The Press.

SATURDAY MAY 10, 1862. THE PRESSURE upon our columns of a large amount of exciting war news has prevented us from publishing at an earlier day the speech delivered by Hon. Simon Cameron, at Harrisburg, prior to his departure for Europe. It will be found on our fourth page.

PERHAPS No public man in the country, at the present time, has so much reason to cry "save me from my friends," as General McClellan. It is his misfortune to be championed by certain New York journalists, who seem to forget that he is just now carving out a reputation with his sword which will be, if he prove successful, his good and sufficient defence against the malice of enemies, whether they be civil or military. It is not strange that a man in his position should be the mark of ill-natured criticism. Indeed, he would be wanting in all that goes to make up a good general were it otherwise. A public man without public enemies would be an exception to the rule. It is no kindness to him to place him before the country as a much-abosed man-an especial object of envy and detraction. To volunteer far-fetched and uncalledator defences of his course is to teach the public what we believe to be talse-that he is unable to vindicate himself by the deeds which will be credited to him in the history of this war.

One thing is certain: Genius cannot finally be cheated of its meed. The mists of envy. detraction, and falsehood may temporarily obscure the most b illiant display of great qualities, as clouds obscure the sun; but facts and acts will at last make themselves felt and acknowledged. No combinations can successfully war against these sure witnessesno gag-law can stifle their voice. They will take the stand and testify when malice is dead, and envy has "peaked and pined" itself into premature decline:

In these times—exceptional as they are to any in our national experience-every man must stand upon his own merit. All other props will be struck away by the keen and lively discrimination of the intelligent masses. The actors in this stupendous struggle for national life will be judged by the official record, and not by the diatribes of surly criticism, or the laudations of ill judging triendship. An indiscreet partisan press will damn any party to which it devotes its energies; so, an illjudging champion of a prominent man will generally damn the hero.

But we mest heartily protest against the daily attempt of certain of our cotemporaries the substantial shape of such a recogto forereach disaster, and apologize for it. Possible tailere, like borrowed trouble, never brought anything but ill-timed grief into the house. We prefer to take the success of the of the resistance to a causeless and conscience Army of the Potomac as a fact in being. It will be time enough to apologize for reverses when suffered, and to blame third parties of their revolt. Mr. Seward had taken the when a course of blame clearly exists. Me | wise precaution to inform all the Government CLELLAN is smiting the rebellion between of the earth of the merits of our dispute the eyes, and there is every indication now with rebellious slaveholders, and to assure that he will drive the nemy "to the wall." these Governments that, as the war was A little calmness and considerable faith must about to be precipitated by these slavebe exercised until the news of the final coup holders in the face of all the peaceful coming over the wires fills our souls so full of and amicable efforts of the President and gratitude that there will be no room for the his friends in the Thirty-sixth Congess, the baser emotions of envy and detraction.

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS now being conducted in Virginia are of the most thrilling and wonderful character. The war for the Union increases in interest each day, and as the climax of a complete triumph of its defenders is approached, the size of the contending armies, the magnitude of their operations, their activity, and the splendor of the achievements of the Union troops, are all enhanced. Whole volumes would not minutely record the events of the last week, and one of the grandest themes of the future historians of our country will be the evacuation of Yorktown, the battles of Williamsburg and West Point, the hot pursuit of the Secessionists by Gen. McClellan's victorious army, the terrific attack made on Sewall's Point by our fleet, under the eye of the President, and the sullen cruise of the iron-clad monster of the enemy around that animated scene. While details of these events are forwarded to us, we hear, too, of the march of General BURNSIDE upon Weldon, and of the skilful manner in which BEAUREGARD is being surrounded by our forces in the Southwest; and obtain further details of the unprecedented and almost inconceivable gallantry of Commodore Porter's mortar vessels, and Commodore FARRAGUT'S fleet, in their contest with the forts, the batteries, the rams, the gunboats, and the fire-raits which had been constructed for the detence of New Orleans. Never did a free people display more ingenuity, energy, and heroism in fighting for the preservation of a noble country. The record now being made will live forever as a warning to domestic traitors and to foreign foes, and future generations will dwell with pride upon the mighty achievements of the gallant spirits who are reaping immortal fame and the fervent gratitude of all

The Emancipation Policy of President Lincoln. The resolutions adopted by the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, now in session at Lancaster, will attract special attention on

account of their fervent loyalty and their cordial endorsement of the gradual emancipation policy recommended by President Lincoln, those who, after descriing and humiliating us, and approved by Congress. There are some who appear to suppose that all the people of the slave States are necessarily opposed to any measures for the abolition of slavery. But this idea is utterly erroneous. In the debate upon the very resolution to which we refer, (for it was opposed by some members who deemed it inexpedient to express an opinion upon the question it involved,) one of the leading speakers was Professor Ecoers, from Nashville, Tennessee, who, as we learn by the re-

port in the Lancaster Express, made the following remarks: "Prof Eggers, from Nashville, Tenn., said he had preached in Nashville throughout the whole reign of the late Confederacy. He was in favor of the resolution originally, and thought Dr. Stork had improved it. He had a conversation a saort time ago with a business man in Nashville, who said that, though property there was worth little now hat, though property there was worth little now, it would soon be worth more than ever; that smanit would soon be worth more than ever; that eman-cipation must come; that the negro must go South; and advised that he be colonized in a nation of his own, somewhere in Perse.—Texas deserved that for the trouble she has given us. Then they would have good times in Nashville. That this trouble was caused by slavery was as clear to them as the playnes which afflicted Pharnon, because he did not plagues which afflicted Pharoan, because he did not the children of Israel go [Applause.] A grent change has taken place in the South on this question; slavery is something different now; the peo-ple are Union where he came from; he said he couldn't have staid there is he had been a Secra-

stopist. The emencipation of slaves in the District of Columbia, some years ago, would have set Fenciesee in a blaze; now they took it quietly, and There is, also, at this moment, a strong movement being made for the abolition of slavery in Delaware, Maryland, Missouri Western Virginia, and Kentucky, by a portion of the citizens of those States, some of the most active and influential men engaged in it being themselves large slaveholders. Colonel METCALF, of Kentucky, who is the owner of

about twenty slaves, in a speech he recently delivered in Nicholas county, Kentucky, said: " FELLOW CITIZENS: You all know that nigger is the raw-head-and-bloody-bones, the scarecrow that is continually held up to your view, a never-

coesing agiration. You must stand sentinel all night, you must stand sentinel all day, with your musket, over your durling black angels, while they work in the field, to keep somebody from stealing them. And you must stand watch to keep down perial power in his hands. In the very nature of things, the chief of such an army as McClellan's could not pass uncriticised. Buell has been complained of by many who are not Re-

them. And you must stand watch to keep down insurrection—eternal vigilance is the price of ingger! All this hue and cry is kept up when there is not the slightest danger.

"Well, gentlemen, dees not all of this suggest to your minds a gleam of common sense? Does not the weary sentinel begin to a k himself, when will the relief come around? Ah, me! when or how shall I ever find time to erjoy myself with my loved ones? Where is that happiness this sacred Where is that happiness this sacred to produce? When shall I rest? lives for their country in more than one des-Now I see this reversanding clamor has at last hast it into my head that I had better take the value of perme battle. McCiellan has vindicated himthese gens from Africa's burning sands, and invest in something that will not forever disturb my peace, use the nurket on traitors, and take the hoe myself. Nigger and coulon have produced this re-bellion, as derould be made to foot the bill. There is a big nigger scare still on our Congress. They shrink, afraid to take the bull by the horns; it is not just that loyal men should fight out the battles

ceive enduring honors. Those who have made him the special object of their idolatry will soon cease their half-hearted praise, when they to save their country from the iniquity of traitors, and then pay the damages they have caused. China had to took the bill with England. Mexico had to come up to the clerk's office and settle, and the render to him that tribute which is so justly his due. Swiss rebels had to pay for all the dishes they broke; and twenty-five dollars per head on niggers, nd two cents on cotton, will soon pay for educating the Southern mind."

The old enthusiasm for peaceful abolition by State action, which distinguished the close the most valuable property offered this season. of the last century and swept slavery from the See advertisements under auction head and pamphwhole region north of Mason and Dixon's line, let catalogues issued to day. has been rekindled in the Border Slave States; and there are strong indications that it will leave as enduring and beneficent a mark upon their future history as the old State abolition vant Herald of April 3, printed at Constanti-

agitation left upon the present free States.

City Extravagance. On Thursday, by a vote of 19 to 17, the Common Council agreed to present Mr. GEORGE F. GORDON, late assistant clerk, with \$500 out of the Public Treasury. The ordinance was immediately sent to the Select Branch, also in session, and was passed by that body,-though an attempt to carry it at once, by suspending the rules, was defeated,

and the third reading was postponed to another Mr. GEO. F. Gondon has not the shadow of a claim for one dollar over and above the salary which he received. Originally assistant clerk, he undertook to perform the duties of chief clerk during the absence of Colonel SMALL in the war. Mr. Curuen, president of the Select Council, told that Chamber exactly how the case lay-that Mr. Gordon performed the duties of chief clerk, receiving the full salary of that office, and that an amount equivalent to the same full salary was also paid to the absent Chief Clerk SMALL. Thus Mr. Gordon received the higher income of the higher office, which ought to satisfy any moderate man. But it is pretended, for him, that he had some extra trouble, which this sum of \$500 will partly compensate. Herein is tulfilled the adage, " Much will have more." Councils, it is clear, will give him this

douceur-which, as a conscientious man, he should refuse. Councils, no doubt, would deal very differently with the case if they had to deal with their own money instead of the money of the public. There are several gentlemen of commercial standing in the City Councils, who may ponder over the following case: A merchant has several clerks, the principal one enjoying a larger salary than his assistant. This principal clerk retires, and the assistant clerk performs the duty in his place, being paid therefor by the increased salary. What would his employer say if, at the end of nine months. when his own term of service expired, this grasping assistant clerk, already paid very much more than his original salary, was to come before the firm, like Oliver Twist, and

ask for more? The Mayor has a right to veto the Councils ordinance, whereby a large sum of public money is intended to be needlessly squandered, and, having full confidence in his Lonor's integrity and desire to economize the city's funds, we shall be much surprised if he does not exercise that right.

