Peninsula.

sidered to be like the nermanent ones at Yorktown

trary, they must, for the most part, have been " field

works," so called, and defended by fleid-batteries, which

Upon lines of creeks running on either hand to th

more creases the "Chickshominy," a few miles

from that city. A swampy country extends northerly

and White Oak Swamp is at the south, as appears by

the bead of York river goes through a swamp region as

The House Impeachment Case.

The Speaker has appointed Representatives BINGHAY

ad PENDLESON to present to the Senate the Humphrey

Impeachment question, alluded to in the report of yester

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER COLUMBIA.

Terrific Engagement for Six Days.

THE FLAMES SPEEDILY EXTINGUISHED.

ELEVEN REBEL GUNBOATS DESTROYED,

Action Between the Varuna and the Rebel

Steamer Webster.

BOTH GO DOWN TOGETHER.

THE FEDERAL GUNBOAT MARIA S. CARLTON SUNK

4,000 Troops Landed Above the Forts by

General Rutler

THE REBEL BATTERY MANASSAS SUNK.

AN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

OUR LOSS 114.

Four Hundred Rebets Taken Prisoners.

By the arrival of the steamship Columbia at New

York, yesterday, we have some highly important de-

tails of the capture of New Orleans, brought to Havana

by a United States mortar-boat, which left the scans of action on Saturday, the 28th ult.

Twenty-one morter-boats and three gunboats had been engaged in this attack upon the forts (St. Pailip and

Jack on), and succeeded, on Friday, the 25th ultimo,

age up the river of fourteen war steamers, for New

Orleans, eighty miles above. The bombardment lasted

The Harfford was set on fire by coming in contac

with one of the fire ships, but the fire was extinguished

pefore much damage was done.

The Federal forces have destroyed eleven Confederate

steamer Webster had an engagement, and the Webster run into the Varuna, injuring her so body (the Varuna)

that she was in a sinking condition. The Varuna, while

Webster with such destructive and crushing effect that

The Federal gunbout Maria S. Carlton was sunk by

Gen. Butler had succeeded in landing 4,000 men above

On the 25th a flag of truce was sent on board to Com-

modore Porter, asking what terms would be demanded

New Orleans-brought by the Dan Smith-bucame

city were highly excited, and came near carrying the cap-

few days, but nothing further had transpired when the

On Tuesday last several small boats were noticed sail-

ng around the steamship Columbia, having hoisted on

their various masts the dag of the Southern Confederacy,

and the persons on board frequently shouting to those on

the United States, "take down that rag!" The marines,

at the constant repetition of these taunts, assailed

siles at their hands and drove them off. A short time

the office of the Captain of the Port and answer t

sault, which the cartain promptly obeyed at once, at-

in their boliday suits. But it seems, after a proper ex-

Port, and no one appearing against them, the parties

The lady of General Prim arrived in the steam frigate

Berenquela, on the 30th ult., and was enthusiastically

Despatch from General McClellan.

THE VICTORY AT WILLIAMSBURG.

FLIGHT OF THE ENEMY

Leaving their Sick and Wounded.

OVER 1300 PRISONERS TAKEN.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The following has been re

MRADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WILLIAMSBURG, May 6, 1862.

I have the pleasure to announce the eccupation of this place as the result of the hard-fought action of yesterday.

The effect of General Hancock's brilliant engagement

yesterday afternoon, was to turn the left of their line of

works. He was strongly reinforced, and the enem

shardoned the entire position during the night, leaving

all his sick and wounded in our hands. His loss yester

day was very severe. We have some three hundred un

I have sent cavalry in pursuit.

ittle on other roints of the field.

not over twenty killed and wounded.

through about six o'clock this morning.

carcely an exception.

ninred prisoners, and more than 1,000 wounded. Thei

The conduct of our nen has been excellent, with

ingly strong, both in regard to their position and the

Our loss was heavy in Gen. Hooker's division, but very

The weather is good to-day, but there is a great diffi-

culty in getting up food, on account of the roads. Very

few wagons have as yet come up.

Am I authorized to follow the example of other

generals, and direct the names of battles to be placed on

Williamsound, May 6.—The enemy evacuated this place and their works last night, the moor smart passing

At hine c'clock General McClellan and escort entered the town, and took possession. About one hundred and fifty of the enemy's sick and wounded were left behind

without any rations, medicines, or surgeons. They also left a number of their dead unburied.

All of our wounded in yesterday's engagement, who

fell in their hands, were left behind. Col. Dwight, of the

Excelsior Brigade, who was severely wounded in the en-

gagement of yesterday, and taken prisoner, was also left

[Lieut. Col. Dwight formerly resided in Philadelphia,

The enemy suffered terribly. General Richetts was

The enemy had a force here yesterday of 50.000 men,

and only decided to evacuate after the gallant beyone

charge of General Hancock. The town is very plea-

are remaining. The number of the enemy new in our hands is about 1,300, including the wounded.

Another Despatch from McClellan.

which left at eight o'clock this morning, has arrived

Cherry Stone, bringing the following: "WILLIAMSBURG, May 6.

To the Hon E: M Stanton Secretary of War:

anemy's loss is great, approially in officers.

Washington, May 7 .- The Fortress Monroe boat,

" Every hour proves our victory more complete. The

Good News from Gen. McClellan!

WILLIAMSBURG EVACUATED.

The Rebels Flying Towards Richmond.

THE BATTLE OF MONDAY.

LARGE REBEL LOSS.

Washington, May 7.—Despatches received from Gen. McClellan announce the evacuation of Williamsburg by

the rebels, and that our army is following them vigorously

The bettle of Monday was very severe, and the loss of

The rebus proves to have been large.

Baltimone, May b.—Our letter by the O'd Point boat

says that the mail boat Nelly Baker, arrived just before

the boat left, reports that General McClelian is in Wil-

division thrown in the rear of Williamsburg.

liamaburg, having driven the enemy from their position.

A few captured cannon had been retaken, and a whole

"Major General Commanding

· G. B. McCLELLAN,

the colors of regiments? We have other battles to fight

enemy's works are very extensive, and exceed-

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War :

vited them to partuke of some refreshments.

tains of the mertar boats on their arms to the h

in this desperate state, discharged eight guns into the

they both went down together

der were to be made on the 27th.

in allencing the fortifications, and securing the sate pas-

the great military map of the State The railroad fro

t nears the Chickshominy.

day's proceedings in the House.

The Press

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. The mystery surrounding the capture of New Orleans has been dispelled by the arrival of the Columbia from Havana. A terrific and almost unparalleled engagement, lasting six days, had taken place between our flotilla and the rebel forts and versels, and had wrested an unconditional sucrender from the panic stricken enemy. The victory was not, as at first supposed, a bloodless one, our total loss being 114 The entire loss of the rebels

is not known, but four hundred of them are reported captured. Eleven of the rebel gunboats sunk; the Maria J. Carlton, which was sunk by the guns of the forts, was a schooner of 178 toos, built in 1856, in East Haddam, Connecticut, and ran formerly as a packet between Boston and New York. She was purchased by the Government last full, and altered into a mortar boat. When the Maria J. Carlton left New York she was officered as follows: C. E Jack, Acting Master Commanding; D F. O'Brien, T. B Johnson, and A. Adler, Acting Muster's Mates. The Union gunboat Varuna had an engagement with the rebel steamer Webster, in which, after a desperate struggle, the two vessels sunk each other, going down together. The Varuna was a new vessel, mounting twelve 32-pounders and two rifled pivet guns. She was built at the Westervelt ward, New York, and was commanded by Commander J. L. Baggs, a native of New Jersey, and formerly in. command of the mail steamship Illinois. The crow of the Varuna consisted of 148 men. In response to a flag of truce, asking what terms would be demanded, Commedore Porter had informed the rebels that the surrender must be uncorditional. The arrangements therefor were to be made on the 27th ult

