The Press

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1862. THE LATEST WAR NEWS

General McClellan, by our latest despatches, was within fifteen miles of Richmond, and consequently, seven miles nearer victory than we had supposed. On Saturday his army advanced on the main road to the city, and drove the enemy across the Chickshominy at Bottom's bridge, where a harmless artillery fight occurred.

A telegraphic despatch to Secretary Stanton, by authority of Gen. McClellan, states that our fleet that ascended the James river, consisting of the Galena, Monitor, and Naugatuck, all iron-clad vessels, and the Port Royal and Aroostook, have been repulsed at Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond. The iron gun on board of the Naugatuck, which is said to have burst, was mounted amidships, pointed towards the bow, and was loaded from below by depressing the muzzle, which was effected by means of pulleys ingeniously constructed for that purpose. This gun was loaded by means of a movable charger, which could be raised or lowered at pleasure. The ramming was accomplished by a sort of piston rod on a line with the muzzle of the gun, which is also worked by pulleys, thus affording the celerity of loading and firing every half minute. The gun was capable of throwing a hundred pound shot a great distance. The Lieutenaut Morris, of the Port Royal, mentioned as having been wounded, was the commander of the Cumberland during her engagement with the Merrimac. Eight miles below Richmond the James river is only about half a mile wide and the water very shallow. On both banks of the river are high bluffs easily fortified. At this point the fort was located. After bombarding the place four hours, and finding our gunboats could not silence the battery, our gunboats withdrew. Our loss was thirteen killed and a number wounded.

Later Southern news has been received by way of Cairo. The rebel papers of the West state that the evacuation of Yorktown and Norfolk was done for strategical reasons. The Union people of Memphis are said to be sorely dispirited on account of the non-arrival of our fleet before that city. Rebel accounts of the naval fight on the Mississippi claim a victory for their side, having "sunk one gunboat and two mortar-boats." The rebel loss was two killed and eight wounded. Their fleet was commanded by Captain Montgomery, assisted by Jeff Thompson. Flour is quoted at twenty-two dollars per harrel in Memphis, and other necessaries of life in proportion.

General Pope's corps de armée of General Halleck's army has again advanced, and it is now within three miles of the rebel entrenchments at Corinth. Deserters continue to report that great diseatisfaction is everywhere expressed in Beauregero's army, and that the enlisted men from the Borger States see no reason why they should fight for the independence of the Cotton States General Geary has sent to Searctary Stanton the

official report of the killing of one, and the capture of 15 of his men by a body of rebels. General G. states that he ordered a company of infantry to Linden, and that the advance guard of said company, numbering 17 men, were attacked by from 300 to 600 rebel cavalry, and after gallantly resisting, were overpowered and taken prisoners.

The official report of the mayal engagement on the Mississippi has been received. The official facts do not differ materially from the statements heretofore published. Captain Davis states that blow at the staggering rebellion that the monhear of the robel vessels were disabled, and that ster might with perfect stage propriety, turn they retreated on the double quick. Only three on our side were seriously injured.

We have another rumor to the effect that Legislature of Tennessee has done a notable Weldon, North Carolina, has been evacuated by action. We refer to its recent passage of the the rebels. Weldon is a thriving post village of conscription act, which, by neglecting to ex-Halifax county, North Carolina, on the right bank cmpt paper manufacturers from military of the Roaroke river, about ninety-five miles northeast from Raleigh, the capital of the State. Four railroads centre here-viz: the Wilmington and Raleigh, the Seaboard and Roanoke, the Gagton and Raleigh, and the Petersburg. Two or three newspapers were published here before the secession of North Carolina, but we believe not one remains. While we hold Weldon the rebels in Virginia cannot retreat to the Cotton States.

Later by the steamer Port Royal, which arrived on Saturday, report that the proclamation of General Hunter has been published in Charleston, and a negro insurrection there was imminent. It been no Confederate Congress unless the pais expected that Savannah will soon be in our pos- per mills were running; for honorable gentlesession, General Hunter having erected numerous men would not talk if their speeches were not batteries that will shell the c ty if it is not surren- printed. The South would never have dered to him. Our troops hold a portion of the railroad between Savannah and Charleston.

Humphrey Marshall's command of rebels attacked and captured Princeton, the capital of Mercer county, Virginia, and situated 270 miles west of Richmond. The next morning Gen. Cox defeated the rebels and recaptured the place.

present and security for the future require that its power to rule, or harm, as a political nothing in affirming that the popular conviction in regard to slavery is heavily for its political ty of the two systems in juxtaposition.

It must elect no more Presidents, by direction their services, and totally ignores them. The into the national legislature and dictate laws that the newspaper press of the whole South for the government of a free people. It must must yield to the irresistible logic of the law; be made to retire to its plantations, with its and that the rebellion, deprived of its only ally scourges and gyves, and there vent its threat- in the world, and impotent for evil, in spite of enings and foment its brawls. The annals of all its treachery, will be overwhelmed with de-Congress are enough disfigured with its vio- struction like another Tarpeia, by those to lence and brutality. It is high time that we purify the record, or cease to keep it.

We have a class of politicians who either do not read history at all, or, if at all, for the purpose of wresting its teachings from their obvious application, or the more effectually to ignere its teachings altogether. They constantly affirm that slavery, undisturbed by agitation, would never disturb the political equilibrium of the Government; that it only arouses itself when its constitutional rights are threatened. Such is not the teaching of history, and such is not the fact. It is both a physical and a philosophical impossibility that any system should stand still. The various branches of industry-agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; the arts and sciences; the spirit of discovery and of inventionsnone of these stand still. They move either forward or backward. But four terms are applicable to them-rise, progress, decline, and fall. So of slavery and so of freedom, and so of all states of society, and conditions of things thereunto pertaining, either as causes or effects. As a nation, we have never approached the perfectness of freedom yet. No nation ever has. But all nations, at some period in their history, uptend to the highest level of excellence. Failing to reach it, they fall. How is it to be with us? Shall we reach that level and live, or fail, and afford the world another instance of misplaced

Slavery cannot stand still. It mut obey the law. It is intensely selfish and grasping in its nature, and cannot be content with mere exist. As we anticipated, the Great Eastern ar- and part of the evening, by John B. Myers & Co, ence. Exclusive privilege has been so from rived at New York on Saturday, having taken auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. the beginning, and will continue so to the end. more time to perform the shorter voyage from Is it denied? How many instances of arbi- Milford Haven than has been occupied by the trary power voluntarily relinquishing the scop- Persia, the Baltic, and the China. Her news is tre does history record? Is there one such in- scanty and not important, if we except a statestance on record? We have no knowledge of ment in the Paris paper, La Patrie, that the even one. None can exist save as a breach visit of M. Mercier, the French minister, was of natural law. Slavery, therefore, being political, and that its exact purpose was known arbitrary and selfish in its nature, cannot to President Lincoln. The London Herald choose to stand still. It must progress or re- affects to believe that such purpose was to trogress. Founded in force, its nature is vio- effect a compromise. The Times has more tact lent, and it will seek to perpetuate itself by than to take this view, but is alarmed at the violence when more peaceable means fail. predicted difficulties of collecting the war-