LETTER FROM "UUUASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1862. The phantom of European Intervention i American complications is again invoked in certain disaffected quarters. There was time when an interposition like this would have been welcome if it had taken nition of the resources of the Federal Government and the people of the adhering States, and of such an acknowledgment of the justice less Rebellion as would have assured the Southern people of the desperation and wickedness

ance of these Powers would have been

and Nor hwest with energies unsubdued, and

their cities prosperous; their farmers indus-

trious and cheerful, and hundreds of thousands

of their people ready for every other sacrifice of

property and person. Such a nation can afford

heur of its weakness by officious and unfriendly

of itself, and can decline, or if need be, oppose,

any attempt to intervene in this war, unless

such attempt is made with its own consent, or

at its own request. Mr. Gladstone, the British

of his speech of the 24th of April, de-

with shameless hypocrisy and subslety, in

favor of the rebel side of the war;

and is extensively horrified at the cha-

dread at the "enormous difficulty" of the

task undertaken by the Federal Government.

successes of our arms, and of the

It is possible that when he hears of the

loyal manifestations in the South, he may

be undeceived equally in his hopes and

his fears. Any how, these events should en-

may now try to mediate, with arms in their

hands, on the side of a pro-slavery rebellion,

with all its accompaniments of savage barbari-

We must adjust our own troubles among

ourselves. The true statesmen of Europe

will see that if the wise policy of Mr. Lincoln

South to their senses, no foreign aid can be

effective, unless through another bloody and

expensive war. Is England ready for this

venture? Is France? No! These na-

tions want cotton and tobacco, and they

can only get these by allowing Mr. Lin-

coln's programme to work out the destiny of

commerce and trade. The best answer that

can be made to those newspaper critics who

continue the assertion that the Republicans

are the enemies of Gen. McClellan, is the open

expression of delight over his triumph an the

peninsula by the Republicans in Congress.

They hail his victory with exultation, and I do

not doubt that among the foremost to do him

honor will be the men who have complained

of the slowness of his military operations.

It is due to the history of the war that I should add that very many men, not Repub-

licans, have indulged in these very com-

plaints, and that among these were dis-

tinguished officers of the regular army itself.

Now, however, that he is doing his work, and

doing it well and thoroughly, the voice of

censure is silent, and the voice of grate-

all the disputes which have been produced by

the contrast presented between the steady and

scientific movements of General McClellan

and the rapid and brilliant dashes of the lead-

ers in our Western fields of action, it was a

Republican President that continued to sus-

tain the youthful Major General; it

was a Republican Congress that complied

with all his requests, and reposed almost im-

publicans. Halleck, Grant, the lamented

Charles F. Smith, the two Shermans, and

John C. Fremont, have had to pass the fiery

ordeal, and this, too, when the

find that the men who objected to what they

conceived his delay gladly come forward and

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALES OF REAL ESTATE

on Tuesday NEXT .- Thomas & Son's sale at the Exchange will comprise twenty-eight properties,

upwards of twenty of them peremptory sales, by

order of Orphans' Court, &c , including some of

THANKS!-To his Excellency E. Joy Morris,

United States ambassador to Turkey, for the Le-

nople, wholly in the English language.

OCCASIONAL.

ful praise public and frequent. During

and the dead.

to stand alone. Insulted and hampered in the

the New England fishermen. attempt in any quarter to recognize Secession would be at once resented. The effect of these warnings arrested the open intrigues of the rebels and their friends in Europe; but it did

of Congress in this hall, to-norrow, (Saturday) the 10th not prevent Great Britain, especially, from frem all the states, are invited to attend to, counsel totaking the next most effective course to em- gether as to the best means to defeat the schemes of the berrass the Government of the United States Abolitionist and the Secessionist." Visit to Congress. Captains Boccs and BAILEY, of the Navy, particisistence. It is too late now for any of these pants in the bombardment of Forts Jackson and Philip, Powers to take a hand in this struggle, unless

risited Congress to day, and were warmly welcomed by to counsel the traitors to a graceful and speedy turrender. However gratifying the assistcentlemen, and are old stagers in the navy. They exhibited two large rebel flags in the Capitol, capture n navel engagements, but they were not displayed in the nine months ago, it is not needed or

has weakened, dislocated, and exhausted The Sinute also passed a hill to-day, which oreafly the South, while it has left the loyal North facilitates the discharge of invalids from the army, or argone disabled by obtsical causes from remaining resources newly developed; with a victorious cate of the surgeon, describing the nature of the soldier's army in all the fields of action; with a navy incapacity for military duty. that has astonished the whole world; a reinvi-Release of Captain Parrish and Lieutengorated credit; their soil uninvaded by a foe;

ant Dempsey of the New York High-Captain Parsish and Lieutenant DEMPSEY, of the New York Seventy-minth (Highland) Regiment, who were ta-ken prisoners at Bult Run, arrived here to-day from hmond, having been passed to our lines at the She nandosh nunder a flag of trucs.

Executive Session of the Senate. The Senate, in executive session, to day confirmed the United States at New York : Grongs D. Choss, Surveyand Col. GEORGE W. TAYLOR, of the Third New Jersey dunteers, to be a Brigadier General.

Worden to Command the "New Ironsides."

Kanroad.

passage by the Senate is anticipated.

Death of Member of Congress

Yorktown. NEW YORK. May 9 .- The steamer Ocean Queen

Late Official News from New Orleans. ent from Com. FARRAGUT, and brought a num New Orleans City Hall.

modore Farragut was taking every means to secure the occupation of the forts all along the cont, with the aid of General Butler's forces.
["The coat" referred to in this despatch, is the comon name for the shore of the Mississippi from New Orleans up to Natchez.]

The Pennsylvania Regiments in the Battle of Williamsburg. HARRISBURG, May 9.—The following despatch was re

The fighting lasted from daylight till dark. Hooker's and Smith's divisions, and parts of Casey's and Kearney's were actively engaged all day, and an equal force held in reserve. The enemy had forty thousand, under Johnston, Longstreet, and Early, their roops being principally from the extreme South. Our killed and wounded will reach eight hundred. The enemy lett five hundred wounded in Williamsburg, and re-

A recombolisance by our cavalry to that stream found no fortifications, and captured many prisoners and arms. McCitlian will probably remain in Williamsburg two or three days. Franklin and Scugwick's divisions are at West Point. The Penns Ivania regiments behaved, it is conceded by general consent, pleudidly. The 102d, 93d, 49th 98th, 26th, 105th, 57th, and 63d Pennsylvania Regiments, and porhaps others were engaged. Averill's Third Cavalry led the admost of them were offering their vance, and did magnificently, and Colonel Small, who is wounded, fought well. The One Hundred and Filth, Sixty-third, and Fifty-sevensa, under Jamison, pret entered Williamsburg, and they will probably be detained there for duty. The Twenty-third was the first in chief fort. Birney's brigade was under fire all day. The enemy's fortifications at Williamsburg were most formidable. The Pennsylvanians have acquitted them-

New York in the Daniel Webster, have been brought by a special agent, appointed by the Governor for that purpose, to Philadelphia, where they are now in the hospiter, and being kindly cared for. Fourteen men were too ill to be moved, and are now in charge of a Pennsylvania physician in New York City Hospital.

NEW York, May 9 .- The steamer Oriental, from Port Royal on the 6th, arrived at this port to-night. She brings no news, except a confirmation of the report that the Nashville got into Wilmington. The sailing sloop-of-war Jamestown was the only blockading vessel there.

Release of a State Prisoner.

Evacuation of Nortotk-Naval Expedition up the James River-Arrival of a Tug Boat from Norfolk: She Runs the Batteries and Surrenders to General Mansfield-Important War Consultawith the Rebel General Lee. tion-The Freet at Hampton Koads Attacks the Rebel Batteries at Sewell's THE REBELS DEFEATED WITH GREAT LOSS. Point-Appearance of the Merrimac.

respondence of The Prest.] FORTRESS MONROE, May 8-P. M. Early this morning a tug boat, named J. B. White rrived at Newport News, and surrendered heresif to curred Menefield. She had been sent down to Sowell's Point vesterday by the rebels to tow a schooner to Norolk, having on board the "big gun" recently there. In coming down the officers had an opportunity to de-Yorktown. I learn that Gon. McClellan had advanced 12 Passengers by this boat report the evacuation of Norfolk by the rebel troops. The navy yard was being torn own yesterday, and the public buildings blown u The tugboat J. B. White belongs to parties in Erie,

JAMES RIVER EXPEDITION. Early this morning the Galena, Aroostook, and Port Royal procouded up the Jamos river, silvacing Day Point battery with a few shots, and shelling the woods as they proceeded up They are now, no doubt, far up tha

WAR CONSULTATION. President Lincoln and Cabinet were in consultation with Commodore Goldsborough, and it was flually determined to attack and take possession of Norfolk to-day, At 10 o'clock Flag Officer Goldsborough remarked that

e wanted the whole fleet to move up and attack the batteries at Crancy Island, and if the Merrimac would not ome out of her own volitics, " he would bring her out." HADED WEIGH At twelve o'clock, the Monitor, leading the entire fleet,

steamed up towards Sewell's Point The President, and scene from a small tug in the harbor.

The yessels moved slowly up in the following order: Monitor, Dacotah, Seminole, Susquehanna, and San Jacinto. Dacotah opened and fired three shots at half past twelve o'clock, but received no answer from the rehate At one o'clock the ball was onened by the fleet and the rebel batteries. The fleet fired rapidly and in a very handsome manner, many of the shells bursting directly The batteries along the eastern shore of the Elizabeth river answered with powerful gues accommonally.
The Monitor took the lead, and kept for in the advance until two o'clock this afternoon, when the Merri-mac was observed coming down from Norfolk, and the Moxitor took a better position for defending the fleet.

The Marrimac came out into the Upper Boads, and

THE BATTLE.

the fleet returned to the fortress, leaving only the Meni-ter and E. A. Stevens above. The Minnesota and other rescip have now (4 P. M.) moved up. but the Merrimac is very shy, and both parties seem to feel dubious neerning the result of a conflict. MORE ANON. FROM WASHINGTON.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE WILL RECOMMEND IT. Death of a Member of Congress. Invalids in the Army to be Discharged.

THE HOUSE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

NEWS FROM THE PENINSULA.