Firt Macon is at present garrisoned by two artillery companies. The damage done to the fort is not as severe as anticipated. The walls, though somewhat battered, are still strong. The main cause of the surrender was the rapidity and freedom of our fire, which rendered the fort untenable except within the casemates, which, in a short time, became too hot for safety. General BURNSIDE has advanced his force, and, at last accounts, he was at Badger's creek, about ten miles above Newbern. A number of citizens of Newbern have voluntarily come forward and taken the oath of allegiance, and have formed a regiment for the defence of their homes against the rebels. The news from Gen. McClellan's army continues

to be encouraging. By the brilliant action of Gen. Hancock's brigade the left line of the rebel defence at Williamsburg was turned, and they had to again evacuate another stroughold, leaving in our hands all their sick and wounded, numbering over one thousand. Our troops took three hundred prisoners and recaptured many Federal prisoners who were taken in previous engagements. Immediately on the retreat being known to Gen. McCiellan he sent a strong cavalry force in pursuit, and at the last accounts the rebels had crossed the Chickahominy. The rebel loss in the fight at Williamsburg is known to have been severe, particularly in

A detachment of the Fifth New York Cavalry, on Monday, had a hand-to-hand encounter with Ashby's Cavalry, near Harrisonburg, Virginia. Ten of the rebels were killed and six taken prisoners. Our loss was one killed, and the battalion adjutant taken prisoner.

The Union Report of the Capture of New Orleans.

The outline of the Union report of the capture of New Orleans, which was received yesterday, shows that our great victory in that quarter was not won without a terrific struggle. We can scarcely wonder, in view of the many difficulties our gallant fleet ourmounted, that the Secessionists supposed their and that all our efforts to capture it would prove utterly futile. Their confidence, although misplaced, was certainly founded on what they not unnaturally supposed was a reliable basis. They, no doubt, believed that it was utterly impossible for Commodore FARRAGUT OF Commodore PORTER to force their way up the Mississippi river. They not only had two well-manned forts, supplied with an abundance of ammunition, to command a comparatively narrow channel, but what they deemed a large navy to assist in its defence. We trust the protection of Philadelphia against the navies of the world chiefly to Fort Delaware, and if we possessed, in addition, would be very apt to conclude, like the people ly safe, even if we were at war with a strong who have shown so much endurance in the naval Power. Yet barriers such as these could not check the invincible impetus of our all- in a deadiy conflict with a despairing foe The story is briefly told by the telegraphic

wonderful even s of the age: "Twenty mortar and three guuboats were engaged against the forts, silencing them after six days of incessant fighting." Such a confought with all the energy of despair, yet doubtless they were for a long time buoved up with absolute confidence in their pltimate success. As day after day our vessels renewed their deadly showers of iron hail, the rebels must have supposed each night we would not venture to resume the contest on the following dawn. But with a zeal and a determination that knew not "a shadow of turning," our fleet persisted in its attacks until the forts were so shattered and helpless that their fire was no longer to be dreaded. But the rebel defences did not end-they

only commenced-with their forts. They had "fire rafts" with which they probably expected to consume our noble ships. Formidable as they were supposed to be, they neither terrified nor seriously injured the Union fleet. "They did but little damage. One set fire to the Hartford, but it was speedily extinguished." We can well imagine the rage and disappointment of those who devised this notable scheme when they discovered its inefficiency. They must have felt that they were but as children in the grasp of a giant, and that their devices were as weak and foolish as their rebellion was

Then, there were chains thrown across the river. But we learn that they were easily "removed by our gunboats." The enemy found that they might, indeed, "as well attempt to dam up the Nile with bulrushes" as to close the channel of the great father of waters to its legitimate owners by such con-

And last, but not least, the rebel fleet participated in the conflict. They had "eleven gunboats, and the Hollins turtle, known as the Manassas Ram."

The Southern journals which brought us the first accounts of the surrender of New Orleans were utterly ignorant of the operations of their and our iron-clad steamers?" they indignantly asked, in a manner which indicated that they could have easily resisted our armada if they had been properly managed. In return for the joy the Norfolk Day-Book and the Richmond Examiner caused in the North by informing us of the success of Commodore FARmacur, we can now have the satisfaction of dissipating all these mysteries. The wonderful offspring of the genius of their gasconading Commodore Hollins, which was to rival the achievements of the Me rimac, " was sunk by the United States steamship Mississippi." In a desperate fight between the rebel iron-clad steamer Webster, and the Union gunboat Verong, the latter was run into and sunk, but, delighted audience of ladies and gentlemen. Dr. before going under, it poured "a volley of Colton fully sustained his reputation for the good eight guns so destructive and crushing" management of his entertainment. The gas was into the former that it, too, sunk in the administered to some dozen of our citizens, who very hour of its supposed triumph. Ten other rebel gunboats were "lost." Our expedition disposed of the fleet arrayed against it as NEL-exhibition will be given on Friday evening. Go son disposed of the French fleet at Trafalgarby annihilating it. Our victory was complete. We encountered all the opposition the Seces-Forts Jackson and St. Philip were, at last advices, about to be surrendered. Our flag once again proudly waves over the national buildings, and the extreme southwestern field of the operations of this mighty struggle feels the

MR. CAMPBELL's bill for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific has passed the House of Representatives, and is now before the Senate for final action. During the progress of the discussion upon this measure we took occasion to express our opinion as to its necessity, and to explain the provisions contained in the plan of our Representative. We only recall the conclusions then printed for the purpose of impressing upon the Senata the propriety of immediate action on a matter so important to our country in a military and civil sense. This railroad is virtually a con-

tract on the part of the Government with certain representatives of a corporation, for the purpose of making a military road across the plains of the West. The Government is only asked to advance a cert in amount of money to enable these gentlemen to complete their project. They pledge themselves to return that manay to the Covernment in the had been destroyed. But two of our gunboats were course of a very few years; and at all times, even when self-sustaining and independent, to give to the Federal power the privilege of unlimited transportation of troops, ammunition and other articles of war. The effect of this will be to strengthen the Executive, and by entwining the distunt States of the West with the capital of the country, to more closely cement the bonds of allegiance and power existing between them, and prevent in any of those vast and uncultivated regions a repetition of the scene now being enacted in

the South. It may appear strange that the Government should at this time undertake a measure which may not seem to possess a practical importance, and which will demand at its hands a temporal expenditure of a large sum of money. We do not take such a view. We can see in this railroad bill a military measure as important as the occupation of New Orleans, or the capture of Richmond. It was a plan of the great NA-POLEON, in all his wars, when occupying a territory, to bind it to his central power by every agency of ingenuity and enterprise; and if we would strengthen the advantage we have gained at the mouth of the Mississippi, and maintain absolute control over the now newlyoccupied regions of the West, it must be by throwing the iron arms of the Federal power around the territories of the Mississippi bordering Mexico and the Gulf. There are other reasons, of an economical nature, which impressed us forcibly in discussing this matter at a former time. These, however, willsuggest themselves to the Senate, as they must suggest themselves to any one who has taken the trouble to investigate this interesting subject, and we have no doubt that they will imitate the spirit manifested by the House in adopting the bill proposed by Mr. CAMPBELL, and confer a great and lasting

benefit upon the country. bayonet did the work, and did it most effectually.

place for the retreating foe-no more siege power-commanding their resources-occupying, possessing, and advancing. We an- Beaten at the ballot-boxes in Kentucky, they ticipate one great fight before reaching Rich- set up a false government of their own, and, mond, unless Johnston should conclude to withdraw his forces from the line of the James river and take Davis with him to North Carolina. Even there he cannot rest, for Burn-SIDE is unfolding the meshes of his military net, and would gladly possess such rare game. Johnston must fight. He must either meet McClellan in front, or McDowell, who is mysteriously moving about Fredericksburg, or BANKS, who, when last heard from, was threading the mazes of the Blue Ridge. He must fight speedily if he cares to save Richmoud or maintain his cause in Virginia. What the result of that battle will be, the victory at Williamsburg leaves no doubt. The men field, and so much patience in the camp, and gained a victory of cold steel and close quarters, may be relied upon in every emergency. despatch; but it recounts one of the most McCarlan leads them, and in every movement he makes he shows a boldness in keepto come, will come quickly; and before many days pass over us we may hope to see a test as this is unprecedented. The enemy military Governor of Virginia enforcing the

> she sailed from Southampton, and securely blockaded by that vessel in the harbor of Gibraltar. In two weeks, thirteen of her seamen, who had been born in the North and impressed at New Orleans, sought the protoction of the flag of their country. No class of our citizens are more ardently attached to the sylvania, first in the field to defend the Govern-American banner than our sailors. Their vo- ment, gave to rebellion its last and most overcation necessarily familiarizes them with its priceless value as the emblem of a glorious nationality. In abandoning Captain SEMMES and the flaunting stars and bars of Secession at the first available opportunity, they but obeyed the natural instincts of their loyal

The Real Object.