How, then, can we rationally hope for a meantime, so long as the Federals are not abpermanent peace while slavery wields a con- solutely winners they are losers; whereas trolling political influence? True, the free- as long as the Confederates are not actually men of the free States can sit down dumb and subdued they may regard themselves as wininactive and permit this acditious and disor- ning. These are considerations which counganizing power to absorb the Government. terbalance the superiority of the North." With all the power and plunder it would re- This is remarkable logic, of its sort. We are main tolerably quiet, no doubt. But we mis- glad to observe that, however tardily, the take again; for were it once absolute in this Times does at last acknowledge the superiority Republic, it would demand the re-establish of the North.

ment of the slave traffe, in the face of the decree of the civilized world. Thus we should have the world in a brawl, save, perhaps, France and England, who might concede the right when demanded with a threat to cut off the supply of cotton. But none the less could we hope to avoid the world's quarrel. Prace born of supine cowardice and human degeneracy-such as our REEDS and WHARTONS propose now-we might have at home. But what would be the fate of a nation so emas:ulated in a strife with any powerful nation in

the world's family? These are questions which must be discussed, and at no very remote period. The inevitable may be shuddered at and shrunk from, but cannot be put off or avoided. There is a work before our public men, and the world vill pause to see how they acquit themselves. If they can rise to the level of the emergency, the despotisms of the old world will tremble on their bases, and the hearts of anxious millions will unite in one tumultuous throb of gratitude. The times must develop the men for the emergencies which correspond to its demands. Earnest, prompt, and decided action s the one thing needful.

THE REPULSE of five of our iron-clad vessels, at Fort Darling, a few miles below Richmond, on Saturday, was an unexpected occurrence. and to our brave officers and seamen of the expedition was doubtless extremely mortifying. It is one of those events which might have been anticipated, but could scarcely have been avoided, unless the purpose of the expedition was abandoned. The channel at this point was narrowest, certainly not being half a mile wide, and was perfectly commanded on either side by high bluffs, presenting an admirable site for the location of batteries. Whether or not it was known to our naval officers that these bluffs were fortified, we cannot say, certainly we find no intimation of the knowledge of such a fact in any of the myriad mans of the "seat of war in Virginia" which have been published. At any rate, it was necessary to attempt the passage of them, and risk was unavoidable. The gunboats have sustsined a temporary check, and an unfortunate accident has occurred, which has necessitated their return to Jamestown Island. It does not appear from our telegraphic despatches that my loss of life had occurred, except from the bursting of the Naugatuck's one-hundredpeunder rifled gun, nor does it appear that any of our vessels have been crippled by the enemy's fire. Our progress has been retarded for a brief time; the calculations of General McClellan have doubtless been disconcerted. and his movements may even for a while be delayed, but so far as the grand result is concerned—the capture of Richmond during the present week-the check which we have sustained can exercise but little adverse influence. It is annoying, but not discreditable to our skill, valor, or foresight; and might have been a successful enterprise but for the awkward accident to the Naugatuck. Its most rainful feature is the death of seventeen of our mee, and the wounding of a number of others, including the brave Lieut, Morais, who for the noble manner in which he fought the Cumberland, when assailed by the Merrimac, received the thanks of Congress and the

THE MEMPHIS LEGISLATURE, we are glad to see, has evinced a disposition to make amends for past recusance by extending aid and comfort to the Federal Government. It has not done so directly and avowedly, but indirectly, and by remissness of legislation. Nevertheless, the tendency of its action, or rather inaction, is apparent at a glance. It has struck such a on his heel and exclaim, "more in sorrow than in anger," Et tu Brute! The rebel service, threatens the abolition of the Southern press in toto—a very serious matter. Paper in various shapes has been unosientatiously the mainstay of the rebellion. Freighted with inflammabla editorials, it has fired the Southern heart, and delighted in the deification of treason. What would the rebellion have amounted to unsustained by the printing-press?-the "power behind the throne?" Clearly there could have been no enthusiasm, no glorious victories manufactured from defeats, no Confederate notes to pay the armies. There could have

known her wrongs, nor the sacredness of her soil, nor the invincibility of freemen in-A despatch to the New York Tribune states that spired with the grandeur of the peculiar institution. These things have been taught her by her panoplies, and geniuses of liberty, and Ægises, whose long career of usefulness must now be closed-or, at any rate, as soon as their stock of printing paper is exhausted. For many months we have feared that their day of dissolution was approaching. As the blockade However slavery may stand affected as an became effective, we noticed that they severalindustrial institution, when this whirlwind of ly grew dingier day after day, as though jaunwar shall have spent its force, justice to the dieed with the cause they had espoused. Their whole policy and aspect was tinged with a coloring and suggestiveness of slavery. They engine, shall be utterly destroyed. We risk shut out the light of reason and of patriotism, preferring a darker hue and coarser texture for their vehicles of thought. disfranchisement, whatever it may be in re- The bronzed, burnt-umber hue of their gard to its final extinction as a system. From newspapers, leaving the flaming war-poetry an industrial point of view, the question of out of the question, and judging only by exits incompatibility with the system of in- ternals, was sufficient to show that they came voluntary labor presents itself; and while it from the "Sunny South." They were the is not the purpose of this article to discuss defenders of certain indescribable rights, pre- and remorselessly used. The infamous that question, we may remark, in passing, sumed to exist in the Territories, and their that neither history nor present observation utterances were looked for with tremulous affords an exemple of the harmony and equali- anxiety by hundreds of subscribers-mostly in adopted to intimidate and to subjugate the As a political engine, slavery must perish. Memphis Legislature has failed to recognize or indirection; neither must it any more come result will be, as their papers tearfully predict,

> NOT CONTENT with being favorably represented in the London Times, Telegraph, Herald, and Standard, while Union persons and principles are malignantly misrepresented in the same journals, the rebels have started a new organ of their own, called The Index, to be published weekly in London, price sixpence British, in which the historical events of the war will be consistently tortured, twisted, altered, so as to advance the interests of treason. "Sir. the facts as they occurred are wholly different from the version in the speech you have just made." was indignantly said to a flowery orator, on a certain occasion. " Have I?" he replied, "so much the worse for the facts." The new weekly is avowedly the organ, in England, of "the so-called Confederate States." Its publishers announce that it "will be a repository of direct news and correspondence from the South, and one chief object of its project rs will be to furnish the town and country press with matter whereby English readers may become acquainted with the true feelings, opinions, and habits of the Southern people now fighting so desperately

whom its life had been devoted.