Loyalty in Tennessee Undoubtedly Increasing. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1832. The Navy in Want of Seamen. The Navy Department is in immediate want of seamen

Extra inducements have been offered in the way of advances, and in addition, the seame care reaping a harvest of prize money. A single one of the recent captures, it is estimated, will yield to each seeman on the capturing vessel from \$1,200 to \$1,400. This is a fine chance for Meeting of the Conservative Members of

Congress.

The following notice was read from the clerk's desk amediately after the adjournment of the House to-day : There will be a meeting of the conservative members

desired at the present time. The war Discharge of Enlisted Men.

princes and cabinets, it can now take care

Chancellor of the Exchequer, in that part Orders of the Navy Department-Lieut. voted to the American question, argues, racter of the conflict, and full of doubt and

The Navy Department has issued the following orders: Lientenant John L. Worden to report to Commande Pendergrast for the command of the iron-clad steams New Ironsides. Commander Joseph F. Green, de tached from ordinace duty at Boston and to report to Captain Pearson for command of the Ossipez, on the 18th proximo. Samuel L. Gould, Jr., of Boston, apnotified acting assistant surgeon, and ordered to report John McGowan, Samuel A. Waterbury, of the Potomac flotilla, premoted to acting meaters. John M. Butler, of New York, appointed acting master of the New York navy yard. Among the promotions in Dupont's squadron is acting master Wm. Budd, to be acting volunteer

lighten him that, while we are capable of bumiliating Treason on our own shores, we The Senate Committee on the Pacific are also capable to defend ourselves against This morning the special committee of five of the Senate on the Pacific Bailroad, held a meeting, and agreed o report the House bill without amendment, and at the same time to speedily urge its passage on the Senute. ty, mutilation and desceration of the wounded it passed the House as originally reported by the committee there, without material amendment. Its early

Old Capitol Prisoners. There are now but one hundred prisoners in the Old Capitol, only two of whom are in the hospital departcannot bring the misguided people of the ment.

GOLDSMITH BAILEY, member of Congress from the Worcester district of Mussuchuseits, has just died from consumption, at his home in Worcester-information to Arrival of the Sick and Wounded from

arrived to night, from Yorktown, with 1,000 sick and wounced. No list of the casualties was brought by her. Capt. Bailey has arrived, with despatches to the Navy ber of Secession flags, including that of the Chalmette regiment and the one which was hauled down from the

The dates are of the 29th ultime at which time Com-

ceived by Governor Curtin from Washington this after noon: lan's advance writes me as follows:
The battle of Williamsburg was a most brilliant engagement, and the victory was complete.

selves in a manner worthy of veterans.

The Pennsylvania sick and wounded who arrived at From Port Royal.

BOSTON, May 9.—Captain Berry, fomerly of the steamer Columbia, was released from Fort Warren yes-

LETTER FROM FORTRESS MONROE. LATEST FROM YORKTOWN.

Battle Near West Point. Gens. Frankliu and Sedgwick Engaged

OUR LOSS, 900 KILLED,

BURNSIDE NEAR WELDON. Great Excitement. FORTRESS MONROE, May 8 .- By the steamer from

mire beyond William-burg, and has had novoral okirmishes with the enemy, routing them with heavy loss. The embarkation of troops for West Point is progress ing with great rapidity.

A heavy battle took place on Wednostay afternoon between the troops of Gen. Franklin and Gen. Sedgwick and the receis under Gen. Lee, who were endeavoring t make their way for Richmond. It is said to have been the severest battle on the patchaula. The rebels were totally routed and flanked, being driven back toward, the force under General Johnston, on the

Chickshon.inv. The whole number of United States troops killed and wounded was three hundred. The enemy were driven suck by our gunt oats with great slaughter. The enemy had not less than thirty thousand men while our whole force at the time was not over twenty thousand, only that number having inneed. Had it not been for the gunboats our force would have been de-

FROM WILLIAMSBURG.

feated.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 8 .- The details of the engage ment of Monda; are so incorrect and voluntions that it will be areassity to numit the report of Gen. McClellan, bich is now being prepared. Leverters from the enemy are hourly arriving

and provest marshal of the town.

The official report of the killed and wounded being co lengthy to send over the military telegraph, it has The expedition up the York river has been most sucessiul, and our troops now occupy West Point.

Reavy firing has been heard in that direction, but the saticulars are not known.
Yesterday the advance guard of our cavalty had a skirmish with the rearguars of the enemy about seven miles from here. The main body of the enemy have re-

reated across the James river. The general impression with militury men is that the rebels have made their last stand in Viccinia | For a distance of some ten miles be youd Williamsburg the road is lined with broken army wagons, in the retreat of the enemy. Brigadier General James A. Van Allen has been ap pointed military governor and commander of Yorktown and Gloucester, with Captain Cyrus Haldeman for adjuvant. General Van Allen has appointed Captain

Revere, of the Forty-fourth New York, to be provoca

Despatch from Gen. McClellan. WILLIAMSBURG, April 9-12 M. To the War Department: To the War Department:

I heard a few mit utes ago that the Galena was aground
off Hog I-land I judge not badly, for the reason that
Capt. Reger does not throw over his coal. I have sent
by mall the sectstance be asks.

My troops are in motion, and in magnificent spirits.
They have alt the six and begings of veterans. It would
be your heart good to see them. I have effected a junction with Gen. Franklin. Instructions have been given, so that the navy will receive prompt support, whenever and wherever required GEORGE B MCCLELLAN,

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE Bombardment of Sewell's Point. THE REBEL BARRACKS ON FIRE.

The Merrimac Out. THE FEDERAL FLEET RETIRE. FULL DETAILS.

Major General Commanding

FORTERSS MCNROE, May 8 .- Shortly before neon today the Monitor, Naugatuck, Seminole Susquehanna, Dacotah, and San Jocinto, in the order in which they are named, steamed up to Sewell's Poir t, Capt. Lardner, of the Susquehanna, in command of the expedition. As soon as they arrived within range they opened with shot and shell over Bewell's Point, most of which were ply was made from the Point. The Rip Raps next opened, and then the Naugatuck, for the first time, Several shots were fired from the single gun on the extremity of the Point, when one from the Monitor struck in the vicinity, doubtless disabling the gnn, as it has not

The position of the Monitor was far in advance of the rest of the fleet, and she continued in motion till within a mile or two of the Point, when considerable execution painck kipt in the back ground, the range of her Paracott gun enabling her to do so. The Sewell's Point battery replied briskly. The Bip Raps fired occasionally, and a continual fire was kept up by the gaubo ats. The affuir was comparatively unintenesting from this point of view, on account of the distance being so great that the details could not be seen.

At about one o'clock a black smoke was seen to arise, which, it was supposed, was occasioned by a shell being thrown into the woods. It soon died out and disappeared: Nothing more occurred till a little before two o'clock. when the firing was very feeble from the Point. The Monitor about this time, returned from her advanced position, and rejoined the fleet. In the distance, nothing

of her could be seen but a small, square, black spot on the water. At a quarter past two o'clock a very dense the how law of the haveneks or other huilding appearance, when the fleet, with the exception of the Menilor, returned.

The Merrimae is still (at five o'clock) off the Point,

and the Monitor is ready to attack her. The Seminale has returned to the Lower Roads. There is no prospect of forther tighting at present. At half nast 5ve o'cla the Moniter returned. The Merrimac remains in the san.e tosition. Another Account. BALTIMORE, May 9 .- The special correspondent of the

American sends the following:
Forthers Monroe, May 9 — This has been a most ticipating the early fall of Norfolk. At eleven o'clock the stramer Naugatuck was observed raising steam and she moved out by the side of the Monitor, which vessel had also cleared her deck for action, taking down her awning and pipes, and stood forth in find fighting trim. 11.30 A. M.—The gunboat Decetch has just moved up in line of hattle, with the two little hatteries, folup in line of hattle, with the two little batteries, followed by the sloops of war Seminade and San Jacinto. The flag-ship Minnessate is also under steam.

12 o CLOCK—The Nangatuck moved up towards the blogate it river, followed by the Monitors and Discolation in of bettle. The San Jacinto follows slows, Bravy firing can still be heard from the direction of James river, whither, as you have already been informed by tengraph, the Galena and other sumboats have seen. The tint which spranner Susynehama has just oved up, passing the Seminade and Sin Jacinto In the meantime, the Dacotah, Monitor, and Ningatuck have reached the channel and taken a position off Severif's Point, and the Dacotah fired a shot towa de Graver's Point, and the Dacotah fired a shot towa de Graver's Feint, and the Dacotah fired a shot towa de Graver's Feint, and the Dacotah fired a shot towa de Graver's Feint, and the Dacotah fired a shot towa de Graver's Feint, and the Dacotah fired a shot towa de Graver's Feint, and the Dacotah fired a shot towa de Graver's Feint, and the Dacotah fired a shot towards the fired shot have reached the channel and taken a position off sevell's Point, and the Dacotal fired a shot towa de Orabery Iriand, which fell short. A scomil shot from the Dacotal struck the brach at Rewell's Point.

12.20.—The Susquehanna moves up and takes the lead of the San Jacinto and the Seminole. No answer yet from either of the rebel forts, and the Dacotal and Monitor are steaming up the Elizabeth river. The Nasquink is long off towards the mouth of James river. Presently the Dacotal and Monitor are steaming up the Elizabeth river. The Nasquink is long off towards the mouth of James river. Presently the Dacotal and Monitor approach Grancy Island and Sewell's Point. The Dacotal free every few minnes, sitemately at Sociel's Point and Grancy Island. The timing the lead, but has not ired. In the meantime, the Seminole and Susquehanna open on Sewell's Point, and two shots are free from that point, all taling short of the Monitor, which is now a hole above the other vossels.

12.40—The rebels are bring rapidly from Sewell's Point, principally at the Monitor, while a continual succession of shots is being poured on the enemy from the Susquehanna, Dacotals, Semmole, and San Jacinto—oroadside siter broadside. The Rip Rapa also threw occasional shells into Sewell's Point.

12.10—The Susquehanna, Dacotals, San Jacinto—broadside siter broadside. The Rip Rapa also threw occasional shells into Sewell's Point.