[From the Philadelphia Press, May 3.] Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, yesterday introduced a bill for the suppression of yesterday introduced a bill for the suppression of the traffic in negroslaves between the States. Although the attention of Congress is demanded exclusively to the interests of the nation and the legislation within the power of Congress, Summer and his followers are continually clogging legislative action by introducing subjects which have no relation to the good of the country, and are only serviceable to the Abolitionists who keep their seats in Congress by virtue of the slavery question. serviceable to the Abolitionists who keep their seats in Congress by virtue of the slavery question.

Summer plainly showed, a few days ago, that he was not supporting the war for the sake of the Union; that he cared no more for the Union or its Constitution than we care about East Indian affairs. He wanted, as he said, to have a peace which would secure to himself the right to go all over the States and babble on his favorite (and only) theme; he wanted the right guaranted to

as well as in Washington and Boston.

It is not necessary to tell Sumuer that he never will get this privilege; he knows the fact perfectly well; he does not care to get it; but he does wish the war to go ou, and by these infamous pretences he does all in his power to cripple the power of the ne does all in his power to cripple the power of the Government, to excite the harred of its enemies, and to prolong the strife to the attor do struction of the country, and the fulfilment of Abolition hopes and prophecies. Will he and hit followers succeed?

The above paragraph appears in the wellknown Secession paper, The Maryland News Sheet, of Tuesday last, and is throughout a deliberate fabrication. No such ribaldry and calumny has ever appeared in the columns of

LAUGHING GAS .- If ever a laughing audiones Tuesday evening to witness the laughable off-ots produced by inhaling the nitrous oxide, by Dr. Colton The hall was never crowded with a more sang, danced, declaimed, &c., while the exhibarating effects lasted, exciting peals on peals of laughter. By the advertisement it will be seen that the next and forget all your troubles.

LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS, LINEN GOODS, sionists could organize, and overcame it all. Hosiery, &c .- The attention of purchasers is requested to the large and fresh assortment of British, French, German, India, and domestic dry-goods, hosiery, housekeeping linen goods, fancy articles, invoice of table and pocket cutlery, hardware, &c., embracing about 800 lots woollens, worsteds, linens, cottons, and silks, to be peremptorily sold, by catastrong pressure of the same mighty power that logue, on four months' credit, the sale commencing is crushing out the vitality of the rebellion on this morning, at 10 o'clock, to be continued, without the Atlantic seaboard, in Virginia, in Arintermission, all day, by John B. Myers & Co., auckansas, and in Tennessee.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, May 7, 1862. There is no withstanding the Government of the United States. The cause of the Union is "marching on" with irresistible majesty-44 Like to the Pontic sea.

Whose is y current and compulsive course Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps due on To the Proportic and the Helicepout.

Smitting the traitors by land and sea, and advancing its standards to the uttermost verge of the Seceded States, dismantling their strongholds, and crushing every nest in which they hide it yet offers to the deluded people of the South Annesty and Forgiveness. And even as it moves on, the harvest rewards the good seed it plants. Loval men lift up their heads and welcome it with grateful joy. Nashville speaks out through her best citizens, and New Orleans responds in great public meetings, each of which is worth a dozen bloody triumphs. Before this wonderful example of armed authority and sublime magnanimity, every falsohood talls and dies. Jefferson Davis and his agents cannot misrepresent a Power that speaks for itself. The people he has oppressed can now see what has been done, and what is to be done, by the Federal Government, and they would be stricken with judicial blindness if they did not cut loose from their betravers.

Chief among the heresies which perish before the victorious progress of our undaunted columns, is that pestilent, shameless counterfeit, the misapplied doctrine of State rights. Ever since the foundation of the Union this heresy has been advocated by a certain class in the South, and up to the very hour of the present war it found an echo in hundreds of thousands of Northern hearts. The Democrais accepted it as one of the teachings of Jefferson himself, never for a moment believing that its Southern exponents intended to employ it to overthrow the Government. Wonderful was the prescience of Washington when this baleful poison displayed itself in the civil struggles after the Revolution. As we read his Farewell Address, and go back to his correspondence, we are awed by the prophetic spirit that seemed to guide and strengthen him. If Shakspeare continues to be the divinity of English literature. Washington remains among us as the divinity not simply of American patriotism, but of human freedom. The great bard wrote for all time, and the father of our country counselled for all men. There is not

and in favor of the Union. When Mr. Jefferson and others of the Virginia school allowed themselves to be swayed by the mischievous theory that a State was so sovereign that it might at any time cut loose from the central system, Washington remained fixed, unalte-WR WELCOME the battle of Williamsburg rable, and stern against them. In 1790 he adwith peccliar satisfaction. It is the first blow | ministered a severe rebuke to the politicians from the army of the Potomac which has who at that early day were trying to fill the brought blood. Like an eager and wary chain- South with hostility to the Constitution and pion in the ring, that army has been advancing | the Union. He said: "The men who go from and receding, parrying and feinting, moving hence without feeling themselves of so much from point to point quietly, rapidly, with a | consequence as they wish to be considered are keen eye and earnest purpose, summoning up | disappointed expectants, added to malignant, every energy and bending every sinew to the | designing characters, who miss no opportunity accomplishment of its rival's fall. The reel- of aiming a blow at the Constitution, and paint ing foe falls bleeding, and can only renew the highly one side without bringing luto encounter weak and faint. The struggle was view the arguments that are offered on the brief and terrible, and possessed every element other." In this mighty struggle for the mainof a hard-fought fight. We were in an ene tenance of the Constitution, we not only make my's territory, in a country strange to us, in | it stronger, but utterly annihilate the great front of entrenchments elaborately and care- | weapon that has been used against it. We

a word of the Farewell Address that may not

be used as an earnest protest against Secession

fully creeted. There were no guaboats to are proving the necessity of a strong Govern. divert the enemy and destroy his power. He | ment; we are solving the doubts of many of was desperate and hopeless. His capital was | the wisest statesmen among the fathers of the behind him endangered, and in strength he | Constitution, who apprehended that so many excelled his assailant. It was a battle of local sovereignties could not be restrained powder and steel. The cannon and the and held together by the central power; we are also showing that it never was intended that the States could second at will, and that In the fight at Williamsburg we have an I all their rights were limited to their own afearnest of what is to come. General Mo- fairs, "subject to the Constitution of the CLELLAN has shown us how he intends to | United States." The reverence and the afreach Richmond. It will be by heavy blows, fection of our whole people to the common rapidly succeeding each other. No resting- bond has been singularly revived by this war, and has developed itself in thousands of eviguns and ingenious parallels. He uncarthed | dences of sell-sacrificing devotion. On the the rebels at Yorktown, and over the hills other hand, the rebels themselves have they fly, with the Union army in swilt pursuit. | trampled under foot the doctrine of State He is driving them to the wall, crushing their rights. They have ignored the popular ma-

jorities, and made the minority rule by force. overwhelmed in Maryland, they answered the popular decree by flying into the rebel ranks, to show their baseness, ingratitude, and inconsistency. As I write, the news of the unparalleled victory of McClellan on the peninsula is being re-

ceived. Our forefathers defeated and cap-

tured the British tyrants on this same field, and their sons, inspired by their heroism, and contending for the liberties transmitted to them by these illustrious men, have emulated their example. McClellan will march his conquering army into Richmond in a very short time. There is no longer any disposition to criticise or condemn. In this hour of victory, it becomes loyal men to sink all differences—to remember only the heroes who fight for our flag, and to oppose only those who assail it. General McClellan may have much bitter work before him; and now that he has let loose the ministers of war, he will undoubtedly discharge it with full efficiency. This wonderful achievement was almost a Penn sylvania achievement. Thousands of the sons of the Keystone State participated in this battle. McClellan is a Philadelphian, Generals Heintzelman, John F. Rev. nolds, and Andrew Porter are natives of Lancaster, General Franklin hails from good by increased. teer Sumpter is reported to have been the de- | old York, and Generals Birney and Acting Brisertion of a large portion of her crow. She | gadier General W. W. H. Davis are citizens was closely pursued by the Tuscarora when of our noble Commonwealth. I envy you the wild exultation that will follow the announce ment of this victory. It is, indeed, the deathblow to the great treasen. Nothing is now left for the traitors but an immediate surrender.

whelming stroke.