for independence." At the same time, Mr. George Haseltine has resigned the editorship of the London American, and is succeeded by a Mr. A. W. Bostwick, who has performed most of the duties for some time.

taxes in the Union States, and adds, "In the

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, May 18, 1862. It is suggested that the President may feel

constrained to modify Major General Hunter's proclamation; and in view of the position assumed towards Geo. Fremont and Gen. Cameron, this is probable. But the act itself now meets with very general approval, and will meet with more, not so much because of the principle, as on account of at least one of the communities to be affected by it. South Carolina has become the scorn and hatred of all good men. Before the rebellion she was always despised by the States that she afterwards forced into it; and since that great deed of blood, she has awakened a thousand new animosities among the Border States, which have been compelled to bear so many of the burdens of the war. In the free North and Northwest, South Carolina has covered herself with odium. Her public men seem to have labored for a generation to fascinate others into political hostility to them. They have made South Carolina not merely the beau ideal of a false and upstart aristocracy, devoted to, and built on slavery alone, but the foe of every man and every party that did not come under their narrow and exacting theories of Government. From Calhoun to Keitt, South Carolina has thus been made the consenting instrument of traitors to liberty. It was in South Carolina that General Jackson was insulted and defied. It was South Carolina that always abused and ridiculed the Democratic party, unless it could be used to advance the interests of slavery. It was a South Carolina Senator that attacked and misrepresented Daniel Webster. It was a South Carolina Senator that denounced the people of the free States as "mudsills." It was from South Carolina that opposition to domestic manufactures most persistently proceeded. A South Carolinian, Spratt, toiled to embody the African slave trade into our public policy. A South Carolina bully struck down a Massachusetts Senator in the United States Senate. It was in South Carolina that the Democratic party was destroyed by the Disunionists under Yancey and the tools of James Suchanan. It was in South Carolina that the Star of the West, with the National Flag at her masthead, was fired upon. And it was in South Carolina that a starving and feeble garrison was forced to surrender to a band of cutthroat murderers, under circumstances of unparalleled perfidy and baseness. There scarcely a loyal man to-day in South Carolina, unless you seek for him among the slaves or free negroes. If the whole territory that hears the name of South Carolina could be ferced in and left to perish for want of culture or population—if it could be expunged forever from the map of the world, or on Mr. Kendall's plan, "turned into a negro community," few citizens, remembering these things, would regret it. Florida is not so accursed in the calendar. She has loyal men by hundreds in her midst. Georgia, before she became the tool of South Carolina, contained elements of thrift, enterprise, and intelligence, which, it is to be hoped, are not entirely extinct. However modifi d the proclamation of General Hunter may be, therefore, the President will not probably ex-

empt South Carolina from its efficacious and healing qualities. This is the season of theories. They bloom around us like the flowers of the fresh spring-time. Some of them produce fruit as lasting as truth itself. General Hunter's is not certainly destined to kill anybody. I verily believe it will be found to contain the kernel of a hardy and healthy doctrine, capable of weathering more than one storm of abuse, and more than one "winter of discontent." Among the theories of a class of public iders, growing out of the proposition to legislate against the slaves of rebels, is that which has resisted such legislation on the ground that the war power can deal with all slave property, and that, instead of making laws on the subject, the best way was to refer the whole matter to the discretion of the military chiefs. When Halleck, and Hooker, and T. W. Sherman refused to use the negroes as spies or laborers, or promised all sorts of protection to the slaveholders, this class shut the months of objectors by alleging that these generals knew what they were about, and that it was showing a discontented spirit to say no to their plans. There ought, at least on the part of this class, to be no complaint as to Hunter. He has acted without legislation, and in view of all his difficulties and responsibilities. I wait to see whether there is to be any legislation to hamper him, or whether our military men are only to be endorsed when they move in a certain direction. As General Hunter has never been an Abolitionist, or even a Republican, but always the reverse of both, he ought to have the credit of doing his duty without reference to party or preju-OCCASIONAL.

"THE UNION SENTIMENT" of the South, though somewhat of an ignis fatuus, undoubtedly possesses a tangible existence. We are sometimes disappointed at not finding deciled manifestations of it where we had been led to suppose that much loyal feeling existed; but, on the other hand, unmistakable traces of it are occasionally displayed where it was least expected.

The terrorism of the rebel ruffixes has, for a time, completely overawed many districts. The mass of the people of the rebellious States are ignorant, and they have been most cruelly and completely deceived in regard to the objects of the war. Every intelligent man who sought to instruct them has been silenced either by assassination, by threats, by imprisonment, or by barishment-for all these means appear to have been freely devices employed against our armies only dimly foreshadow the horrible measures arrears, but intense'y patriotic. But the Union men of the South into at least a tacit acquiescence in the rebellion. When the feelings of terror that have thus been inspired are completely destroyed by the unmistakable and assured triumph of our armies, and all danger of future attacks from the rebels is removed, we may look forward to such a development of the Union feeling in the South as never before existed there. The people have been persistently taught for more than a quarter of a century to love slavery better than the Union, and all who have questioned or opposed this doctrine have been proscribed. But a day is dawning when unwavering allegiance to the Union will be regarded as the highest of political virtues, in all sections of the land, and when in the South, as well as in the North, no man who cannot stand this test will meet with political favor from voters or from Administra-

tions. ENGLISH PICTORIALS.-We have them, dated May 3, from S. C. Upham, No. 403 Chestnutstreet. The Illustrated London News, with double supplement, is literally crowded with views of the opening of the International Exhibition. The Illustrated News of the World has only single engraving relating to this subject! However, maintains its character in one respect : it gives. engraved on steel, a fine portrait of an English notability, Mr. George Dawson, a popular and elo-

LARGE SALE OF CHOICE FRENCH DRESS GOODS. SHAWLS, VEIL GOODS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS. EM-BROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, &c .- We invite the early attention of purchasers to the large and seasonable assortment of French, German, Swiss, and British dry-goods, dress goods, silks, embroideries, ribbons, Howers, fancy goods, &c.; also, a special line of French, Cashmere, delaine, Thibet and merine, and Stella shawls and veil goods, being of a wellknown and favorite importation, embracing about 1.150 lots of choice articles; to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on a credit of four months, commencing with the shawls, this morning at 10 o'clock, and to be continued, without intermission, all day,

Capture of a Band of Jeff Thompson's Marauders.

CAPE GIMARDEAU, Mo., May 17.—Despatches just received from Colonel Daniels' headquarters, near Bloomfield, contain accounts of the capture of the notorious Colonel Phelan, of Jeff Thompson's gang of marauders and over one hundred of his men. Fifty of the men coluptarily gave themselves up, and expressed a desire

to return to a quiet and penceful life. The Crew of the Merrimac Escaping. BALTIMORE, May 17.—Several men, formerly belo o the crew of the Merrimac, came up to-day in the boat om Fortress Monroe. Some of them are Northern men and claim to have been impressed.