12.10—The Susquehanna, Dacotals, San Jacinto—broadside siter broadside. The Rip Rapa also threw occasional shells into Sewell's Point.

12.10—The susquehanna, Dacotals, San Jacinto—broadside siter broadside. The Rip Rapa also threw occasional shells into Sewell's Point.

aill firing steadily.

10 o'clock P. M.—The Monitor is now within a mile of

still firing steadily.

The Monitor is now within a mile of fewerl's Point, moving slowly torward and firing. The teemy is firing briskly from Sewell's Point at the Monitor, and the shells are falling thickly incomed her. Grancy Island is also joining in the fight, and has just thrown several shells at the Monitor, one of which exploded directly over her. The Monitor, moved steadily forward, occasionally firing and receiving shells and shot from the ribel batteries with perfect indifference.

2 o'clock.—During the past nour there has been little charge in the progress of the bombardment. The Monitor has fallen back and lies alongside of the Susquehama, probably for the purpose of communicating with the Naugatuck. In the meantime she has been throwing shells into Pig Point, and the fleet have also thrown a number of shells in the same direction.

2.15.—The Monitor and Dacotah are moving along again slowly up the mouth of the Elizabeth river. A dense smoke has commenced to rise from Seweil's Point, indicating that our incendiary shells thrown there have hard the barracks. The Dacotah continues to throw her shells direct into the Point, the explosions of which can be distinctly seen. The shells from the Point and the constantly-changing position of our vessels destroying the range of the rebel gumers. They are, however, maying quite a determined fight from their works, giving the fleet almost shell for shell and shot for shot. Sewell's Point is almost enveloped in smoke. The constantly of shells are thell and shot for shot Sewell's Point is almost enveloped in smoke. The hot place for suffering humanity.

2.30.—The Monitor has laid out of action for nearly an tour, whilst the four larger vessels throw occasional shots, all of which appear to enter the works of the

an Lour, whilst the four larger vessels throw occasional shots, all of which appear to enter the works of the clemy, or explade within the woods beyond. The Rip

two days, has been renewed, and when the steamer two days, has been renewed, and when the steamer throwing a large number of shells in the rear of the Point batteries. The Rip Raps battery has the range of Sewell's Point perfectly.

2.45—The rebel monster Merrimac now makes her appearance, and has just passed out from behind sewell's Point, and is moving down along the shore in front of the Crancy Island batteries. Simultaneously with the appearance of the Merrimac the Meniter started un from behind the wooden reasels, and two days, has been renewed, and when the steamer Brown left they were firing with great vigor to guard gesinst any surprise. The mortar boats are now towed up every night, and remain behind the fleet.

General Pope's Report of the Capture of Sillon Island No. 10.

Cincinnati, May 9—The Commercial publishes Gen. Pope's official report of the capture of Island No. 10.

Giperal Pope asys: This almost impossible to give a more properties. The mortar boats are now towed up every night, and remain behind the fleet.

Cincinnati, May 9—The Commercial publishes Gen. Pope's official report of the capture of Island No. 10.

Giperal Pope asys: This almost impossible to give a more perfectly.

Description of the capture of the capture of the capture of the capture of the more perfectly.

Cincinnati, May 9—The Commercial publishes Gen. Pope's official report of the capture of the more perfectly.

Over the commercial publishes are now towed up to every night, and remain behind the fleet.

Cincinnati, May 9—The Commercial publishes Gen. Pope's official report of the capture of the capture of the more perfectly.

the Susquehanna and Seminule moving abead.

The two stemmers and the Monitor having taken their positions the Merrimac also halted, and the four vessels steed thus not more than a mile and a half apart, the Merrimac not apparently willing to come farther down, and the Monitor unwilling to go up. The Minnesota steamed up in front of the fortress wharf, followed slowly by the Vanderbill, when both stopped. After lying in this position the Minnesota turned round and steamed back, and the Vanderbill, without turning, base'ed water slowly down the river. While all this maneouvring was going on the firing had estirely ceased from all points.

3.40 —The Merrimac now turns round and steams

back towards Norfolk, with her rebol flag flying. The back towards Notfolk, with her rebol flag fiving. The Baltimore steamer Georgiana has laid out in the stream with her steam up all the aformous, ready to escape from dauger at the earliest moment. The Minnesota and Panderbolt have some back to their associates. The Decelah again process up towards the Merrimac, and the Minitor also shard towards the mount of the Elizabeth river. The Decelah is now within any range of Sewell's Point, but the batteries do in topen on terms the first better the first mac is blue sustained by the statement of the Grany-Island batteries. [Here commence in important movement which essent he made public jutyet] the Vanderbill and Arago have now steament up in trent of the wearf, and have sgain heiged. The Merwith such a force."

yet] The Vanderbill and Arago have now strained up in trent of the whorf, and have again haifed. The Merrimae has run teach under the gues of France Island, and the Monitor is steaming off towards her as full speed, the Mannesote as shee coming off towards her as full speed, the offert herog to craw the reacts out again.

449 P. M.—For the last hour the floothaxboon moying back and forwards that the Mortrones sat lives under the guns of trace Island. The Mortro is lying atoms and the sof a half from the Merrimae, and the Dacolah, Susqueharma, and Seminote are still in the cest. The Monitorals, Arago, and Vandasbill have gone back to their recharges, and then be prospected at a fight tonight. The troops are going on board the transpors, and the war vessels, including the Monitor, have all returned to their anchoraes. turned to their anchorace.

The President of the United States viewed the action from the tughoat lying about a mile in the rear of the fleet. He has just returned, and as he passed up the wharf was vocifierously cheered by the troops.

The Lutest, Our fleet having retired, the Merrimae is again steaming out. The Monitor, Dacutah, and Naugatack are still, lower to a sitten off sewell's Point. From officers of the Seminals I learn that the rebel flag-staff at https://www.flag-Point was twice shot away ouring the bonoardment. The first time is full it was picked up, and a rebel in the staff at the st the staff and the flag, and waved it, when another sec struck him, killing him, and, it is supposed, others nea by. Of the many shots first at the fleet by the robels, no one prince any of our vessels. Some wont over the most, but most fell thort. The rebels could be distinctent from our vessels carrying off their dead and wour

Great Excitement at Norfolk-Burnside Moving on Weldon, N. C. FORTRESS MONROE, May 8 .- The crew of the steamtne . B. White, which deserted from the enemy, report that there was great excitement at Nortelk this morning Gen. Burnside was advancing with a large force, and was within a ew miles of Weldon, N. C. The rebel troop are evacuating that city with all possible speed. Sewell's Print and Pig Point, they say, are alread; being abandened, and preparations were being made to

FROM ARKANSAS.

lestroy the navy yard and other public property.

United States Troops at Jacksonport 12,000 Arkansas Troops Going to Corinth.

who have been in the South since the commencement of the blockade, passed through here to day. They left temphis two weeks since, coming to Jacksonport by he steamer Sam Hale, which arrived there last Tuday, but her officers learning that our troops were marching on that town, she immediately started down the river. Our troops reached there the following eve-

Provisions, clothing, and all merchandise are very scarce throughout the South Tennessee money is at a premium of 20 per cent., and gold 160 per cent. Drawing for the rebel army is going on regardless of their hopeless position. The Union men are flying to the muntains and swan ps. Fort Pillew is the only defence on the Mississippi that s considered recure on the water side. Price's army has gone to Fort Pillow and Corinth where the rebel force is said to be 110,000 men Fitteen boats are at Little Rock, taking 12,000 Ar.

The rivers were very high and Napoleon was flooded FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY. CAIRO, May 9 - (Special to Obiongo Tribune.)-The

kansas troops for Corinthi

tost fr m Pittsburg Landing arrived last evening.
Our samy was within two miles of corinth, and heavy firling was beard on our extreme advance, but it was the pant that no general or gagement was progressing CHICAGO, May 9.—A special despatch from Cairo to the Times says: "An arrival here to-day from Pittsburg states that the rebels were attacked by General Giant on Wednesday, a few miles west of Corinth, and their line was constantly falling back, though in percent order. The result of this engagement appears in the rapid movement of the rebels by their right flack to the outheast, thus surrounding the line of the Memphis and Charleston Luilroad, and taking up a cosition in force on the Mobile and Obio Pailroad south of Carinth. The movement, together with the reports of deserter redicates that the whole rebel force will be withdrawn as rapidly as p ssible to Columbus, ninety five miles south of Corinth. At this point the Canfederates have exten-

sive works for the manufactu e of arms and ordnance. FROM MEMPHIS.

News from Rebel Papers. CAIRO, May 9 -[Special to the Chicago Tribune]-Mayor Sharne, of Columbus, who was carried away by has excaped. He tells pitiful stories about the state of affairs at Memphis. He pointed out the place where the release haused thirty nieces of cappon at Columbus, all

Menubis parers of the 2d, 3d, and 5th have been re-The Avalanche of the 5th, says: 44 A battle, so long anticipated at Corinth, has been posted and for the present
45 From Fort Wright our advices are to Saturday. The Federals continue their harmless pastime, much to the amusement of air gallant have. We believe there is every prospect that our authorities would a nor no circumstances anticipating the statements. mstances surrender this etroughout. From Vicksburg, we learn that the authorities are The Avalanche acknowledges a less of twenty killed last. It deprecates the adoption of the policy of persetion by the Government would be suicital, and cylculated to lead to disastrous results. The rebel Government is becoming unpopular, and the Avalanche does not hesitate to attack it vigorously.

A gentieman who left New Orleans on the 1st says that, after the Pederal war vessels passed the forts, tho

wemen influenced their husbands in the forts to give up. The result was that 380 men spiked their guns and delivered then relves up to the enemy. General Butler is in the city, having come up in the first transport. RICHMORD, May 3.—Authortic information from New Orleans says the troops at Fort Jackson mutinied and

spiked some of their guns, when General Duncan sur-The gunboat Louisians was at Fort St. Philip, unmanageable. She received a broadside at a distance of thirty feet without injury, and was then blown up by the The commander of the French frigate Militaire, before the surrender, gave notice that he required sixty days notice before the bombardment of the city, in order to mieve the Freuch citizens.

