivonacked on the field for seven hours, transported all the wounded, except four-teen, so severely wounded that they could not be moved, but who were confortably provided for and left in charge of a surgeon and chaplain.

General Reno then, in obedience to orders, returned to his fleet and embarked his men. He felt less reluctance in leaving behind these fourteen wounded with the surgeon and shaplain, from the fact that I had, but a few days before, released some 80 wounded. ge works of our men. That they feared the success of the Union gunbosts, in the York and James rivers, by hood would be less than human were he to refuse to re means of which their communication with the outer

I beg to enclose my congratulatory order with the re-I have the honor to be your obedient servan Major General Command

that regiment. The officers and men of the several regiments all be-

We approached to within triny industri Noricks, and undoubtedly the defeat of one of their best regiments, the Guergia Third, produced considerable panic at Nor-

lk
I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
J. L. ENNO,
Brigadier General Commanding Second Division.

New York, May 4...., he schooner Levi Rows, from Nassau, has arrived with dates to April 19th. All business there was at a dead lock, except furnishing supplies to the Rebel States.

The British states Southwisk, Blia Warley, Iniais espirred,) Cladiator, and the war steamer Bull Dog, were in port. Also the rebel steamers Cecite and Nathwille. It is reported that Commander McKillop, of the British war steamer Bull Dog, had said that he would like to get a dig at the unit of the states." General Reno's Report. HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, NEWBERN, N. C., April 22, 1862. Capt Lewis Richmond, Assistant Adjutant General: Capt Lewis Richmond, Assistant Adjutant General:
Captain: I have the honof to report that, in obedience to the order of Major General Burnelde, I proceeded from Newbern, with the Twenty-first Massachusetts and Fifty-first Pennsylvania Regiments, to Remoke, and was there joined by part of the Ninth and Eighty-ninth New York and Sixth New Hampahire. We proceeded circuly to kinzabeth City, and commenced disembarking on the 10th inst., at midnight, at a point about three with below on the sunt ride. on the 19th inst., at midnight, at a point about three miles below, on the east tide.

By 3 o'clock P. M.. Soi. Hawkins' brigade, consisting of the Ninth and Eighty-muth New York, and Sixth New Hamgahire, were landed and ready to muse. I ordered Col. Bawkins to proceed at once with his brigade towards South Mills, for the purpose of making a demonstration on Norfolk. I remained to bring up the other two regiments, they having been delayed by their vessels getting ago ound at the mouth of the river. They come up at dis. light and were laided at 7 A. M.

I proceeded directly towards South Mills, and about twelve miles out met Col. Hawkins' brigade, who is seems had lost his way, either by treachery or the incompetency of his guide, he having marched some ten

EDITOR PRESS: In your column of "Newsfrom Washington," in vesterday's paper, there is an article headed "Strange Proceeding," in which it is stated that, "through the strange freak of some sitingent controlled partially convelescent soldiers were sent to Washington," but that, "on their condition being discovered, they were speedily admitted into the hospital at Washington," The simple facts of the case are, that a surgent of the United States army was sent on from Washington last seek to inspect all the military hospitals of Philadelphia. It was on this gentleman's responsibility solely, and by his authority, that all the discharges were made. The surgeons of the hospitals had no action in the matter. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

tweive mise out met col. Hawkins Origane, who it seems had lost his way, either by treachery or the incompetency of his guide, he bavins marched some ten milts out of his way. As his men were yery much jaded by their long march, I ordered them to follow the eccond brizade. Proceeding about four miles further, to within a mile and a half of Sooth Mills, the rebels opened upon us with artillery before by advanced guard discovered them. I intuicationly reconstituted their passition, and found that they were posted in an advantageous position, in a line perpendicular to the road, their infantry in ditches, and their artillery commanding all the approaches, while their rear was protected by a dense forest. I ordered the Pifty-first Penns-plwalfa himzaditably to file to the right, and pass over to the edge of the woods to turn their left. I sise ordered the Twenty first Massachusetts to pursue the same course, and when Col Hawkins came up with his brigade, I seen him with the Ninth and Eighty-Shirn New Hampshire were formed in line to the left of the road, and ordered to support our four tieces of artillery. Owing to the exces-PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1862. The Stock market centinues active and excited, and prices are well sustained. Government securities are specially strong, and the fears of those who doubted the ability of the country to carry on the war without to the winds. There need never have been any fears of their sgricultural and manufacturing callings for a whole eneration without burdensome taxation, could not fail -wealth sufficient to meet any possible demands growing support our four pieces of artillery. Owing to the excessive fatigue of the men they could not reach their positions for some time.

In the meantime the enemy kept up a brisk artiller. determining that it should be prosecuted. That they were in carried their spontaneous uprising proved. The financial history of the last twelve moutus shows Are, which was calledly responded to by our small pieces under the charge of Colonel Heward, of the coast at their means were as ample as their hearts were loyal. Henceforth, let us hope Government loans shall

fire, which was gallandly responded to by our samp pieces under the charge of Colonel Heward, of the coast guard, who, during the entire engagement, displayed the most conspicuous gallantry, and rendered very efficient service both during the action and upon the return, he bringing up the rest.

As seon as the Fifty-first Fenneylvania and Twenty-first Massachusetts had succeeded in turning their left, they opened a brisk fire of muskerry, and about the same time the Minth New York also coming in range, and being too eager to engage, unfortunately charged upon the enemy's arithery. It was a most gallant charce, but they were exposed to a most deadly fire of grape and muskerry, and were forced to retire, but ralled immediately upon the Highty finth New York.