Release of Majer Helveti. LOUISVILLE, May 17.—Major Helveti was released by the rebel Morgan, at Sparts, Tenn., on Thursday, and he is now at Nashville. Major Helveti says that Morgan had only 60 men with him when he left.

From Fortress Monroe-Rumored Evacuation of Weldon, N. C. RALTIMORE. May 18 —The Old Point boat has arrived but brings no news from Fortress Mourne.

A rumor prevailed that Weldon, N. C., has been ovacuated by the rebels.

FROM WASHINGTON. HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM GEN. DPERATIONS OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

DESPATCHES FROM COMMODORE DUPONT. Steamer Planter Deserts from the Rebels.

The Fugitive-Slave Law in the District. THE NAVAL RATTLE ON THE MISSISSIPPI Official Despatch from Capt. Davis.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, May 18, 1882.

The Repulse of the Iron-clads in the James River. No official report of the gunbeat affair on the Jame iver has been received at the Navy Department. The messages received on the subject indicate an opportunity o do hester in the future. The river is now clear of ob tructions to within eight miles of Richmond At that point there is a heavy battery mounted on a high bluff, maken vessels (among which are said to be the Yorkown and Jamestown), and by piles, chains, etc. The Menitor could not elevate her guns sufficiently to reach the high battery, which rendered her useless. The banks of the river were filled with rifle-pits, from which an incessant fire was poured upon the floet, a part of which was engaged at from six hundred to one thousand main battery. After an action of fou Lours, the fleet finding it impracticable, under the cirumstances to silence the battery on the bluff, withdraw Dur less was 13 killed and 11 wounded. Among the lat er was Licutenant Monnis, is the leg by a Misis ball.

but not seriously. It is expected that full particulars will be received in the morning. Military Governor for Kentucky. In consequence of the removal of all national troops rom Kantucks to the theatre of war further South the Secessionists in Kentucky, numerous in many localities, have become very impudent and lawless. Recruits for HUMPHREY MARSHALL have been openly enlisted in some of the central counties, disloyal candidates for civil office have declared themselves, and plunderings of Union citiens in exposed sections have taken place. Under these ircumstances, and in compliance with the request of the Williamy Board of Kentucky, the National Governmen will probably send a military governor to Kentucky, clothed with such powers as Gov. JOHNSON, of Tennessee ms, to do the duty which Magorrin fails to do, and to visit upon Secessionists four-fold the punishment tha they inflict upon Unionists. A force of five thousand soldiers will probably back up this movement. Gen. J T. BOYLE, of Kentucky, who led a brigade at Shiloh, is spoken of as the military governor. Kentucky has near forty thousand soldiers in the Union army—ten thousand

Fugitive Slaves Returned.

nore than her quota.

Since Friday eight or ten fugitive slaves have been re turned to their claimants. It is estimated there were in Washington, recently, about a thousand slaves, principally from Prince George's county, Maryland, adjoining this District. At least forty s ave-holders from that titions for the reclamation of the runaways. In some cases as many as twenty are claimed by a single person In several instances, after the courts had is sued the necessary writs, the marshal and his deputies were unable to fird the fugitives, who, having by some means been informed of the judicial processes, removed beyond the

Postal Regulations. The Post Office Department has directed that all mail matter destined for General BURNSIDE'S command in North Carolica shall hereafter be sent by way of New

The Post Office Department gives notice that hereafter the Prussian closed mail between the United states and all parts of Germany, except the Grand Duchy of Baden, will be 28 instead of 30 cents. All unpaid latters to whatever part of Germany they may be addressed, and prepsid letters addressed to Baden, will continue to be charged with postage at 30 cents the single rate. Postmesters should note this reduction on their tables of postages to foreign countries, and charge postage ac-

From McClellan and Halleck's Armies. Advices from General HALLECK's army, dated yesterday, and from General McCLELLAN'S, dated to-day, bave been received at the War Department. The former was in close proximity to the rebels, but no engagemen had taken place. The latter was concentrating and bringing up supplies preparatory to a movement. Operations of the Blockading Squadron

-The Steamer Plante WASHINGTON, May 18.—The following was received to-day at the Navy Department: FLAGSHIP WABASH, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C.,

May 13, 1862. 
Sir: I have the honor to report the "apure, on the 10th, of the schooner Maria Toresa, by the United States guidoat Unadilla. She was formerly pilot boat No. 10. Licentenest Commanding Collins sent her to New York for admirate on for adjudication.
I send, by the United States steamer Massachusetts, I send, by the United Frates treamer Massacinsetts, it e master and crew of the schooner Fiss), which vessel was captured by the Bestless, and sent to New York for adjudication. The crew had abandoned the schooner, and were escaping to the mainland with her papers, when they were taken by the boats of the On ward. I forward, by the steamer Massachusetts, the papers, directing them to the United States prize commissioners

directing them to the United States prize commissioners:
a: New York.

I also send, by the same ateamer, five of the crew of
the schoener General C. O. Pinckney, captured by the
Ottawa on the 6th instant. Also, five of the crew of the
schoener albert, captured by the Huron, together with
two passengers who were on board at the time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. F. DUPONT, Flav Officer
Commanding S. Atlantic Blockading Squadron.
To the Hon, Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy. The following interesting report from Commander Parrott has been received at the Navy Department, having been forwarded by Com. Dupont:

been forwarded by Com. Dupont:

U. S. STEAMER AUGUSTA, OFF CHARLESTON, May 13th, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the robel armed steamer Planter was brought out to us this morning from Charleston, by eight contrabands, and delivered up to the squadron. Five colored women and three children are also on board. She carried one 32-pounder and one 24-pound howitzer, and has also on board four large guns, which she was engaged in transporting. I send her to Port Royal at once in order to take advantage of the present good weather.

I send Charleston papers of the 12th, and the very intelligent contraband who was in charge will give you the information which he has brought off. I have the honor to request you will send back as soon as convenient the officer and crew sent on board.

Commodore Dupont in forwarding this despatch says

Commodore Dupont in forwarding this despatch says in relation to the rebel steamer Planter: She was the armed despatch and transportation steamer attached to the Engineer Department at Charleston, under Brigadier General Ripley, whose bank a short time since was brought out to the blockading fleet by several contra-

bands.

The bringing out of the steamer, under all the circumstances, would have done credit to any one. At four o'clock in the morning, in the absence of the captain who was on those, the left her wharf, close to the Government office and headquartors, with the Painetto and Confederate flags flying, passing the successive pasts, satuting, as usual, by I lowing ner steam whistle. After getting beyond the range of the last gun she quickly handed down the richef flags and heated a white one. The Onwar's was the inside stip of the blockading flet in the main channel, and was preparing to fire when her commander made out the white flag.