All the cotton on shipboard and in the city, and at Baton Rouge, was burned; 32,000 bales were thus dettrosed. Jeff Lavis has issued a proclamation, appointing the lith of the present month, for the people to unite in their several places of worship, in humble supplication

to Almighty God, that he will vouch afe his blessing federate arms; that he will strengthen an protect their armies, and watch over and protect the cople from the evil machinations of the enemy, and his own good time restore peace. RICHMOND, May 3 .- Governor Letcher has issued proclamation antonnoing the rejection of the amend ment of the Stare Constitution by a majority of 678 AUGUSTA. May 3 .- Prisoners encaped from Key Wes report three thousand Federals on the island, five hundred in the bospital with the small-pox. of the city merchants refuse to take Confederate money

even at a heavy discount.

MONTERRY, Tenn , May 9 .- Refugees from Memphis who left on the 4th, report that the citizens are in a great panic. The troops are gradually evacuating Fort Pillow and g ing to Ceriath. Besuregard is raking and scraping everything for the impending battle. The conscript law takes effect on the 5th inst. The Appeal says that every man must fight or cut his bail. The Atlanta Confederacy, of the 24th ult, chronicles the arrival on the 23d of a long train of box cars filled

will be imprisoned in the old factory building at or near that place. A Brownsville (Texas) letter says that a pronuncia micro from Vidauri has been received, imposing a duty of 1% cents on every pound of cotton shipped in Mexiinto Texas. A reconnoissance to within a mile of the enemy's entrenchments fully establishes the fact that the enemy are there in force, and, furthermore, that they will figh

Nothing is known here of the suppression of news at

inside of their entrenchments.

The Bombardment of Fort Wright. CHICAGO, May 9 .- The following despatch from Caire has been received by the Journal: day break, has arrived at Cairo. Yesterday four rebel gunboats were seen rounding the point, coming in the direction of the mortars, evidently with the intention of capturing them. Our gualouts formed in line of battle, the decks were cleared for action, and some fifty shots were fired, when the rebel honts retired to a distance so great that it was impossible to say whether any of the shot took effect. The firing from the mortars, which was suspended for

ing the enemy, the contestants being yet fully two miles apart.

SUCLOCK.—The Minnesola fires her signal gun, and the long roll is being beat in the fort. The Minnesola is also coming up from her anchor for the last half hour, when the signal from the flag-ship ordered them silt to return. The Susquehanna led the way, followed by the San Jacinto, Seminole, and Dacotah, the Monitor bringing up the rear, and all apparently using the greatest speed towards the fort. To the spectators this seemed rather mortifying, but as they moved down in the Monitor was observed to halt, and the San Jacinto and Dacotah also followed her example, leaving the Susquehanna and Seminate moving abead.

The two alcomers and the Monitor having taken their and the San Jacinto was observed to halt, and the San Jacinto and Dacotah also followed her example, leaving the Susquehanna and Seminate moving abead.

The two alcomers and the Monitor having taken their and the San Jacinto was observed to halt, and the San Jacinto was observed to halt atoms teveral what foots of provisions, immenues quantities of ammunition of all kinds, many hundred horsers and mules, with wagons, harnenses, &c, are among the spoils. Very few, if any, of the enemy escaped, and only by wasding and swimoting through the wasping and mules, with wagons, harnenses, &c, are among the spoils. Very few, if any, of the enemy escaped, and only by wasding and swimoting through the wasping the spoils. Very few, if any, of the enemy

feeling which such conduct has loccasioned Ime-fortunate (nough to be the commander of such troops. There are few material obstacles within range of warfars which a man of cour-g- and spirit would healtate to encounter

From Caire. OAIRO, May 9.—The enemy have 1,500 cavalry at Pressent Tenn., 500 at Garden station, and last night, it is reported, a company of rebel cavalry occupied

THE NEW ORLEANS VICTORY. OFFICIAL DESPATCHES. DESPATCH FROM FLAG-OFFICER FARRAGUE,

EUNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP "HARTFORD," AT SUCHOF OF City of New Orleans, April 29, 1862. Af suchor of City of New Orients, April 20, 1002.)
SIL! I shi happy to annohice to jou that our flag
waves over both Forts Jackson and at Philip and at
New Orients over the Custom House. I am taking every
means to excure the occupation, by General Butter, of all
the forts along the const. Berwick's Bay and fort Piko
have been abandoned. In fact, there is a general stampeac, and I shad endeavor to follow it up. I am bring-ing up the troops as fast as possible.

We have destroyed all the forts above the city, four in pumber, which are understood to be all the impediment octween this and Memphis,
1 sm, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. L. FARR VOUT,
Flag Officer Western Golf Blockading Squadron.
To Hon. Gibbon Welles, Secretary of Navy, Washington, D. G.

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

WASHINGTON, May 9 -The Navy Department has re-

Reports from the Gunboat Cayuga.

eived the following desputches:

United States Gendeat Cayuga.

United States Gendeat Cayuga.

Opy New Ordeane, april 25, 1682

Flag-Oppicer: Your body conceived and spiendedly executed plan of battle baving resulted in Beffect sideces, neates incline to make up the report of my division. You will find in Lieuz Commanding Harrison's report an accurate outline of the hobic part taken by the Copyaga, under his command, and bearing my divisional flug. Would off at two 1 Ma, in accordance with your alguest, and steemed directly up the atream, edging a intimite to the standard, in order to give from lor your division. I was followed by the Pensacofa in the style, the remainder of my division drowing in regular and compactorder. We write receipt above the boom when we were directly on. We were struck from stem to steen. At length we were close up win Fort St. Philip, when we opened with grape and consister. Scarcely were we above the inco of ore when we found ourselves attacked by the rebel fleet of gardeats. This was hot, but more by the rebel fixet of guetagra. This was not, but more congenial, work? Two large steamers now attempted to board our starboard own, one on the site, a not no other at our starboard beam. The nine-inch Dalugren gun being turned on this fellow, we area at a range of thirty the Parott gue on the forecastle ground and sunk.
The Parott gue on the forecastle grove off the one
on the bow, while we prepared to repel the boarders, so on the bow, while we prepared to repel the boardors, so clove was our remaining enemy. About this time Bogs and Lee came dashing in, and made a fluish of the rebel-boats, eleven in all. In the gray of the morning, we discovered a camp with the rebes flux flying. We opened with canister at 4 P. 31, and received the aword and flag of Cot. Zinanchig, and his conditue of five some paths alms and camp entity se. While engaged at this mont we observed the Verman in conflict with a consequence. flag of Co. Zymanskig, and his communia flive asimputies and seld campendiples. While engaged at this point we observed the Varina in conflict with a number of sundouts; she had been butted by one of them and sunk. But with his forward guns still above water, he was bravely maintaining the light, driving off his considered who had sho been engaged with the enemy, of the Varina's situation, he instantly steamed up and made a ficial of the rebel boats. The remainer of the first now ceme up. The Missistipph had been detained below with the Manassas and another from clad. After this every thing passed under your observation.

The pleasant duty now remains of speaking of the Capaga, and her brave officers not crew. From first to flast, L.1 thenant Comman ding. M. B. Hardson displayed a masterly ability in starting his vessel bast the forts, Report of Captain Boggs, of the Varuna. a masterly ability in steeting his vessel post the bets, under a hurricane of shot and such, and afterwards in manceuving and fighting her among the grubouts. I cannot see too much for him. He was gallantly sustained by Lieutchait George W. Perkin and Action Master Thomas II. Martin. These officers have my unbounded

actionalists.

I must, in conclusion express the pleasure which I experience in withersing the seamantike manner in which all the ship, were handed. The reports of the divisional captains will inform you of the particular part borne by each ship. Resp. cristly,

Cuptain and Commending Division of the Red.

To Flag officer D. G. Farragur, Commender-in-Chief, New Orleans. Despatch of Commodore Porter-Infamous Conduct of the Rebel Navy.
U. S. Ship Harrist Lang, April 49, 1864.

Sir: The morning offer the entry passed the to Es, 1 sent a demand to Colonel Higgins for a surrencer of the forts, which was declined.
On the 27th I sent Licutenant Colonel fliggins a com-On the 24th frent Licentenant colonel triggins a communication, herewith enclosed, asking again for the autender. Has answer is enclosed.

On the 25th, I received a communication from him, stating that he would surrender the fort, and I can up and took possession, drew up articles of capitalistion, and hosted the Austrian Has over the forts. Turns men have celeated the forts with a bravery worthy if a large very large of the property of the large very large of the property of the large very large of the property of the large very large larg other cause. I treated them with all the considerat that circumstances will admit. The three steamers remaining were under the command of Commander J. connection with them, and wished in no way to be conplace above the forts, and while drawing up the articles great contempt for them. I told him we could stand the fire and blow up if he could, and went on with the con-legence, after directing the officers to look out for their

white drifting down on us, the guns getting heated, While drifting down on us, the gains getting leasted, explicted, throwing the shet above the liver. A fow moments after the battery exploded, with a terrific noise, throwing freguents all over the river, and wounding one of their own men in Fort St. Philip, and inmediately disappeared under water. Had she blown up near in vessels she would have destroyed the whole of them.

When I had finished taking possession of the forts, I guarded say in the Receive Lane, and surfed for the steamers, one of which was sun flying the Confederate fax. I fixed a bott over hear and they surrequired papers when I am able to are ance them
I turned over the forts to General Paelps. Fort Jackreal is a rule. I see told that over eighteen hunored shells fell in and burst over the centre of the fort. The practice was beautiful. The next work we go at we will settle sooner, as this nest tech hard to get at. The navel officers sunk one gunboat while the capitulation was going on, out I have one of the their steamers at work and hone soon to have of the ther steamers at work, and hope seen to have the other. I find that we are to be the howers of uncal and formers of water, but as the soldiers have nothing here in the share of motive power we will do all we can. I should have demanded an unconditional curry deep him with such a force in your reer it was desirable to get possession of these forts as soon as possible

cept the walls and buildings, which are terribly shatter on by the mortars. Very respectfulls, D. D. PORTER, Commanding, To Flag Officer D. G. FARRAGUT United States Steamer Harriet Lane, Mississippi River, April 29, 1862. Missisipp River, April 29, 1862. \
Sin: I enclose herewith their capitalation of Forts
Jackeof and St Philip, which surrequered to the mortar
that the contine 25th day of April 1882. I take enclose in a box I termined on this occasion, all the dags taxen in the two forts with the original dag holes of on Fort St. Philip when the State of Londonna seased.