When the historian comes to review this mar-

vellous drama, be will not fail to say that Penn-

News from Europe. We have the London papers of the 23d April, and the Cork Southern Reporter of the 24th, but cannot find any thing in them worthy of special notice. Parliament was not in session, having adjourned over the Easter holidays. There is a statement in the London Morning Advertiser that Napoleon told Mr. SLIDELL that, "unless something decisive should settle the internecine dispute within the course of the next six months, France and England would feel bound to interfere." NA-POLEON, up to this time, has avoided all communication, official or personal, with Mr. Sur-DELL. Moreover, the Morning Advertiser, the organ of the London public-houses and ginshops, is excellent authority on gin-twist,

brandy and water, and brown stout, but not upon any political subject on earth. The Prince Albert Memorial Committee have taken courage, and, with unusual confidence, communicated to Queen VICTORIA that her idea of an Egyptian Obelisk, to be erected in Hyde Park, on the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851, must be abandoned, as impracticable. They have not added that the idea of such a Memorial, proposed by the Queen herself, to be paid for by a national subscription, to which she has not contributed, is extremely unpopular. A sufficiently large mass of granite cannot be procured, it seems, in the British Islands, and, even were such a monolith obtainable from Russia, its cost, in an unwrought state, would probably exceed the £46,000 already subscribed. Moreover, they express a doubt whether, were the obelisk creeted, the ultimate result would realize the Queen's "just and natural expectations." She consents, not willingly, it may be supposed, to dispense with the obelisk,

tuary, among which a statue of her late husband would be prominent. The death of Sir Thomas Wyse, British Minister to Greece, is announced as having taken place at Athens, on the 15th ultimo. The deceased was an Irishman of good family and competent fortune in the county of Waterford, where he was born seventy years ago. At the age of thirty, he married the daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, (Prince of Canino and brother of Napoleon I,) but they separated in 1828. In the last five years of the struggle for Catholic Emancipation, he actively, ably, and eloquently co-operated with O'CONNELL and SHIEL. He entered Parliament, and was a Lord of the Treasury from 1839 to 1841, and joint secretary of the Board of Control from 1846 to 1849, and has filled the Embassy to Greece from 1849, Feing then made Privy Councillor, and Knight of bluesa, where the levalty of the puople is entitled to such the Bath in 1857. Sir Thomas Wyse, him-

and suggests, as a substitute, a group of sta-

self a Catholic, was the historian of the The Military Situation on the Virginia famous Roman Catholic Association Ha was fond of the Fine Arts, and had travelled largely before entering into political life. He published "Walks in Rome" and "Oriental Sketches," with other works of less importince, and, for a short speech, was an eloquent and effective orator. His part in procuring Catholic Emancipation cannot soon be forgotten by the friends of civil and religious

Important from Mexico. By the arrival of the steamer from Havana al Yew York, yesterday, we have important news rom Mexico. The French, instead of retiring beand the passes of the Chigainuile to Paso Aucho es they had agreed to do in the praliminaries of Sala. dad, and stated that they should, in their communication to Doblado, dated Orizaba, April 9, have advanced from Cordova and occupied Orizaba They attacked some eighty men who were la s small fort, and, though they defended themselves well, took twenty-five prisoners and twenty horses. They also attacked, and of course routed some troops placed along the roadside by Gen. Z .ragoza to protect the route of the Condesa de Reus. This was no doubt owing to a mistake, but it has all tended to rouse the Mexican hatred. On the 19th 3 000 men, reinforcements for Zaragoza, arrived, and on the 21st, 6 000 came from Puebla. Charles Lenox Wyke, the British minister, was having a private conference with Doblado at Puebla, the end of which Gen. Prim was awaiting at Vera Cruz. It was thought to bode no good to the French The causes given by the French plenipotentiaries for not fulfilling what they had agreed and stipulated. are four, as follows: First. The declaration of war on the part of the Government of President Junrez. Second. The assassination of several French soldiers in the neighborhood of their camps. Third. The annovance caused them by various guerillas. Fourth. The entire interception of al

FROM WASHINGTON A NOVEL MEMORIAL

A Plan for Confiscation Marked Out. New Post Offices in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Florida.

The Committee Appointed to Impeach Judge Hamphreys.

Special Despatches to "The Press,"

Novel Memorial-Confiscation Already Carried Out A novel memorial was presented in the Senate to day, being nothing less than a claim on Congress, for tary lines, and was carried off by our troops. The peitioner, W. V. BOWIR, of Maryland, insists on a return of his slave, or the payment of \$1,100. He aids: It is not improvable that this claim may be disre garded, and even ridiculed, at present; but I have an aniding faith in the loy alty of the people of the United States and upon the return of the suber second thought, they will feel it to be a duty and a pleasure to pay all law abicing citizens for their negroes, as well as other property destroyed, used, or carried away by the Gayern ment troops. A large number of slaves - perhaps several hin dred have been carried away by the Governmen roops, from their owners in Montgomery county, Maryland. Our slave population have been greatly demoralized by the troops, which has inflicted upon sur people

The Contrabands. It is a full answer to all the croakers and dissentionts that the contrabands who reach Washington and the legally- manumitted slaves almost universally prefer going to Liberia to remaining here. An influential colored man, who knows their feelings and has mingled much aming them, says that such is their bosest judgment Mest of these people are intelligent and experienced and in this respect differ from their less informed number of bright, sharp, young follows, who are good as school masters and clerks. Under the old system, Licolonization was manuged by a company, and was too often prostituted to selfish or speculative purposes. All this will be changed, now that the Government of tha United States will indirectly give them the advan-States will be dissipated like a bad dream, Wha with equal benefit upon the whites and the blacks?

The triumph of the Federal Government not only chars this country from Bebellion, but fills foreign na-tions with new troubles and dissensions. The iron-clad military and diplomatic agents, in Mexico; and the disend in a general rupture between these two powerful ri-

The 4 o'clock boat from Fortress Monroe arrived at Cherrystone, but brought ne authentic news from Willishabitig. The correspondents of the Associated Press are probably with the advance, which is distant from telegraphic communication. It will probably be some time before a correct list of the casualties of Monday's The Union Meeting in New Orleans.

The friends of the Government have heard with great Union meeting of citizens of New Orleans. It has not ment in the great commercial metropolis of the Southrebels in that quarter. Its influence will permeate the State, and it is not, therefore, unlikely that a provisional government may be established to hand, by the people, which will only need the endorsation of the Federal Go vernment to become stable and effective. The Tax Bill.