The armament of the steamer is a 32-pounder or pivot, and fine 24 pounder howitzer. She has, best es, on her deck, four other guns, one 7-inch rified, which were to be taken the morning of the escape to the new fort on the middle ground. One of the four belonged to Fort Eumpeter, and had been struck, in the rabel attack on the fort, in the mazzle. Robert the intelligent slave and pilot of

middle ground. One of the four belonged to Fort Sumpter, and had been struck, in the rich attack on the fort, in the mazzle. Bobert the intelligent slave and pelot of the boat, who performed this bold feat so stillfully, informed me of this fact, presuming that it would be a matter of interest to us to have possession of this gun. This man, Robert Small, is superior to any who have come into our lines, intelligent as many of them have been. His information has been most interesting, and portions of it of the utmost importance.

The steamer is quite a valuable acquisition to the squadra, by her good machinery and very light draught. The officer in charge brought her through St. ticlona sound, and by the inland passage down Beaufort river, arriving here at 10 o'clock last night.

On board the steamer, when she left Charleston, were eight men, five women, and three children.

I had continue to employ Robert as a pilot on board the Platter for the inland waters, with which he appears to be very familiar. I do not know whether, in the views of the Government, the vessel will be considered a prize, but if so, I respectfully submit to the Department the

S. F. DUPONT, Flag Officer Commanding, &c.

LATE FROM PORT ROYAL A Wide-Awake Contraband Accomplishes a Coup d'Etat.

the man Robert and his associates.

Very respectfully, your obscient servant,

He Runs Away from Charleston with a Steamer. Her Crew, and their Families!

New York. May 17 .- The steamship Atlantic ha arrived, with dates to the 14th instant. A song her passengers is General Gilmore, who commanded at the reduction of Fort Pulaski. The steamer Planter had arrived from Charleston having been run away with by a contraband pilot and crew. She brought papers of the 12th, and had on board seven beavy guns and one eight-inch rifled gun, intende

Charieston harbor. The steamer Planter, which was run away from the cobels by her pilot, Robert Small, is a new tugboat em ployed about Charleston harbor, which was scized by the Confederate Government, and converted into a guaboat, nounting a rifled gun forward and a siege gun aft. She has been in the habit of running out to sea to recon-noitre, and was, therefore, no unusual appearance near the forts guarding the entrance. Small, who was the helmsman and pilot, conceived the idea of running away. and plotted with several friends, slaves like him, to take

On the evening of May 11 her officers left the ship. then at the wharf in Charleston, and went to their homes. Small then took the firemen and as-istant ongineers, all banked up, and everything made ready to start by day-

hailed the vessel, but Small promptly gave the counter sign, and was allowed to pass.

The vessel now called at a dock a distance below, where
the families of the crew same on board.

When off Fort Sumpter the sentry on the rampart hailed the boat, and Small sounded the countersign with the river at Fort Wright, and it was supposed she would the whistle, three shrill sounds and one hissing sound. The vessel being known to the officers of the day, no obleave for Cairo yesterday. jection was raised, the sentry only singing out, is Blow the d-d Yankees to h-ll, or bring one of them in." "Aye, aye!" was the answer; and every possible effort was mude to get below. Hardly was the ressel out of range when Small ran up

Charleston harbor, which were to be taken thither the next morning.

Smell, with the crew and their families, sixteen persour, were sent to the flag-ship at Port Royal, and an of-ficer blaced on board the Planter, who took her also to Commodore Dupont's vessel Small is a middle aged negro, and his features betray nothing of the firmness of character he displayed. He is said to be one of the most skilful pilits of Charleston, and to have a thorough knowledge of all the ports and inlets on the coast of South

white flug, and went to the United States fleet, where

ne surrendered the vessel. She had on board seven

heavy guns for Fort Ripley, a fort now building in

Our "Iron-Clads" Repulsed from. Rebel Gunboats Reconneitring. Fort Darling.

Explosion of the Naugatuck's Big Gun. LIEUTENANT MORRIS WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 11 o'clock P. M .- The follow. ng despatch has just been received at the War Depar WILLIAMSBURG, May 17.

McCLELLAN.

To the Hon. Edwin E. Stanton, Secretary of War: The gunboats Galena, Monitor, Aroostook, Naugatuck, and Port Royal, were repulsed from Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond, yesterday, A portion of them have returned to Jamestown Island,

car this place, in the James river. Lieut, Morris, commanding the Port Poval yout over land to us this morning for intelligence regarding the forts below the Island, and also for assistance in burying the dead which he brought down with him. Seventeen bodies have been interred on the banks of the river, and there are a number of wounded on board, including Lieutenant Morris himself. The 100-pound gun of the Naugatuck exploded at the

DANIEL CAMPBELL. first fire. Colonel of the Fifth Cavalry By authority of Gen. G. B. McCLELLAN.

The Advance Within Fifteen Miles of Richmond. Rebels Driven Across the Chickahominy. ARTILLERY FIGHT AT BOTTOM'S BRIDGE.

THE EXPEDITION ON THE PAMILNKY

[From the Army Correspondent of the Associated Press ] WHITE HOUSE, Va , Sunday, May 18 .- The advance guard of our forces on the main road to Bichmond, by way of Bottom's bridge, drove the enemy across the When our troops arrived within half a mile of the bridge. which is burned, they were opened upon by a brisk fire of artillery from the opposite side of the river. No one as injured. This bridge is 15 miles from Richmond. At this point our troops will experience co difficulty in crossing, as the country is low and marshy n both sides of the river.

A reconnoissance was made yesterday by one of the gunboats, with two companies of infantry, under Major Willard, and one section of Ayres' battery, up the enunky river, a distance of twenty-five miles from here, at a point known as Russell's Landing. They steamer Logan, one propeller, and fifteen chooners in flames. They were laden mostly with corn, which was being unloaded. Some contrabands on shore stated that when the rebels heard our gunboats coming they commenced put ing the corn on board again, so as to insure its destruction. A few shells soon dispersed

the remaining rebels in that locality, when the guaboats returned to the White House. The roads for the past three days have been next to impassable, owing to the recent heavy rains. A division rain was thirty-six hours making its way five miles with teams doubled together, and with the assistance of a large number of troops. The advance of the army from this point must necessarily be sow. From here it the benefit of the river transportation, requiring all the supply trains at the disposal of the Quantermaster's De-

partment to furnish or vast a body of mon with subsist The bridge between here and the enemy has been destroyed, and every imaginable obstruction has been placed n the way of our advance. The Richmond Dispatch of the 12th, has a lengthy article on the evacuation of Norfolk and the conduct of the war generally. It says by abandoning detached forts which are within reach of the enemy's fleets, and which it is therefore impossible to defend, we are enabled to concentrate powerful forces upon essential points, and o bafile the enemy in every attack of vital importance.

The same paper makes mention of a terrible panic in Lichmond on Friday on the approach of our gunbeats. This being Sunday, the army of the Potomac has ased its labors, the troops remaining in camp enjoying a day of rest.