Fort Jackson is a perfect wreck. Everything in the these of a building in and about was burned up by the actrar shells, and over eighteen hundred shells fell in the work. It is proper to say nothing of those which burst over and around. I devoted but hitle attention to Fort St. Philip knowing that when Fort Jackson fell, Fort St. Philip would follow.

The morter fletills is still fresh.

Truly, the backbone of the rebellion is broken.

On the 26th of the nonth I sent six of the marter should be back on Fort Jackson to block up the backbon and prevent supplies getting in. a box I terwarded on this occasion, all the flags taxen it

schoolers to the back of Fort Jackson to block up the layous and trevent supplies getting in.

Three of them drifted over to Fort Livingston, and when they alchored the fort hing out a white flag and surrendered. The Kittatiny, which had been block-sting there for some time, sent a load in advance of the mortar vessels, and reaching the short fi advance of the mortar vessels, and reaching the short fi st deprived them of the pleasure of histing our flag on what had been surrendered to the mortar flotills. Still, the fort isomes, and we are satisfied. I am happy to state that the officers and crew are all well, and full of spirits.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant, DAYID D. PORTEB.

To Hon. Gideon Whilks. Articles of Capitulation. U. S. Shife Harrier Lang,
FORTS JAOKSON AND ST. PHILIP.
Missis-ipp River. A pril 28, 1862
By the articles of capitulation entered into on this, the
Eth day of April, 1862, between David D Pyror, Commander United States Navy, Commanding the United States Mor at Florilla, of the one part, and Brigadier General J. B. Duncan, communating the coast defences and Lieutenant Colonel Edward Higgins, commanding t That Brigadier General Duncan and Licutement First That Briganer general purchas and according to the mortar flotilia Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the arms, munitions of war, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, toheir charge Second. That Brigadier General Duncan and Lieut. Colonel Higgins, together with the officers under their con mand, shall be permitted to retain their side arms, and that all their private property shall be respected. to serve in arms against the Government of the United States, until regularly exchanged. Third. It is furthermore agreed, by Commander David of the builted States Government, that the hon-commis-sioned officers, privates, and musicians shall be permitted to reture on parolo; their commanding and other officers becoming responsible for them, and that they shall de-liver up their arms and accountements in their present condition; provided, that the expenses of the transpor-tation of the men shall be defrayed by the Government Fourth. On the signing of these articles by the contracting partier, the forts at all be formally taken postession of by the United States naval forces comprising the
state fleet. This Canadarent flag shall be howered, and
the flag of the United States hoisted on the flagstaffs of
forts Jeckson and St. Philip.
In agreement of the above, we, the undersigned, do
her with set our hands and scale.
Tavid D Porter, commanding the mortar flotilla.
W. B. Renshaw, commander forces United States
Navy Lane
J. Duncan, brigadier general commanding the coast defer c. s.

Edward Higgins, lieutenant colonel C. S. A., command-it g Forts Jackson and St. Philip.

Edward Nichols, lieutenout commanding the Winona. Edward Nichols, neutenant commanding Kanaisha.

J. H. Russell, lieutenant commanding Kanaisha.

UNITED FIGURE GUNDAT & CAYCOL.?

AT SEA, May 7, 1862

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SR: Having found it impossible to get the Colorado
over the bers of the Mississipp I sent up a large portion
of her guns and crew, filling up the decideracies of outh
in the different reseals, and with my aid, Acting Midship
may Higginson Steward, and a bear's crew, followed up
may Higginson Steward, and a bear's crew, followed up
Total Villa.

Somman; John Titus, officer's cools, and marging for the Sciota—Francis Moser and J. Harrington,
slightly. Total 2.

On the Sciota—Francis Moser and P. Johnson, Ardinary
of the furnishing with the Sciota—Francis Moser and P. Johnson, Ardinary
of the Varana—M. Reagan and P. Johnso Moniter started up from behind the women vessels, and no vessel vessels, and no vessels, and n Cayaga.

That brave, resolute, and indefatigable officer, Commander I: D. Rutter, was at work with his marter fleet, throwing shells at and into Fort Jackbon, white General Butter, with a division of his army in transports, was waiting a favoral to moment to land. After the morter fleet had been playing upon the forts for six days fleet had been playing upon the forts for six days. wailing a favorable moment to land After the mortar formation of all kinds, many hundred before and mules, with wagone, harness, &c, are among the spoils. Very few, if any, of the enemy escaped, and only by wading and awimoning through the swamp.

"The conduct of the troops was splendid throughout as the results of this operation and its whole programs. Flag-coling formed on the right, and consisted of the Cayyya, Lieutenant Commanding Marrison, bearing my flag had leading the Farsacola. Quality the whole force of the cnemy, and all his supplies and material of war, and have again recrossed and cocupied the camp at Now Madrid without losing a man or meeting with any socident. Such results bespeak efficiency, good conduct, high discipline and solderly department of the best charactor. Patience, willing labor, endurance of hardship and privation for long periods, prompt obedience, order and discipline, bravery and epir's are the qualities which these operations have developed in the forces under my command, and which assure for them a brilliant and successful cayeer in arms. It is difficult to express the

lumn. We were discovered at the boom, and a little beyond both forts opened their tire. When close up with the St Philip we opened with grape and cauleter, atill steering on. After passing the aline of fire we encountered the "Montgomery Photilla" consisting of eighteen

the St Philip we opened with grape and causter, still steering on. After passing the aliae of fire we encountered the "Montgomry Phelia" consisting of eighteen gamboats, including the ram Manassas, and the ironbartery Louisiana, of 20 guns. This was a moment of anxiety, as no supporting this was a in moment of anxiety, as no supporting this was a in moment of anxiety, as no supporting this was a moment of anxiety, as no supporting this was a moment of anxiety, as no supporting this was a moment of anxiety, as no supporting this was a moment of anxiety, as no supporting this was a moment of anxiety, as no supporting this was a moment of anxiety, as no supporting this was a moment of anxiety, as no supporting the war and the surrement of three, when the Varuna, Daptain Boggs, and Omeida. Captain Lee, were discovered as thand. The gallant captain Lee, were discovered as the colonel to pile up his arms on the river bank, and comeon hoard. This proved to the the chalmette Regiments! Bask touts, and cannot be to the the chalmette Regiments! Bask touts, and cannot repripage were captured. On the morning of the 25th, still landing, and being considerably alread of the line, the Chalmette batteries, situated three miles below the city, opened a cross fire on the Cayuga.

To this we reap need with our two guns. At the end of twenty mi was the flag-ship shand of the line, the Chalmette batteries, situated three miles below the city, opened a cross fire on the Cayuga.

To this we reap need with our two guns. At the end of twenty mi was the flag-ship shand of the line, in mediately atter anchoring in front of the city. I was oldered the cum y's guns. From this point no other obstacles were encountered, except the burning of stoamers, culton ships, fire rafts, and the land officer to demand the surrender of the city, such that the hag should be holsted on the post effice, custom hone, and mint. What passed at this interview will be better tated in the flag officer some a ven male above the cett, where we found the defences w Of their garrison—out having mutured in Fort Juckson.
Both forts surrendered to Commodore Porter, who was near at hand with the vessels of his flotilia.

As I left the river, Gen. Butler has garrisoned Forts Jackson and St Philip, and his transport, with troops, were on the way to occupy New Dileans. I cannot too strongly express my admiration of the cool and able management of al. the vessels of my line by their respective caprains. After we had passed the forts, it was a contont between from hearts " won.

Comes with from beaks, and the wiren hearts " won.

On the 29th, the Copyaga Lieutenant Commanding Harrison, was relected to bring me home, a bearer of despatches to the Government.

patches to the Government.

I have the hence to be, very respectfully,

Your electrical activant,

THEODORUS BAILEY, Captain. Report of Capt Bailey, of the Cayuga.

UNITED STATES STRAM GUNDOAT CAYUGA ?
AT DEAL MAY 8, 1862. \$
Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Nany;

518: I have the hoor to enclose herewith a duplicate
of the report of Commander Boggs, late of the Furuna
and attached to my division of the attacking force, This
gailable officer came up to my supports when I had more
of the enemy's steamers attacking me than I could
well a tend to. I afterwards saw him in the conflict with
three of the enemy's steamers, and directed Gemmander
Lee, of the Incidia, to go to his support, which he did in
a most dashing meaner. Commander Borne's caserotion a most dashing manner Commander Boggy' cascription of the loss of his vessel I believe to be accurate. I saw him bravely fighting his guns, when level with the water, as his vessel gradually suck underneath, leaving her bow bit versel gradually sunk underneath, leaving nor not eating on the shore above water.

 have the honor to be your obelient servant,
 BAILEY, Cartain.

Report of Captain Boggs, of the Varuna.

U.S. STRAMER BROOKLYN.

Off New Orlbanss, April 29 1892,
FIR: I have the honor to report that after passing the
batteries with the streamer Varuna under my command
on the morning of the 24th, finding my vessed among a
net of rebel streamers, I started shead, delivering her fire,
both starboard and port, at every one that slip passed,
The first on her stordward beam that received her fire appeared to be crowded with troops. Her boller was exlioud and she drifted to shore. In like manner three
other vessels, one of them a gamboat, were driven
assingtin flammer, and afterwards blow un. other vessels, one of them a ganboat, were driven ashore in flames, and alterwards blow up.

Al 5 A. B. the Varina was attacked by the Morgan, which was iron-clad about the bow, commanded by Boverli Kennen an ex-naval officer. This vessel raked us along the pertrallery, killing four and wounding nine of the crew, butting the Farina on the quarters, and again on the starboard side. I managed to get three eight-lach thealter rufted gun, when she dropped out of the action, partially disabled. White still engaged with her, another that distance, also iron-clad, with a rew under the partially disabled. White still engaged with her, another titlel stramer, also ison-clad, with a grow under the water, struck us in the port ganeway, doing co-giderable camage. Our shot glanced from her bow. She backed off for enother blow and struce again in the same place, construct in the side; but, by going ahead but, the catcussion drew her bow around, and I was able with the port gun, to give her, while close alongsite, for eight-nuct shells about her armor. This settled ler, and drove her ashore in flames.