The Senate will, without unnecessary delay, proto the consideration of the tax bill, and it is thought that the report of the Committee of Finance will be adopted without material change. The tax of 20 cents # gallon on whisky, and 20 cents # pound on tobacco, it is esti-mated, will yield \$44,000,000. Should the views of the minority of the committee prevail it is supposed that the revenue from these sources would be considera-

If anything additional were needed to convince the public of the unreliability of the sensations published almost daily regarding the late mission of the French Minister to Richmond, it would be the full contradictory reports published in antagonistic New York journals. eculations, the French Minister (or any one by his

Washington Railway Bill. The Senate occupied most of to-day in considering th P. pnavlyanja avenue Railway bill After a discussion the bill was referred to a committee of conference, which

the friends of the measure say will ultimately secure the Official Reports from Shiloh. The Secretary of War, in response to a resolution of the House, calling for the regimental and brigade reports of the battle of Shilob, says that of Gen. GRANT is the only one received up to the 26th ult.

Medical Storekeepers. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill in the Senate, to-day authorizing the Secretary of War to add to the Medical number, who shall receive the pay and emoluments of ment, and who shall be skilled and experienced druggists ties of the army may require. Naval Orders.

The Navy Department has ordered Assistant Paymaster John S. Woolson to report to the chief of the Bureau of Provision and Clothing for duty. Assistant Paymester Bisnop is ordered to report to Flag Officer Duront for duty, on board the Wyandotte. Commander Overton Care is to command the re-

WM. H HERRING, of Philadelphia, is appointed acting master's mate, and ordered to the navy yard, New York. Post Office Affairs - Pennsylvania, Vir-The Postmaster General to-day ordered the followng post offices established: Wynnooski Falls, Pike county, Pa. ; John N. Walter

... tmaster. To be supplied as "special" three times a week from Canedensis, six miles distant. Mr. HIRAN The new post office is in the centre of Greene township, thickly settled, on the main road. The enterprising people are now building large mills, and contem-Madisonville, Luzerne county, Pa., John Evans, postdale, and between the former office and Hollister, thus

furnishing seventy families, within an area of two miles, Hon. Mr. WRIGUT'S district POSTMASTERS' APPOINTMENTS. Penusulrania and Virginia -Jensie R. Pouning ter at Cole's creek, Columbia county, Pa,, Vice John M. Cole, resigned. Jonn M. Cole, resigned.

Jeremish Frantz, postmaster at Gouldsboro', Luzerne county, Pa., vice David B. Miller, resigned. Both in

Hon. Mr. Wright's district.

1 Masontown. Preston county. Virginia, Isaac W. Colonin, postmaster, vice Thomas W. Neff, who abandored office. Hon. Mr. Brown's district. doi ed office. Hon. Mr. Brown's district.

Miss Ficasants Santee, postmaster Wadestown,
Monougalia county, Virginia, vice John McCarl, resigned. Hon, Mr. Brown's district. Christopher Douglass, postmaster Cornwallis, Bitchie county, Virginia, (Hon. Mr. Blair's district,) J. H. Robinson, resigned. William Woodburn, postmaster Rosby's Rock, Marshall county, Virginia, vice Mary C. Gibson, resigned.

Hou. Mr. Brown's district. FLORIDA. At Saint Augustine, St. John's county, Florida, Jas. W. Allen is appointed postmaster, vice Manuel Medicis.
In addition to the above, we state with pleasure that
scarcely a day passes without instructions being issued from the Department to reopen offices and restore mail facilities in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and other

Later from Fortress Monroe. The entrenchments at Williamsburg must not be con-ARRIVAL OF A NORWEGIAN CORVETTE. The Merrimac Out.

can readily be hauled off by the retreating enemy. THE REBELS RETREATING York and James rivers, there may be more or less o The Bridges over the Chickshominy Burned. anch entrenchments; but, as the peniusula expands gradually be) and Yorktown, they can be the more results ly turned. This was done at William-burg by your Gen. McClellan in Pursuit. Pennsylvania general, who smots the flank of the rebalwith fire and death. A point where the rebets may have siege guls in position is that where the old road to Rich-FORTERS MONROE, May 6 .- The flag of truce which

went up lames river yesterday morning to receive the re-leased Union prisoners returned to-day without having complished their object. The boat was anchored all night off Day's Point, but no prisoners were seen, and no explanation received. This is he third time that General Wool has been deceived in regard to the release of these prisoners. The rebel gunbouts Jamestown and Yorktown passes down the river past the flag of truce, at 12 p'cluck this norming, bound to Norfolk.

The rebel gunboat Teaser came alongside, yesterday

afternoon, to ascertain the object of the Bag of truce All the officers of the Teaser, with one exception, wer The flag of truce came down to Newport News this forenoon for instructions, and was ordered to return to Old Point, which she did.

A despatch received from Newpo t News this morning states that the Merrimac was in sight. The Monitor and ther sunboats were prepared for action, but the Merri nac bus not yet been seen from this point. The Hartford Set on Fire by Fire Ships. FORTRESS MONROE. May 7 .- The Norwegian corvets Nepion arrived this morning, and the commander visited anneal Wool, when salutes were exchanged The Merrimac was again out to-day, but nothing was

> A numer has been brought by the mail-boat from Yorktown that the rebels have crossed the Chickshommy creek, and destroyed he bridges in their rear. General McClellan is still in pursuit.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION The Bill to Provide Increased Revenue Adopted

Impeachment of Judge Humphreys, of Tennesse THE CHARGES HIGH CRIME AND MISDEMEANOR. Senute Confiscation Committee Announced BEAUFORT, S. C., TO BE A PORT OF ENTRY AND COLLECTION

THE WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN RAILWAY BILL A Committee of Conference Appointed.

WASHINGTON, May 7. SENATE.

Petitions.

The President pro tem., Mr. FOOT (Rep.), presented the petitions of citizens of New York in favor of a bankmr. KRNNEDY (U) of Maryland, presented the pe-Atton of citizene of Marylano, asking for the immethan and unconditional repeal of the Law abultahing slavery in the District of Columbia, and the better enforcement of he fugitive-slave law.

Also, a petition from N. D. Bowie, asking compensation for a stave who had been appropriated to the mili-Reimbursement of the Sinking Fund.

Mr FESSENDEN (Rep.), from the Committee on Fi-pance, reported a bill making an appropriation to reim-burse the sunking fund. for extra expenditured, and for the employment of temporary clerks in the office of the becretary of the Treasury in 1863. Passed. Also, the Separte grand the House bill to provide for the payment of volunteers, and for the payment of the troops in the Western Department. This bill appropri-ates something over their multiput of collars. Mr G-1MES (*cp.), of Iowa, asked how many men where in the arm. Mr. WILSON (Bep), of Massachusetts, thought be twenty thousand men. He could not say exactly.
Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Hunois, thought it rath

in the surrender. The reply of the Commodore was monditional," and the arrangements for the sucren-It is said that the contest was a very hard one, many printed
Mr. FE=SENDEN said the bill was printed, and had of the men on the mortar Boats falling at their posts with fatigue, so incersantly had they been kept at been on the table for three weeks

Mr. TRUMINULL said it was the House bill that had
been and not bue bill just reported from too
committee this morning. He thought we ought not to The floating battery Manassas was sunk by the steam-Fire ships were sent down the river every night by the Confederates, but a force was detailed with small boats for the purpose of lowing them off where they could do The loss on the part of the Union army is said to be 114, while that of the Confederates is not known. Four | so carrfuld the Treasury he should examine into these and he would find that there was no foundation for INSOLENCE OF REBEL CRAFT-CAPTAIN ADAMS. OF ristions
Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, oblined that

it was absolutely impossible for the Department to keep a strict account of the exact number of the army no to the present time. Regiments are continually changing and losing men by disease, &c., and the department cannot tell at any moment the precise numbers.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.) of loves, thought that, if the officers of the same properties. officers of the army were obliged to make the proper returns promptly, this difficulty would be obvious. The bill was addover

Provision for Incrensed Revenue.

Mr. FESAENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, also reported the House bill to provide for an increased revenue. It was passed.

Tevenue. It was passed.

Despatches from the Army.