Despatch from General Geary. SKIRMISH WITH REBEL CAVALRY. THE ENEMY HASTILY RETIRE. Our Loss Trifling.

RECTORTOWN, Va., May 17 .- A detachment of seventeen men of Company O, Twenty-eight regiment Pennsylvrnia Volunteers, who reached Linden, Va., on the 15th, and vere for a short time in advance of the reinforcen that place, were attacked by a body of about 450 rebel avalry, who dashed upon them from four directions. The depot, which bears severe marks of the contest. They vere overpowered, and lost one killed and fourteen taken The balance of the company came up and charged the avulry, compelling them to beat a hasty retreat with some

Killed-Corporal Sneath. Coptured-Corporal E. Baker; privates W. Glazier, J. Salkeld, T. White, G. Banersacks, J. M. Funk, W. Cane, G. Snyder, A. Miles, S. Renard, C. Maxwell, Co M. and three privates of the Ist Michigan Cavalry, Cos.

WASHINGTON, May 17 .- The following is extracted from a despatch to the Secretary of War, by General John W. G. ary, cated Rectortown, Virginia, May 16: "A company of infantry of my command was vesterday ordered to Linden, to remain stationed there. A de-techment of seventeen men, guarding the company vegon, reached there a short time before the main body of the company, which was on a train, when they were attacked by a body of cavalry, variously estimated at from four directions. "Our men resisted them, keeping up a sharp firing under shelter of the depot, which was riddled with builets. My men were overpowered. One was killed, and fourteen taken prisoners, three of whom were wounded, when the enemy hastily retired, under fire and with some loss. "I have been informed that a portion of General Shield, command had a skirmish with them.

"JOHN W. GEARY, " Brigadier General Commanding." EXPEDITION UP THE PAMUNKY RIVER Two Rebel Steamers and Twenty Schooners

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WHITE HOUSE, May 17, 18-22—10.30 P. M. }
To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
A combined navel and army expedition, under Captain Murray, United States navy, with troops and artillery under Major Williard and Captain Ayres, of the army, went some twenty-five miles up the Pamunky river to day, and forced the rebels to destroy two-steamers and ome twenty schooners. The expedition was admirably managed, and all conerned deserve great credit. We have advanced considerably to-day.

The roads are now improving.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Major General Commanding The Naval Engagement off Fort

Wright.

OFFICIAL PARTICULARS.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The following report from Captain Davis, commanding the Mississippi Flotilla pro-tem., was received this morning at the Navy Depart-

U. S. FLAG STEAMER BUNTON. Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

Siz: I have the honor to inform the Department that vesterday morning, a little after seven o'clock, the rebel squadron, consisting of eight iron-clad steamers, four of them. I believe, fitted with rams, came around the point

the river, fully prepared for a regular engagement, tied up to the bank of the river, three on the eastern and four on the western side; and as they were transferred to me by Flag Officer Foote ready for action, most of the vessels were prompt in obeying the signal to follow the motions of the commander-in-chief. The leading vessels of the rebel squadron made directly morter heat No. 16, which was for a moment unprotected. Acting Master Gregory and his crew hehaved with great spirit during the action. He fired his mortar eleven times at the enemy, reducing the charge and di-

ninishing the elevation. Commander Stemble, in the gunboat Cincinnati, which was the leading vessel in the line on that side of the river, City, hastened to the support of the mortar boats, and At the same time that they disabled the enemy and frove him away, the two leading vessels in the enemy's line were successfully encountered by this ship. The boilers or steam chest of one of them exploded by ou

shot, and both of them were disabled. They as well as the first naval vessel encountered by the discinnati, drifted down the river. Commander Walker informs me that he fired a fiftypound shot through the boilers of the third of the enemy's unboats on the western line, and rendered her for the time being helpless. The action lasted during the better eart of an hour, and took place at the closest quarters The enemy finally retreated with haste below the guns of

Fort Pillow, I have to call the especial attention of the Department whom were slaves, in his confidence, had the fires to the gellantry and good conduct exhibited by Commanders Stemi le and Kelty, and Lieutenant Con ing S. L. Phelps. I regret to say that Communder Ster At quarter to four on Saturday morning the lines which ble, Fourth Master Reynolds, and one of the seamen of fastenes the vessel to the dock were cast off, and the ship quictly glided late the stream. Here the harbor guard wounded. The other accidents of the day were slight. I have the honor to be.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, Captain Commanding the Mississippi Flotilla pro tem. CAIRO, May 17-[special to the Ohicago Tribune.]-The gunboat Cincinnati has been got off the bottom o

The Memphis Appeal of the 11th states the rebelloss in the late naval engagement to have been 8 killed and 16 CAIRO, May. 17.—A despatch from the fleet says that desexters who have arrived there state that the rebel flotilla have been reinforced by the arrival of a new ram noting have General Price, and the iron-clad gunboat Arkaness, from Memphis. Jeff Thompson landed a part of his forces on the Arkansas shore and made a demonstration on our land force on Wed: esday, driving in our pickets and occupying a part of the point, which he still

From Newbern, N. C. NEW YORK, May 18 — The steamer General Burnsile arrived to day from Newbern, with dates to the 16:h intant. She brought 165 sick and wounded soldiers. ntinued in good health. Nothing uer had transpired there.

From General Halleck's Army. PICKET SKIRMISHING.

Beauregard Recalled to Virginia

BRAGG LEFT IN COMMAND OF CORINTH CAIRO, May 18 .- The steamer Swan, from Pittsbur Landing, has arrived. Her news is unimportant. Picket skirmishing has taken place, lasting nearly wo days. The rebels were driven back, but not until hey succeeded in burning a bridge over a small stream four miles from Corinth. Twelve of our men are reported Deserters continue to report a scarcity of provisions

n the rebel camp. Many of their cattle are starving for want of forage. Guerillas infest the country around Hickman, No. Madrid, and other points, committing depredations.

News from the fleet state that several rebel gunbot ame around Craig Head Point yesterday to reconneitre The Benton opened fire as soon as they came with ange. The rebel boats retired. The gunboat Mound City has been thoroughly reaired, and goes down to-night. Passengers by the Swan give currency to a rumor tha Bragg is in command at Corinth, Beauregard having been called to Virginia to reorganize the rebel army in

e vicinity of Richmond. THE LATEST.

ACTIVE SKIRMISHING. BEFORE CORINTH. May 17 .- The latest advices from Gen. Curtis are that h s forces are between Bearcey and Little Rock, Ark., and rapidly marching on the Stat capital. Covernor Rector has called on the militia and people

generally to come out, and large numbers have applied

der the old flag.

General Curtis for protection, who desire to come un-

There is a general advance along our lines to-day owards Corinth, much skirmishing, and several severe General Sherman's division lost 44 killed and a consierable number wounded. In attacking Rusceli's house, which has been occupied or some time rast by the rebels worrying our pickets, we succeeded in driving the enemy from their position

back to his works.