Finding the Variana sicking, I ran into the bank, let go the their or, and making to the trans. During all this time, the guns were actively at work crippling the Morgan, wi ich was in king feeble efforts to get up the steam. The fire was kept up until the water was over the gun gan, which was in king fieldle efforts to get up the steam. The fire was kipt up until the water was over the gan tricks, when I turned my attention to getting the wounds on and crew out of the vessel.

1. The Omerida, Caption Lee, seeing the condition of the Varuna, has rushes to her assistance, but I waved her on, and it a Margin surrendered to her. The vessel was in finnes I have since learned, that over fifty of mer crew were killed and wounded, and she was set on fire by her commander, who burned his wounded with his vessel. I cannot award too much praise to the officers and crew of the Varuna for the nelle manner in which they supported me, and their coolness under such exciting circumstathes, partitionally all his the Arthquiching the fire, having been set on fire twice during the action by the shells. In fifteen minutes from the time the Varuna was struck, she was on the bottom with only her new recruits, more than maintained the reputation that corps. Their galling fire cleared the Morgan

spatches f r General Butter, returning with him yesterday atternoon,
Yery respectfully,
CHARLES BOGGS,
Commanding U.S. N.
To Flag Officer D. G. FARRAUT Commanding the
Western Gulf Blockading Equadron. Official List of the Killed and Wounded FLAC-SHIP HARTFORD, NEW URLEANS, April 28, 1862.

rifled gun, and prevented a recotition of her murderou

n rially. So soon as the crew were savel, I reporte

to you in person, and within an hour left to the only re-

onor to report the following list o killed and wounded in the fleet during the brilliant enteries below the city of New Orleans, on the 24th and On the flag-ship Hartford—Joseph Lawrence, stansar by a shor; William Brown, landsman, by a shell uguetus Thomas, captain of the forecastle, by a shell. On the Brooklyn-John Anderson, midshipman, struck On the Brooklyn—John Anderson, maintenan structs sinck to tked overbeard by a camon shor; Wm. Lenahan, marine; Daniel McFmsry, boy; Barry Sands, quarternsster; Thomas White, captain of the mainten; Illury H. Reft. marine; Andrew Rourke, seaman; Dennis Leary, ordinary seaman; John Wade, seaman Total 9.

On the Pensacola—Theo Myers, soaman; James Burray, ordinary session; Thomas Gunnin, landsman; Nelson Dewning, landsman; Thomas Gunnin, landsman; Nelson Dewning, landsman.

On the Richmond—John B. Brady, aged 10, acting master's nate, (born in Brownville, N. Y.) killed by a rife ball; Win Brady, ordinary seaman; aged 23. Total 2.

On the Iroquois—James Philips, seaman; Alexander Vulbride about, ordinary resuman; Alexander Sturphy, ordinary seaman; kdwin R Parcell, boy; Jacob Schoenfeldt, marine: Geo. W. (cle., master's mater. Total 6.

castle; Robt II Johnson, landsman; John Molion, do.

THE WOUNDED.

On the Faruna—Andrew A. Smith, landsman; Charles

On the flag-ship Hartford—Philip Morgan, scaman, severity; Charles Banks Imakaman, do; Theodore Douglar, (Ecers' steward, do; Rannatt Talifaira, landsman, do; Henry Manning, ordinary seaman, dishity; Qo rgy White, marine, do; Dr. Couley, carpenter, severely; Mr. Heisher, hentenant of marines, slightly; Total, 10 On the Brooklyn—Mr. James O'Kane, mister, severely; J. mes Stefferd, acting master, slightly; E. J. Love; muster's mate, do; Wm. McBride, seaman, severely; Levin Benth, marine, slightly; Total, 10 independent of the seaman, slightly; John Chuses, seaman, slightly; E. Blanchard, ordinary seaman, severely; J. R. Sanders, mannative, colvision; Mr. Wells, seaman, do; Ribert Harricon, ordinary seaman, do; John Hassett Landaman, do; Gen. Coventry, gnuner, do; Leonard Kithon, marine, slightly; Corneline Marin, ordinary seaman, slightly; H. O. Buskin, ordinary seaman, severely; Juo. Wadis, do, do; John Dawney, landaman, slightly; J. saward, do; John Dawney, landaman, slightly; J. saward, do; James H. Powel ordinary seaman, slightly; J. saward, do; James Black, quartermaster, slightly, Joseph Safin, seaman, do; John Griffich; Jonnes Wilhams, captain of the matotop, do. On the Pranacola—John Ryan, quartermaster, mortally; George Mowry, quartermaster, mortally; Javathab Roberts, or thary seaman severely; Mchael McKane, landerman, severely; Gustavus Mason, do, d); Thomas Keils, hoatswain's mate, do; Edward Brown, captain of the gnard, do; John Sherlock, ship's cook, do; John Jenkha, ordinary seaman, do; John Sherlock, ship's cook, do; Thomas Keils, hoatswain's mate, do; George Pokinar, ordinary seaman, slightly; David Hederam, ordinary seaman, do; Hanry stamban, do; Sannel Radolph, ordinary seaman, do; John Gradis, sergent of maines, do; George Perkins, marine, slightly; Michael O Brien, do do; Fred, Daoz do, c Francis Reper, do; do; George Perkins, marine, slightly; George On the flag-ship Hartford-Philip Morgan, seaman, G. K. calpenter. Go.; Aired Reynous, insister's mate, do.; George Polliver, co. do Total, 33.

On the Richmond—John Gordon, seaman, severely; Charles A. Belson, ordinary seaman, slightly; Ed. Collins, ordinary seaman, slightly; Ed. Collins, ordinary seaman, slightly; Total—4.

On the Iroquois—James Noland, seaman, mortally; Walter J. White, corporal of marines, mortally; Bobt. Lewis, armeter, severely; George Clark, guamer, severely; Robert Greenleaf. seaman. severely; John Brown, captain of maintop, slightly; John Conoway, ship's cook, slightly; George Higgins, seaman, sli hit; Benjamia Rosewell; Slightly; do.; Wm. Pool, ordinary seaman, do.; Hebry Watters, do., do.; Owen Campbell, do., do.; Alfred Green, boy, do.; Alfred Jackson, marine, do.; James Bolin, seaman, dinary scamma. 30.5; Frames. Harris, unite assessment of gineer. do. Total, 22.

On the Pinola—Thomas Foster, ship's cook; Thomas Ford, landsman, severely; Thomas II. Jones and Henry Stakely, officier's goods, accuraly; Win. Abswarth, muarterm-ster, slightly; Thomas I. Smith, coal-heaver, slightly; James A. Barsford, ordinary seaman, slightly. On the Cayuga -John Lawson and Frederick O G. Frinke, landemen, severely; Francis Kersell, ordinary seeman; John Humphrey, conl-heaver; James Smith, landeman; John Titus, officer's cook, all slightly.

Total kided. His
Soveral vessels have not yet made their official returns.
I sam, very respectfully.
Your obedient servast,
J M FOLTY, Fleeb Sargeon.
O Manufacturing Characteristics. relate Officer David G. Parinters. Carranding W.

Despatch from Commodore Farragut.

The Pensacola ran up after a while and took the gtay-board bearer of our header and is a few minutes the Brooklyn ranged our headers and is a few minutes the Brooklyn ranged our headers as the friends on the left bank; but they were silenced in, I should say, a note of time on such occasions. I only know that half of the vessels did not get a chance at them.

The Piver was too harrow for more than two or three vessels to act to advantage, but all were so anxious that my greatest fear was we should fire into each other, and Capt. Wainwright and myself were hallouing ourselves housed at the men not to fire into our shies. This last affair was what I call one of the lettle elegancies of the profession—a dash and a victory. But the passing of the Forts Jackson and at. Philip was one of the most awful sights I ever saw. The smoke was so dense that it was only now and then you could be anything but the lisk of the cannon and the fire-kinps or rafte, one of which was pushed down upon was as densa that it was only now and then you could see anything but the lish of the cannon and that fire-ships or rafts, one of which was pushed down upon up, the Harlford, by the rem Manassas, and in my effect to avoid it ran the ship on shore, sud then the raft was pushed atongside and in a moment the ship was one blow shipling the port ride; but if may up sho main and mizzen tops; but, thanks to the good organization of the fire department by Lieutenant Thornton, the flames were extinguished, and at the same time we backed off and got clear of the raft.

All this this was were puring the shells into the forts, and they into us, and every now and then a robel steamer would get under our fire and receive our samutation of a broadside. At length the fire makenned, the sam ke cleared off, and we saw, to our surprise, that we were able to the forts, and there are bell numbers on the other. As we came up with them, trying to make their and we the totta, and here and there a relief numbers on fire. As we come up with them, trying to make their ecope, they were freel into, and riddled so that they ran them on shore, and all who could made their vecaps to the land I am told, I do not know how truly, that Gon. Lovell had gone down that avaning is make an attack, with thirtein guidouts, and the Munasses. ne Munassas. The Manassas and the Mississippi made a set at each The Monassas and the Mississippi made a set at each gother at full speed, and when they were within thirty or forty yards of each other the ram deduced the Mississippi and rah on share, when the latter peared her broadsides into her, knocked away her amoka-stack- and then sent on boar do finer, but she was deserted and ruddled, and after a while she dritted down the stream full of water, the was the last of the cloven we destroyed, but they say here that she was sent down before she was ready, and that the will have to surrender with the forts, when I here that she was sont down before she was realy, and that she will have to surrender with the forts, which I hope will be to day or to-morrow. I will give thom my attention as team as I has actis the affairs of the city at the command. It is the command the control of the city as the second in command. His reply was that the city was under martal law, and he would consolt Gen. Lovell. His locklying said he would consolt Gen. Lovell. His locklying said he would surrender nothing, but at the same time he would retire and leave the Mayor themostrassed.

This morning the Mayor sent his Secretary and Chi-for Pelice to see me and say that he would call the City Council togeter at 10 o'clock and give me an answer, at d that the General halretired, and that he had resumed the duties of his office as discor, and would enhave refused or the city and prevent the deet netion of property. I tent bim, by his Secretary, the letter marked No. 1, of which a copy is enclosed, I siso sout him a letter, demanding the surrender of the city, in conforpity with the demand made by my restricter, the content of papers.