Mr. WILSON (R.p.), of Maccodusetts, sont to fre
Clerk's deek the despatches from Gen McClellun, concerning the occupation of william-burg, which were read;
also, a despatch from Gen Hartsuff. Recapture of Confiscated Yessels from the Enemy.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered a resolution that the Com Mr. KESSENDEN offered a resolution that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire whether any legislation was necessary in relation to the vessels belonging to loyal citizens, which have berefoure been serze and configenced by the rebels, and recaptured at New Orleans and other places. Adopted.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.) of Massachusetts, said he had n hand the report made by the county's to which came e the conclusion that the Senster from Oragon was disloyal He has waited for some action up in it, and whelled to sek the Schator from New Hampshire (Mr. Clark), who was chairman, if he intended to take further action Mr. CLARK (Rep.) said the committee had been discharged from the nuty antenated in it, which was about to investigate the charges. They preferred to leave the Mr SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohlo, said he signed the eport of the c-minittee but hiped the Senare would occups no more of its time on this question. It would soon a settled by the people of Oregon.

Resolution to Expel. Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution that Benjamin Sprike, Senator from Oregin, who had been found, by a committee of this cody, to be disloyal to the Givernment of the United States, be and is hereby expelled from the Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem.), of Delaware, objected to

ts present consideration, and it was accordingly laid over. Relief of Captain Farragut. Mr. McDOUGALL (Dem.), of California, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill for the relief of Captain D. G. Farragut. The bill authorizes the payment of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad. The House Impeachment Case.

of Tennessee, &c., and that the House had appointed Messrs, Binghain and Pendlet m, a committee from the House, to appear at the bar of the Senate.

Mr. BINGHAM said: Being ordered by the showed in Mr. BIACHAM said: Being ordered by the idouse of Representatives to appear as the bar of the Sonate, in the towns of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States, we do impeach W. H. Bumphreys, a mage of the United States for the several districts of Tennessee, of high crimes, and misdemensor. The House of Representatives will in due time wantbit the particular articles of impeachment against him and make good the same; and we do demand that the State take order for the apresentace of the said W. H. Humphreys to answer the said impeachment.

The PRESIDENT (Mr. Foster in the chair). The Benate will take proper order in the premises.

District-Railroad Bill. News from New Orleans.

olited. Military Storekeepers. Mr. WILSON (Rep), of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the appointment of military storekeepers.

Limiting the Number of Major and Brigadier On motion of Mr. Wiley. Of Massachusetts, the bill to limit the number of brigadier and major was taken up, the question being on Mr Hale's amendment to make the number of brigadiers 180, instead of 500. e.Mr. WILSON said we had now appointed a tree major generals in the regular army and there was one vacancy. In the volunteer service twenty-two major generals had been confirmed, making twenty-tw. In the regular army we have pight beigatiers, and in tha volunteer assign all two hundred nominations have been seat in, making in all two hundred and eight brigadiers, of which number one hundred and sixty-eight have been confirmed. He thought that, on the whole, the amendment should be rejected. ected.
Mr. HABRIS (Rep.), of New York, was opposed to the bill. He thought some Senators would like to limit the number of captains or colonels. We ought to have us many brigadiers as we have brigades. Mr. GRIMES said that there were more brigadiers Mr. LANE Rep.), of Kansas, said we had the other day in Kansas ten thousand men with six brigadiers.

Mr CHANDLER (Rep.), of Michigan, said this was simply a matter of figures. We know that we want a brigadiers will be enough for 600 000 men; 180 will then leave 30 extra brigadiers, and he thought 150 enough. But the Senator or Representative from so and so has a particular friend who wents to be a brigadier and his Lame is sent in, not because the service wants them, but has a favor.

The Committee on Confiscation.

The PRESIDENT pro ten announced as the Select Committee on the confiscation bill, Messrs. Clark, Chairman, Collainer, Trimbull, Cowan. Wilson (Mass), Harris, Sherman, Henderson, and Willey.

Mr. TRUMBULL asked to be excused. He had voted against the committee, and thought be could do no good upon it. He was excused and Mr. Hasha appointed instead

atend.
After an executive tession, the Senate aljourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Collector for Port Royal.

Mr. ELIOT (Rep.) of Ma-sachusatts, from the Committee on Commetce, reported a bill establishing a port of entry and delivery in the collection district of Beanfort, S. C., at or pear fillion Head, to be called the port of Port Peyal, and providing for the appointment of a collector, at a salary of \$1,500 per annum, and for weighers, gaugers, &c.

Mr. ELIOT remarked that a letter from the Socretary of the Tressury had been sent to the committee, showing the importance of this measure.

The Williamshard Victory.

Mr. COX (Dem.), of Chio, sent up a copy of the despatch from Gen. McClellan, announcing the victory at Williamsburg, which was read, and apparently afforded much gratification. Maryland's Amende to Massachusetts Troops. Maryinud's Amende to Massachusetts Troops.

Mr. CRISFIELD (U.), of Maryland, caused to be read
the resolutions of the Maryland Logiciature, appropriating
\$10,000 to those of the Massachusetts Sixth Ergiment
who suffered by the riot in Baltimore, on the 19th of
April, and the response of the Massachusetts Legislature,
in acknowledgment of the generous sympathics and kind
and fristernal feelings thus exhibited, which should always prevail smong the States of the Union.

The Williamsburg Victory.

Mr. ORIGIELD said these proceedings afforded some an of a restoration of peaceful relations while we were Nebraska Contested Election.

Nebraska Contested Election.

The House resumed the consideration of the Nebraska contested election case.

A debate conned, Mr. RICH ARDSON (Dem.) and Mr. PENDLETON (Dem.) advocating the claim of the contestant. Mr. Notton, who sho argued his right to the seat nowo cupied by Mr. Daily.

Mr. Dailly spoke in support of his right to the seat. Durit g the debate each party contended that the other had resorted to fraudulent votes.

Mr. D. & WES (Reo.), of Massachusetts, replied to the speech of Mr. Voorbees made year-day.

Mr. WASIREIRARE (thm.) of Dillingts moved to log. Mr. D. WES (Rep.), of Massachuman, system of Mr. Voorhees made yesterday.

Mr. WASHBUBNE & (Rep.), of Illinois, moved to lay
mr. WASHBUBNE (Rep.), of Illinois, moved to lay o. This vote retains Mr. Daily in his seat. Adjourned.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND. ROLT OF ASHBY'S REBEL CAVALRY.

A HAND-TO-HAND CONFLICT. New Market (Va.), May 7 -Yesterday afternoon connectsance towards Harrisonburg, and whou five miles this side they encountered upwards of two hundred of Abbby's Uavalry, and, charging upon them, pushed were killed and six taken prisoners. Our loss was one kuled, and the pattaliun adjutant taken prisoner. The work on our side was done with the sabre, and was a very gallant affair. An officer from Mount Jackson, arrived this morning, says that the guard on the bridge near the town reported that the guerilla cavalry made an attempt last night to burn the bridge, but were repulsed. There is no officia

A small rebel picket was seen in the neighborhood o The weather is cool and pleasant. The sick are in

LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

A Cargo of Arms and Ammunition Left for the South, via Nassau.

Palmerston's Speech on Retention of Venetia. REPORT THAT AUSTRIA DEMANDS AN EXPLANATION. NEW YORK, May 7 -The steamer Australasian has The John, May 1 — 100 Stommer Australian has strived, with Liverpool dates of the 20th alt.

The steamer Tubal Cain had left Liverpool for Nassau, with a heavy cargo of arms and amountain, doubtless designed for the routh.

The recess of Parliament continued.

The London Star gives a report that the Austrian Government has demanded explanations relative to Lord Pelmerston's late spection Italy, so far as it regards the retention of Venetias.

retention of Venetia.

The London Times has a sarcastic adilorial on Promiers Line and Committee and

luced to two per cont.

Nearly all the Iriah members of Parliament had signed. The Paris Patrie learns that two English frigates leave on the 26th for Bermuda with ordusues and anima The Patrie asserts that England is about to concentrate troops and war material at Bermuid.