Our men are under arms, expecting an attack. SUNDAY MORNING.—Among the killed, left by the an officer nouse in skirmishing. The Eighth Missouri is only about 300 yards from the nemy's breastworks. Several rifles were captured in and marked Breeze & Sriemer, Bromen. They ar having a range of from 1,200 to 1,500 yards, while our are effective at only 1,000.

In all cases the rebels left on the field were shot in the read, and the wounded shot in the neck and breast. The memy lost left on the field forty, and one hundred vennded. Deserters from Corinth all report the entire absence thloroform in the medical stores. There is probably one in the Confederacy. The weather is very warm an he roads dusty.

Rebel Evacuation of Pensacola BURNING OF THE NAVY YARD AND FORTS Our Gunboats in Front of the City.

ITS SURRENDER DEMANDED. BEFORE CORINTH, May 10. The Mobile Advertiser and Register, of the 10th ntains the following despatch: "PENSACOLA, May 10 .- At 12 o'clock last night the Pensacola navy-yard and the forts were set on fire and estroyed. When the enemy discovered what was going on. Fort Pickens opened a furious bombardment, and kept it up during the conflagration, but without doing any damage to any body at Pensacola. All the public property except the custom-house, which is incapable of being burned, was moved, but all the movable Con-

that all the military forces had left, and he had no power o oppose its occupation. The Federal officer replie that they would occupy the city to morrow, but that the inhabitants need not be alarmed.'

sed to comply with the demand, but stated

federate property has been saved. The railroad track

Ituding out of the city towards Montgomery was torn up.

" This morning a Federal vessel with a flag of truc

came up to the city demanding a surrender. Major

From Port Royal, Charleston, and Savannah. A NEGRO INSURRECTION IMMINENT. OUR PICKETS WITHIN FOUR MILES OF SAVANNAH OUR BATTERIES SURROUND THE CITY.

Railroad in our Possession New York, May 18.—Letters from Port Rayal, by the steamer Atlantic, report that the accession of the negro pilot, Small, who ran away from Charleston with the rebel tugboat, is deemed more important than the heavy

gans she contained, as Small is thoroughly acquainted with all the intricacies of the navigation in that General Hunter's proclamation had been published in Charleston, and a negro insurrection there was imminent. Our gunboats have proceeded up the river, and our

pickets are within four miles of Savannah. Massive batteries, mounting Parrott guns, have been erected all around the city. Our troops have a portion of the rail-rond between Charleston and Savannah in their posses-A negro regiment is being organized by Gen. Hunter, its officers being selected from the Massachusetts regiments, and the movement meets with favor, as they will

be able to perform duties which will relieve our troops. From the Mountain Department. Princeton, Va., Taken by the Rebels, and Recaptured by Gen. Cox.

NEW YORK, May 18 .- The following special despatch ans been received at the Tribune office : HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, }
FRANKLIN, Va, via Beltimore, May 17, 1862. {
Despatches received this efternoon and evening, not fficial, but considered trustworthy at headquarters, ancontes that Prince on, the capital of Mercer county, where General Cox's advance was stationed, was attacked and captured yesterday by a rebel force under Humphrey Marshall. This morning the place was recaptured, and the rebels defeated by General Cox. No particulars have been received. The scouts report that the enemy in front of us have

LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN Ovations to Captain Wilcox, of the Pirate Emily

St. Pierre. Paris Papers on the French Minister's Visit to

"THE BEGINNING OF THE END NOT DISTANT." NEW YORK, May 17.—The steamer Great Eastern has arrived up. She experienced heavy gales from the westward nearly all the passage, and reached Sandy Hook at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. During the passage she

the Great Eastern brings 107 cabin passage she fell in with large quantities of ice.

The Great Eastern brings 107 cabin passagers.

The Asia arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 4th inst, and at Liverpool on the atternoon of the 5th.

The House of Lords was engaged on the evening of the 5th instant with purely domestic questions, and the House of Commons on the education bill.

The Liverpool and the distinct from the files of feature the files of feature that the files of feature the feature th The following news is obtained from the files of foreign papers brought by her : The London Times, in an editorial on American affairs.

says:

"The true test of public feeling in the North will come
when the tuxes are collected. In the meantime, so long
as the Federals are not absolutely winners they are
losers; whereas, so long as the Confederates are not actually subdued they may regard themselves as winning. Captain Wilcox, who recaptured the ship Emily St. Captain Wilcox, who recaptured the ship Emily St. Pierre from a prize crew, has been formally presented, by numerous Liverpool merchants, with a valuable service of plate and a gold chronometer; also, with a sextant from his crew, and with £2,000 by theowners of the ship. The Mercantile Murine Association, of Liverpool, had announced their intention to present him with a gold medal, and his cook and steward with wiver medals. Valuable money presents were also made to the cook and steward. Speeches culogistic of the captain's act were made on the occasion by several prominent merchants. The Paris Patric asserts that M. Mercier, the French minister, has had a long conference with Juferson Davis, at Richmold. The step taken by M. Mercier in this matter is entirely of a political character, and is known by President Lincoln.

by President Lincoln.

Additional arrests had been made at Warsaw for sing-Additional arrests had been made at values to slog-ing prohibited songs.

Parliament is engaged in discussing the educational question. The Covernment views are generally accepted. The Morning Herald argues from the reports of M. Mercier's mission to Richssond that the beginning of the end is not far distant. It says that France and England suffer more than neutrals ever suffered from any contest, and both begin to regard the war as interminable and atrocious.

suffer more than neutrals ever suffered from any contest, and bath begin to regard the war as interminable and atrocious.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has been seriously ill, but he was considered out of danger at the last accounts. The bids for the Russian loan in all the cities was one-third more than was required.

CALCUTTA, April 16.—A financial statement estimates a surplus in the finances of India of £1,500,000. The imports and duties on cotton goods have been reduced. Exchange is quoted at 2s 3d. Freights are quiet.

CANTON, April 1.—Tea is firm and quiet. Exchange 4s 5½d.

It was reported that Garibaldi had resigned the commund of the Genoese volunteers, and it was believed that the corps would be disbanded.

Victor Emmanuel still continues at Napler. After having visited the French fleet, the King addressed a letter to the Emperor Napoleon, tanuting him for his courtesy towards himself, and his sympathy for the Italian cause.

The King rays:

"I is long since I have experienced so much c notion as I have to-day. The order which regus in the southern provinces, and the earnest marks of affection which I everywhere received, triumphantly reply to the calumines of our enemies. We shall convince Europe that the idea of unity rests on solid bases, and is thoroughly graven on the bearts of all Italians."

The King also, while thanking the Neapelitan deputation of it."