The morning at 6 A M. I sent to Cantal Movie.

castic, that could bear on them until we got within half a mile. We then sheered off and gave them such a fire as they never dreamen of in their philosopy. The Pensacola ran up after a while and took the grap-

with the demand made by me yesterday, through Gapt. Baley.

This morning, at 6 A. M., I sent to Captain Morris, whose ship commanded the Mint, to take possession of it and horst the American Has thereon; which was done, and the people cheered it. At IC, I sent on shore again, and either red Lieutenant Ketz, of the may, and Brown, of the marines, with a marine quard, to holat the Hag on the Cretom Bonne; but the excitement of the crowd was so great that the Mator and Controlleen thought it would produce a conflict and great loss of life. At 11, a signal was made to the fleet for Divine service, under a general order (copy No. 3). aignal was made to the fleet for Divine service, under a general order (copy No. 3).

On April 26th, in the afternoon, having been informed that there were two forts eight miles above the city, at a place called Carrolton. I determined to take a look at them, and demalish them. We accordingly has up, but to our surprise, we found the gun carriages all on fire, and upon examination, found the gure all spiked. It was a nost formidable work for Commodore Foots to encounter on his way down—consisting of a love line of counter on his way down-consisting of a long line of detrices extending back from the river to Lake Polit-chartrain, both above and below the city, on which there were twents nine and thirty guess each.

Immediately on my getting above the forts, I say Capatia Bangs, tho is haw destited of a somewhal by the sloking of his shift, which he had so nobly defended, down to Captain Porter, through the bayon at the quarantine, directing him to demand the surrender of the forts. His demand was at first refused, but the modifiers told their offisers that we were in their rear, and that they would not be sacrificed. So, it is morning, the 20th, the galbant Barles trought us the intelligence is the Cayago, Captain Harri on, that the forts had sur-rendered, the reme blown up, and that the American flag floats over both forts. cuts over both forts.

I have sent down for General Butler's troops to come I have sent down for General Butter's troops to come up and occupy this city, and will soon be off for M bille. Depend upon it, we will keep the stampede up. I soud Captain Bailey home as hearer of deeps ches. He has due to be well as bly, and that while suffering under an infirmity which required attention and repose.

imminity which required attention and repose.

I am, very truly and respectfully, your obst serit.,

D. G. FARBAGUT.

Flag Officer W. G. Blockading Squadron.

To G. Y. Forn Fey, Assemble Secretary of the Mayr.

[Here follows a letter from D. G. Farracutto the Mayor of New Orleans, demanding a surrender, which has been already puthished.] U. S. Flag-build Hartford, at Anchor) CFF THE CITY OF SEW ORLEANS, April 26, 170%. To his Honor the Mayor of New Orleans.

Your honor will please give directions that no flag but that of the United States will be permitted to by in that presence of this fleet to long as it has the power to pre-vent it, and as all displayed that kind may be the cause of bloodshed, I have to request that you will give this of bloodshed, I have to request that you will grow me communication as seneral a circulation as possible.

I have the houre to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUE,

That Officer Western Guir bloodships squadron,

GENERAL ORDER.

Evacuation of Fort Livingston. Evacuation of Fort Livingston.

Synopsis of the report of Acting Master L. W Pennington, commanding United States achieves Heary Janes of Forter's Mortar Fleat:

The Henry Janes appeared off Fort Livingston on the 5th of April to ding the Paited States schoolers Kife. came up afterwards. Acting Master Pennington was informed that the rebels in the fort holded the second of the control of the came up atterwords. Action I sater Pennington was informed that the rehels in the fort holded the secessi of flag every souches, and on that day only. On the 27th a theory from the Erit and Acting Master Pennington presented thereto in his fast citting Master Pennington presented thereto in his fast citting Master Pennington presented thereto in his fast citting about from the Kittatiny accompanying, which, reaching the shore a tew minutes in advance, holded the American theorem the rumperts of the fort. But fifteen persons were found in the fort—six men, four women, and the children, nearly all of the a re-idents of the idead. From one of the winen, whose husband was among the troops that had occupied the fort, much informatin was obtained. She stated that the fort was in charge of Col. Theory, and 330 soldiers in all, thirdly French and Italians. They were peerly chat, and with but little to ext.

Fort Livingston is about eight nates from New Orleans by water. The Bee that carried the troops from the fort, was still up the bay, on of reach of the reasels. This steamer was partly owned by the planters of the metalsud, part of when are Union men, as also are most of the people on the opposite side. The "Temple," a small battery above Wort Livingston, was also evacuated, only two guns of small size having been left. At Fort Livingston there were found eleven 32 pounders consplete; three 12 pound howitzers; two 24 pounders of him internals a large quantity of paper, which they let behind. The fort is in good order, and the ordinance in good condition. It was left in charge of Acting Master Samaon, United States newy, whose beat was the first to reach it. Golonel Theory and the paper, which they let behind. The fort is in good order, and the ordinance in good condition. It was left in charge object, was to which, he stated, was his six menths' wages.

Four Jackson, April 30, 1852.

My Dear Fox: Everything goes on gloriously, just as you said. The efficial report will tell you all. Configurational and the efficient speed with the say a word for hind; although I do not believe one is needed. He fought his ship speedfully, and was not in fault for her loss. He is a non-of-energy and determined characters. Give him a man of energy and determined character. Give hom a good whip He deserves it. By respects to Mr. Disir. Yours truly. BENJ. F. BUTL'SI, To G. V. Fox, Esg., Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Arrival of Rebel Prisoners at Nashville.

Lordsville, May 9 - One hundred and eighty of lorgan's rebel cavalry, recently captured, have arrived THE CITY.

PHILADELPHIA A. M E. Z. CONFER-RNCE—FIFT a DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.—The Conference met Thursday at 10 o'chick A. M., Superintendent Russ in the chair, associated by Superintendent Bishop. Scripture resons by the international states, and the journal of Wednesday read and approved. Josiah Bond, of the Society of Friends, was introduced to the Conference, and addressed the Conference relative to the interest of the collyfel people. A vite of thanks was tedered to him, after which, S. T. Jones offered a resultation, which was adopted, that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the views of the Confirtept on the historic ovents which have transpired, and are transpiring in this country, and their celative bearing upon the colored people, J. Gassawa, C. Joneson, and S. T. Jones, were appointed the committee Revs. H. Davis and J. Young, of the American Methodist Church, and Rev. Gibbs. of the Seventh-street Prostyterian Church, was in infeduced to the Conference. Committee on Fluxaces, J. A. Williams, H. H. Blackstone, and G. H. Wallice; on Examination of Ritmal, S. T. Jones, S. G. Golden, and C. H. Wallice. T. H. Harris was, on motion, a limited into full connection. J. P. Hamer, of the Santhern Conference, Superintendent Church was in attendance a short tine. The president of the Conference gave the following casys to be written by next Conference as hort tine. The president of the Conference gave the following casys to be written by next Conference; A. Colfe, on Bible Superiority; W. T. Bidale, on the Lifte of Welsey; S. T. Jones, on Gaspel Mankster's Morrist; J. D. Brooks, on the Propriety of Church Dissiplint; J. A. Williams, on the Propriety of Church Dissiplint; J. A. Williams, on the Propriety of Church Dissiplint; J. A. Williams, on the Propriety of Church Dissiplint; J. A. Williams, on the Propriety of Church Dissiplint; J. A. Williams, on the Propriety of Church Dissiplint; J. A. Williams, on the Propriety of Church Dissiplint; J. A. Williams, on the Propriety of Church Dissiplint; J. A. Williams, on the Propriety of Church Dissiplint Geopel. Adjourned.

Sixth Day's Proceedings.—The Conference mot Friday, at ten o'clock A. M., Superintendent Boss presiong, assirted by Superintendent Bishop, &critoura lesson by the latter with Superintendent Bishop, &critoura lesson by the latter with Church Presbyterian Church, and Hishop Quinn and Eders Gardener, Schureman, Weaver, and Edvis county of it sources occount street Freenyler and Church - I. P. Hemer, Zoar M. B. Church, Brown effect—W. T. Biddle, three o'clock P. M.; J. Gassaway, quarter to cight o'clock P. M. Mount Zoac Church, Pearletreet—Moss Wilcox, en o'clock A. M.; H. Bidchstone, three o'clock P. M.; G. Johnson, ansultr to eight o'clock P. M.; Essighapaville Church—Morning, Sacuel Matthews; afternoon, T. H. Ha ris; evening, Thomas H. Castor, Pearl-street Baptist Church—Evening, S. G. Golden.

Several letters were read, 3nd the questions of the discipline were propounded to this filmanta analysis. acipline were propounded to the fiftuenth quadita. Bev. McFarlin announced that the consort of the late ev. E. Johnson had just departed this life.
The Conference passed a vers of sympathy for the rela-Richop Quin's was invised to a seat on the platform wish the superintendents. Adjourned. PEATH OF A SLEEP WALKER .- Ye

PEATH OF A SLEEP WALKER.—Vesteday in rhing, about two o'clock officer Charles Johnson, of the Pointeenth ward, while patrolling his best, found a man, named Christian Shaffer, lying upon the sidewalk on Coates street, above Eleventh, in an insensible condition. The prestrate man was badly bruted about the hody, and was a riously out about the head, the was cenerally to the Eighth-district Station House, where his wourd do ward dressed by Dy O. Henkin The sufferer was ther taken to the St. Joseph's Hospital, and then at that institution at five o'clock. How the accident is appended is ust known, as Mr. Shaffay sansined insansible from the time that he was found until he expired. He resided at No. 1110 Coates street, and the suppositions is that he was so in his sleep and walked from the third-story window. The deceased was about 65 years of age.

ASSAULT WITH A HATCHET. -A &-A SSAULT WITH A. HATCHET.—A 662lored man named George Bowen was arrested on Thereday, and taken before Alde ransu White, upon the charge
of having assaulted a cobord woman with a bajchet,
several days since, at Sixth and St. May strops. The
woman was struck upon the head and so covered injured that her life was despeired of for some wine, but
she is now considered out of danger. The exented was
committed in default of \$1,000 ball to answer at court.

LIEUTENANT WORDEN .- A despatch, received in this city last evening, announces that Lieutenant Worden, who fought the Appropriate, has been ordered to the command of the inon-right frights from sides, to be launched to day.