The first Austrian iron plated frigate has been launched. She will be placed in commission in June. Three others are building, FRANCE.

It is reported that the bill placing at the disposal of the Emperor the amount intended to reward the army and may will be immediately placed before one French Chamber. It is proposed to consolidate the public debt of France n one uniform security at 3 per cent.

The Bourse closed heavy and declining. Rontos 70f. ITALY.

Garibaldi has renounced the intention of going to Garthann mas renounces and Southern Italy.

It is reported that Victor Emmanuel will remain at Naples, and for in theses go to be me.

The French and Italian troops had come to an arrangement for the suppression of the reactionary movements on the Papal irontiers, and were acting in concert.

OHINA.

OHINA.

A Shanghas despatch, or storch 10th, says that it is rumored that the rebels intruded an attack on \$60 Chow. Prince Dolgsronski has been bauished for life from the Ruesian Empire, for refusing to obey the imperial summon to return to Ruesia. The treaty of commerce between Busin and Turkey A battle between the Turks and insurgents had taken place in Albania. The Turks lost 400 men and four The Calcults and China mails have reached Marsollion.

THE LATEST. LIVERPOOL, April 25—Evening — The American Mi-ister has taken, for a term of years, a house in Upper Section Place, London, whither the office of the United Bootland Place, London, whither the office of the United States Legation will be trainferred.

The Times has an editorial on the American struggle, as d sees nothing for the blacks but clavery, extermination, or expusion.

A weekly journal is to appear in London next week advocating the cause of the rebus.

The Literary Gazette is defunct after, an existence of forty-five years. forty-five years.

Liverroot, April 25.—Cotton—The sales during the work have been \$0.000 bales, closing buyyant and with an upward tendency; prices have improved &d. The sales to speculators were 20,000 bales and to exporters \$5.00 bales. The sales to-day were 7.000 bales, prices still advancing. The sales to speculators and exporters wats 2,000 bales. The closing quotations are:

Fair. Midding.

New Orleans. 144 134
Mobile. 14 134 134
Williams. 133 134
Bibliography. 134
Bibliography. 134
Bibliography. 134
Bibliography. 135
Bi

LIVERPOOL, Enturday avoning, April 26.—Cotton is irm and unchanged; sales 5,000 bal-s, including 1,000 pales to speculators and exporters. Breadstuffs quiet and heavy, but without alteration in noise.
Privisions dull and drooping.
Privisions dull and drooping.
1 ONDON. Saturday, April 26.—Consols for money 93%
493%. Himoto Central shares 48% 518 discount. Eric
Raitrand 30% 531%.
PARIS, April 26.—Bourse heavy; Rentes 70f 40c.

HAVER. April 24 Cotton unchanged; sales of the week 4,000 bales; New Orleans tres ordinaire 187f; bas 180f. The stock in port is 60 000 bales. From Cautornia.

New Castle.
The ships Talisman and Wilbur Fisk sailed to-day for Calleo.

San Francisco, May 5.—Arrivad, atoamer Golden Agu, from Panama. Ships Mary Robinson and Endeavor, from New York; Mary E Batch and Rambler, from Boston; Victor, from Hong Kong Barks Pontiac, from Liverpool; Asnurg, from Hamburg.

Sailed, chips Webfoot, for Callao; Elvira, for Yalparamo. Schooner Carolina E. Foote, for the Amoor river. Twelve hundred passengers sailed last week for the Oregon and British Columbia mines. Two steamers will depart for the same destination this week.

Sandwicht Islands.

Dates to the 19th of April have been received. The French consul died at Honolulu on the 29th of March. A Regiment of North Carolinians in the NEW YORK, May 7.—Advices received from General Burnside's division state that a regiment of North Caro-linians has been organized, Captain Potter, of General Foster's sraft, being appointed colouel, Two companies of our troops had left for Washington, N. O., to form

Nothing new had occurred at Newbern or Beaufort

of Urizada.

Cordova has declared for Almones.

Cordova has declared for Almones.

The British Minister is said to be holding a private interview with Doblado, at Puebla.

The M-vicaus have received reinforcements of 9,000 men, and General Zaragota would dispute the march of the Franch.

CINCINSATI, May 7.—In the United States Circuit Court, April term, 1861, the grand jury found an indica-ment for treason against James W. Chenowith, for furment for treason against James W. Chenowith, for furnishing amplies and munitions of war to the rebala. At
the present term, ex-Sanator Puch, the counsel for the
defendent, moved to quash the indictment, on the ground
that the first clause of section third of article third of the
Constitution, which provides that treason shall consist
only in levying war, refers to rebellion, while the second
clause, for adhering to their enemies in giving aid and
comfort relates only to a public war with a foreign enemy. Justice Swayne gave his decision yesterday, sus-taining the motion by quashing the indictment.

CINGINNATI, May 7.—Captain Hazlett, of the Second Ohio Regiment, has arrived here on sick furlough. Neither himself, Captain Kinney, nor Lieutenant Dyall was taken prisoners, as reported from Lordwelle yesterday. Captain Hazlett regrets that he should be reported as taking the parole. The Riot Among the Coal Miners.

POTTSYLLIA, May 7.—The miners engaged in soveral of the collieries on the West Bran hurned out, yesterday, in a strike for higher wages.

Not succeeding in obtaining a compliance with their demands, they have forcitly stopped the steam pumps used to keep the mines clear of water, and they are fast miling up.

The sheriff called out a posse to suppress the riot, but the military of this vicinity are all in the Union army, and there are no ar us here.

Men enough offered their services to put down the riot, but a sufficient number of arms could not be obtained.

The sheriff then telegraphed to the Governor at Harrisburg, and troops from Philadelphia are expected this afternoon. About twelve hundred men are out on the strike. No damage has been done yet except stopping the pumps, but this will be serious, as it will drown out the collieries.

ANOTHER DESPATOR. ANOTHER RESPATCH.

POTTSVILLE, May 7.—From six to eight hundred miners and laborers have assembled together on the Forest Improvement Company's lands, and have stopped the number and working of the engines under the management of hugeno Bords.

Most of these mines are worked below the water level, and they are rapidly filling with water, causing much damage to the property. damage to the property.
Other than this, there is no violence, nor is there any apprehension of any.

Departure of Gen. Cameron.

New York, May 7.—The steamship Persia selled at noon to-day. Bon. Simon Cameron, U. S. Minister to Bussies, and family, and his Secretary of Legation, Baye and Taylor, and family, are among the passengers.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

CAIRO, May 7-(Special despatch to the Ohicago Times)—By an arrival from Fort Henry, we learn that it is probable that not less than 200 Nebraska oavalry were captured in a recent skirmish with the rebels, wi Were under Clay, instead of Jeff Thompson, as originally

The affair occurred twelve miles west of Hindman, on force was sout in pursuit of the rebala. The rumors of the evacuation of Corinth, and its oc-cupation by the United States forces, are repeated by very arrival of deserters. There is now no dount that Beauregard, while holding his forces in line of battle, is gradually falling back on the Grand Junction, and the opinion gains ground that there will be no general engas ement between the two armies, while in their present

The Mails for Gen. Burnside's Expedi-NEW YORK, May 7.—All the mails for Gen. Burnside's Expedition must hereafter be sant via the New York Post Office, as yessels will run regularly from here to Newbern, N. C.

Destruction of a Grain Elevator by Fire. DAYEROUT, IOWA May 7 -- A grain alawater is this city, belot ging w Townsend & Co., of Boston, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss amounted to \$15,000 8,000 bushels of grain were destroyed, on which there was an insurance of \$7.000.

Difficulty in Hayti.