I then ordered both regiments to form a junction with the Twenty first Massachusetts. In the meantime, the Fifty-first Pennsylvania and Twenty-first Massachusetts kept up an incessant fire upon the rebels, who now had witherawn their artillery, and had commenced to retreat in good order. The Sixth New Hampshure had steadily sowanced in line to the left of the read, and when within about two hundred wards, founded in a most deadly welley, which completely demoralized the enemy and ended the battle. Our men were so completely fagged out by the interne heat and their long march that we could not pursue them. pursue them.

The men rested under arms in line of battle until about 10 o'clock F. M., when I ordered a return to our boats, having accomplished the principal object of the expedition, conveying the idea that the entire Burnside expedition was marching upon Norfolk.

Owing to the want of transportation, I was compelled to leave some sixteen of our nost severely wounded men. Assistant Surgeon Warren was left with them. I sent a flag of truce the next day to sak that they might be returned to us, Com Rowan kindly volunteering to attend to it. We took only a few prisoners, some ten or fifteen; most of them belonged to the Third Georgia Regiment. most of them belonged to the lintu deorgia hagment.
The Ninth New York suffered most severely, owing to
their premature charge. Our total loss in killed and
wounded was about ninety, some sixty belonging to-

haved with their usual gallantry, and many are worthy of particular mention, and I presume the brigade and regimental commanders will do justice to their respective commands. I will forward their reports as soon as re-500 Schay Nav 6s '76. 101 (Gran College R. 17 8RCOND BOARD. 1000 U S Coup 6s '81. 100'/2 | 1000 N P R 1stm Scrip 79'/2 | 55 (Jam & Am B. 130' | 1000 Can & Am 6s '83. 92 | 20 Spruce & Plné R. 12 | 2000 Schuy Nav 6s '82 | 69 | 100 Can | commands. I will forward their reports as soon as received.

The return march was made in perfect order, and few, if any, stragglers were left behind. Considering that during the advance the weather was intensely hot, and thaton the return a severe rain rendered the roads very muddy, and that a perion of the command had to march 45 miles and the others 35, and fight a battle in the meantime, and that all this was accomplished in less than 24 hours, I think that the commanding general has every reason to be satisfied with his command. I desire to return my thanks to form. Rowan, and the officers and men tides him, for their untiring energy in disentionary in the satisfied us, by proceeding up the river and driving the enemy out of the woods along the banks.

Colonel Hauting, commanding the First brigade, and Lieutennat Colonel Bell, commanding the Second, both displayed conspicuous courage, as did also the regimental commanders. Lieut. Col. Clark commanded the Twenty-first Messachusetts; Ma.or Schall the First high Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Kimball the Ninth New York, and bieut Col. Griffin the Sixth New Hampshire, Captain Fearing, the aid-de-camp of General Burn-

The return march was made in perfect order, and few, if any, stragglers were left behind. Onsidering that during the advance the weather was intensely hot, and that on the return a severe rain rendered the roads very muddy, and that a portion of the command had to march 45 miles and the others 25, and fight a battle in the meantime, and that all this was accomplished in less than 24 hour. I think that the commanding general has every reason to be satisfied with his command. I desire to return my thanks to Com. Rowan, and the officers and mes uideks him. for their genery in dissmit barking and re-embatking my command, and also to Lieut. Flueser for the gallant manner in which he assisted us, by proceeding up the riv-r and driving the enemy out of the woods along the banks.

Colonel Hawking, commanding the First brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel Bell, commanding the Second, both displayed conspicuous courage, as did also the regimental commanders. Lieut. Col. Clark commanded the Twenty-first Massachusetts; Ma.or Schall the Fifty First Pennsylvania, Lient. Col. Clark commanded the Twenty-first Massachusetts; Ma.or Schall the Fifty First Pennsylvania Lient. Col. Clark commanded the Twenty-first Massachusetts; Ma.or Schall the Fifty First Pennsylvania Lient. Col. Clark commanded the Twenty-first Massachusetts; Ma.or Schall the Fifty First Pennsylvania Lient. Col. Clark commanded the Twenty-first Massachusetts; Ma.or Schall the Fifty First Pennsylvania Lient. Col. Clark commanded the Twenty-first Massachusetts; Ma.or Schall the Fifty First Pennsylvania Lient. Col. Clark commanded the Twenty-first Massachusetts; Ma.or Schall the Fifty First Pennsylvania Lient. Col. Clark commanded the Twenty-first Massachusetts; Ma.or Schall the Fifty First Pennsylvania Lient. Col. Clark commanded the Twenty-first Massachusetts; Ma.or Schall the First Pennsylvania Col. Clark to Twenty-first Massachusetts; Ma.or Schall the First Pennsylvania Col. Clark to Twenty-first Massachusetts; Ma.or Schall the First Pennsylvania Col. Clark to Twent

FLOUR -There is very little domand for Flour, but honers are armer in meir views and not offseling their stocks so freely; the sales are mostly limited to, the wants of the trade, at \$5 25 for standard superfine, 25.50 25.625 fer extra, \$5.75 at 5 87% for family, including 500 bbis sood Western at the former figures, 500 bbls Jenny Lind: private, and fancy lots at \$6.00 .0 \$\text{P}\$ bbl. The receipts, and stock, and sales continue light. Rye Figur-is scarce, and saling in a small way at \$250 伊 bbl. Corn Real is un-Brigadier General Commanding Second Bivision.

HEADQUAYERS SECOND BREGARM,

DEP'T OF NORTH CAROLINA. April 29, 1852.

To the Commanding Officer at Elizabeth City or at South
Mills:

Su: In the recent engagement near South Mills.

Count of the Intervent of the South Mills.

Count is scarce, and a sale of Light bibl. Corn Michal with male at a price kept private.

Williar — There is a good demand for Wheak, chiefly for midding some choke quality, taken for milling and prine Pophylynain relation and prine Pophylynain and prine Pophylynain relation and prin