New York, May 7.—The Spanish troops on the Island of St. Domingo had attacked the Haytiens, and a force of several batteries, and a number of troops, had been sent there. The Spanish claim the tiple to cortain lands which the Haytiens will not yield. COLONIZATION IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY .-The steamer Shreveport left St. Louis on the 30th ult. for the Rocky Mountains She had on hoard a

lerge number of emigrants from Iows and Illinois, who intend to form a colony in Washington Terri-tory. The bost will go up the Missouri rivor as far as Fort Benton BILLIAND MATCH.-It is stated that the third billiard match to be played by Foley and Kava-nagh in Buffalo, will not come off for six months yet. A new condition has been agreed upon, to the offect that ne her party is to take advantage

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADBLPHIA, May 7, 1892.
United States seven-and-three-tenths per cent. loam old to-day at 103, coupon sixes of 1891 at 102 and 1621/, and the Covernment certificates of debt at 93 K. Gold declined, selling at 102%. City sixes, new, opened at 101 k, and advanced at the same Board to 102. The Droxel & Co., quate !

Reading Bailroad chares receded to 23 56-100, a fall off of 44-100; Lehigh scrip advanced to 42%, a gain of 2%, The following resolution, passed at the meeting of shareholders held yesterday, will partly account for this

improvement. The committee appointed under the resolution are Messrs. Thomas Williamson, Henry Cope, Samuel Elkin, Robert S. Johnson, and William Elek-Resolved, That the subject of the conversion of the Resolved, That the subject of the conversion of the distributed scrip shares of the company into stock be re-error to a committee of five stockholders, who are also geripholders and loathelders of the company, where day it shall be to examine the subject fully in respect to all the rights and interests involved in the measure, with authority, at the expense of the company, to consult comsel upon such questions of law as shall arise, and if they should find it practiable to do so to report to an adjustment meeting of stockholders, to be held on the 28th day of Blay, instant, a plan for such conversion, which, in its operation and effects shalt be just and equitable to the rights and interests of all classes without violating or intringing upon the rights of any. And that a Sommittee of three be nonlocated by the meeting for the purpose of forthwith selecting from the list of stockholders the name of suitable persons to constitute such committee as aforesaid, and report the same to the meeting for its approval.

proval.
Passenger railway shares continue about the same as yesterday. Little was done in these securities to-day.

Peterson's Defector sends us the following description of a new and dangerous countarfeit three-dollar note on the Thomastown Bank, Maine: Vignette, Jargo 3 In centre; eval femule portrait each side; on lower right. blacksmith and anvil; 3 on die above; on the lower lett. Washington on horsebick; 3 on die above; imitation of genuine. In the gruntus, Washington on horseback on lower left end, and blacksmith on lower right, are in ovais. The following is the coal tonnage of the Shamokin

The following is a statement of the amount of cost transported over the Lehigh Valley Railroad, for the

N. Spring Mountain 2,359 19 35,447 66 39,447 08 59,547 08 59,547 08 510 13 510 15 510

year.....13,761 09 307.794 11 321,558 00 The New York Evening Post of to-day 5ays.

The stock market is lower, with some pressure the self Governments and the chares which have risen largely of late. The feeling, however, is better towards the close influenced by the official depositions announcing the retreat of the robels from Williamsburg. The news from our forces at New Oriesias, by way of Hayana, also has a good effect, and the market continues to exhibit great speculative spirit.

New York Central sold up to Say, and closes at 50 % 68.

88%. Erie is quoted 38% m39, du, preferral 65% abb. Pintsen 40% a40%, Reading 40% a47. Michigan Central 59% #59%.
Pacific Mail is firm at 117#117% The sales were rmall, attention being directed to other speculative stocks. The stock is offered at large differences on long sellers option.
Mirrouri sixes fell off to 52%, Tennessee 58%, North
Care line 70. Cardina 70.

The first transactions in governments show a decline of \$2.51 per cent. The sixes of 1881 dropped to 101% for both compon and registered. The 1.37 Transaction to fell to 102, assinat 103 pesterday, but at the close 102% 20102% would be paid. The fives of 1874 and '71 also fell of 1.51% per cent. The sixes of 1867 and '63 are firm at 100 200%. The fives of the last three days.

daya.

As a control of the market was strong. New York Central 88%, a gain; Eric 30#39%; co Preferred, 66% bid; Michigan Central 59%, 260.

The 7-30 notes have rullied since the board to 103, after selling as low as 102.

Money remains very cray at 4.50 P cent. on call. On first-class collaterals a large but incas has been dono this week at 4.50 % Cent. Prime paper is scarce at 5.55% P cent. The gold and exchange markets are a little unsettled to day. Gold has dropped off to 102% 5102%. First-class bills on London are quoted nominally 113% 5113%. The steamer having left, there is now little or no business doing.

Mr. Cleco has stepped the rale of 7,30 notes in exchange for gold at par. It is understood that the Government has thus obtained a large portion of the gold needed for paying the July and August interest on the public debt.

Thiladeiphia Stock Exchange Sales, May 7.

500 Ches & Del Ct 6s., 77 5 50 Hazleton Coal..... 500 Lehigh 6s.........103 2 Far & Mech Bk.... 500 Long Island R 6s. 91
500 dorris Cl lat in. 761
100 dorris Cl lat in. 762
100 dorris Cl lat in. 762
100 Long Island R 6s. 92
100 Chest V 7s. .cash 30
1000 U S 7:39 T N.clin. 103
1000 U S Rgis 65 91.192
1000 U S Rgis 65 91.192
1000 N Penna 10s. .s5 92;
1000 N Penna 10s. .s5 92;
1000 Reading R ... 23 56
200 Reading R ... 32 56
200 Color No. 32 56
200 Reading R ... 32 56
200 Reading R ... 32 56
200 Color No. 32 56
200 Reading R ... 32 56
200 Color No. 32 56
200 Reading R ... 32 56
200 Color No. 32 56
200 Reading R ... 32 56
200 Color No. 32 56
200 Reading R ... 32 56
200 Color No. 32 56
200 Color No. 32 56
200 Reading R ... 32 56
200 Color No. 32 56
200 Color No. 32 56
200 Reading R ... 32 56
200 Color No. 32 56
200 Color No. 32 56
200 Reading R ... 32 56
200 Color No. 32 56
200 Color No. 32 56
200 Reading R ... 32 56
200 Color No. 32 56
200 Color No. 32 56
200 Reading R ... 32 56
200 Color No. 32 56
200 Color No. 32 56
200 Reading R ... 32 56
200 Color No. 32 56
200 Color No. 32 56
200 Reading R ... 32 56
200 Color No. 32 56
200 Color No. 32 56
200 Reading R ... 32 56
200 Color No. 32 56
200 Reading R ... 32 56
200 Color No. 32 56
200 Color No

Philadelphia Markets

400 2500 bbis have been disposed of at \$5.25 for good interfine; \$5.50 25.62 % for extrus. The trade are buying, in a small way, at about the same figures for super-fine and extrae, and from \$5 60% 26.75 for extra family clowly, and soils at \$3.50 P bbl. Corn Med is unsettled, and rather lower; 500 bbls Penna. sold at \$2.80 P bbl. What.—The market is not so active, and about 7,400 bus found buyers mostly at \$1.35 for prime Penna red, affoat, including some small lots taken for militag at \$1.35 13b, the latter for choice; 1.800 bus Southern at \$1.38, and white at \$1.404.45, at oquality. Rus is offered more freely, and 1,500 bus Penna, sold at 73c, which is a decline. Corn meets with a fair domand, and about 3,000 bus sold at 55 % of or Penna, yellow, in store, and 57c for Southern do, aftoat. Oats are rather lowers about 4,000 bus Southern sold at 37c, affoat, and 1,500 bus Penna, mostly at 39c, in store.

BARK.—There is very little offering, and first No. 1 Quective is steady at \$3.55 P fon.

COTTON.—The market is irregular, and a small business to note in the way of sales.

GROGERIES AND PROVISIONS.—There is not much doing in either, owing to the firmuess of holders.

SEEDS.—There is some inquiry for Cloverseed at \$4.50 P bu, but very little offering.

Whish is better; 400 bits pold at 25% 224c for Funna, and drudge at 32b, and hads at 23c P gallon.

There is very little inquiry for Flour to-day, and only

slowly, and sells at \$3.50 % bbl. Corn Me il is unsettled.