The King also, while thanking the Neapelitan deputations which waited upon him with an address, said:

"Public safety is not yet re-established, because Rome is the centre of conspiracies; but believe me when I say that, much as the Italians wish to recover Rome, the French wish quite as much to terminate their occupation of it."

tion of it."

The Pope returned to Rome on the 3d. A large crowd assembled as he passed through the streets. SPAIN. A Spanish squadron would sail shortly with troops for Cuba, ready to replace the sick of the Spanish army in Mexico, or to reinforce it, if necessary.

INDIA.

Bombay letters of April 12, and Calcutta, April 3, had reached England.

The news has been mainly anticipated. The statement that the Nana is alive is entrgorically denied by the Englishman. The conspiracy at Hyderabad was being unrayeled.

BRAZIL.
The mails (already telegraphed from Lisbon) had reach Peace had been permanently established in the Argen-ne Republic. une нарыные. Livespool, May 8, A. M.—Cotton yester**day was** easier and Makd. lower. Salve 5000 bales. Breadstuffs still declining.

Provisions steady.

Ashes dull; pots 334. Sngar firmer. Rice steady.

Mollee inactive. Hosin quiet at 18s. Spirits of Turgen-Turpens and steady at 70s.

LONDON, May 5, P. M.—Tea trade downward. Wheet declined 2s. Coffee firm. Bice quiet and steady. Tallow quiet and steady at 46s 3d. Linesed Oil firmer at 37s.

Comols 93% #94.
Illinois Central shares 47@46% discount. Hinois Central shares 47.048 & discount. Eries 32 & 25.28.

The Latest by Triegraph to Milford Haven—Liverpool, May 6, P. M.—Cothon—Sains 4,000 bales. Market stell and unchanged. Flour declines 63. Wheat irregular and easier. Corn quiet and steady. Beef, declining tendency. Pork heavy. Lard quiet and steady. Loxnon, May 6, P. M.—Consols 93 & 394. American securities quiet and steady.

The anniversay of Garibald's Marsala expedition was celebrated by the people at Geroa on the 4th of Afrey.

The subscriptions to the great irrigation scheme in cight days. This has preduced a very favorable effect. A despitch from Calculta, dated Calculta, April 16, says that Mr. Laing has made his financial statement, and that he anticipated x surplus of £1,550,000. Import duties were being reduced.

BRAZIL.

Public Amusements.

and extremely well. Mancusi, as the King, was not

equal to that role, either in voice or acting. The most

successful solo was "Spirito gentil." by Brignoli, very

iriging him to run further pecuniary risk.

as Asa Trenchard, in "Our American Cousin."

pretty, has been absent in Europe for several

Van Amburgh's Menagerie is announced to enter and

parade through the city this forenoon, and may be seen.

mtil further notice, at 10, 2, and 7 every day, in a new

Mrs. Behren's first concert takes place at the Academy

of Music this evening. The programme (see advertise

Mr. Mark Hussler's farewell concert, à la Jullien, is

fixed for Thursday evening, at the Academy of Music

Mr. James E. Murdoch announces public Readings

o take place at Concert Hall on the evenings of Tues-

day, Thursday, and Saturday.
On Thursday evening, at Musical Fund Hall, Dr.

Shelton Mackenzie will give a Lecture, on a popular

The new and original drawing-room entertainment of

" Mr. and Mrs. Peabody at Home," the first presentation

of which, at Musical Fund Hall, achieved a success, will

to hight, and every evening this week. This enter-

e given at the new lecture room attached to Concert Itali

larity, whilst its refined elegance, and moral tone.

will commend it to general approval, and home imita-

tion—Be it is not a theatrical performance.

CAPTAIN WILLIAMS' LECTURES.—The whole tragedy

and comedy of Whale-catching in the South Sea will be delineated this evening, at the Assembly Buildings, by

Captain Williams, who has spent his life harpooning the

cetacea. The entertainment, which is said to be very

exciting, consists of a series of illuminated panoramas

in addition to which the implements of the business, such

vention.

on Union or Secession Taken.

insuring, in the absence of any new element, anothe

En-peror is now more than inclined not only to protest but to act. More than probably he will first, propose to move in concert with Great Britain—but we may assume,

The Recapture of the Emily St. Pierre

[From the Edinburgh Ecotsman, May 1st.]

pavilion erected in Arch above Nineteenth street.

Madame Johannsen will be the leading vocalist.

subject, in aid of the Charity Hospital.

few nights at the Haymarket, in London.

ment) is decidedly good.

BRAZIL.

The mails (already telegraphed from Lisbon) had eached Southampton.

Peace had been permanently established in the Argenco Republic.
Commercial news anticipated. VERY LATEST PER GREAT EASTERN.

[By Telegraph to Milford Haven.]
CASTON, April 1.—Tea firm and quiet. Exchange 4e 6 % d.
Shtfping — Arrived from New York, Catharine, Queenstown; Flamingo, Sligo.

ITABLES OPERA .- "La Favorita" drew a good house FIRE .- About balf past twelve o'clock in Saturday evening. D'Angri, Brignoli, and Susin

worthily encored. The duct in the finale by D'Angri and Brignoli, " Vieni, ah! vieni," which was not en cored, was much better rendered than "Ab! Palto ar CITY ITEMS. dor," by D'Angri and Mancusi, which was. This was the last operatic performance of the season, the moderate patronage extended to Mr. Grau, the manager, not of the Epiphany. At Walnut-street Theatre, to-morrow evening, Mr. J. S. Wright, a reliable and able actor, who is too often cast in parts out of his line, will take his benefit, appearing in a new drama, called "Lost and Found," adapted from the French. On this occasion, a Philadelphia débutante will appear. Mr. Vining Bowers, Stage Manager, has his benefit on Wednesday, appearing, for the first time, and friend, and his ability as minister of the Word. a star engagement this evening, taking the part of Julia the "Hunchback." This lady, who is young and Her visit being to see the leading performers in the English and French theatres, she confined her own acting to

> Thursday afternoon and evening, to receive visitors. DR NEWTON'S INITIAL SERMON Dr. Newton's initial sermon was preached from the following text of Scripture-Romans xv, 29:

at his home, No. 251 South Thirteenth et-cet, ever

When Paul had written these words, he had not yet as harpoons, whale-boats, etc., will be exhibited and mavisited Rong. The incidents of the Apostle's subsequen neuvred by the captain and crew, and an explanatory visit and experience in Rome were then briefly referred ends this as his final move as a minister of the Gos nvited attention :

First, the feature of the Gospel as spoken of by Paul as the "blessing of the Gospel." The blessing of the Gospel was beautifully idustrated in the way of comparison, in which Dr. Newton excels. If, for example, we spoke of the ocean, we thought immediately of its vast-ness; if we spoke of the sun, we thought of its light; if we spoke of the stars, we thought of their number; if we spoke of a rainbow, we thought of its perfection of form and beauty of colors; if we spoke of a stone, we thought of its hardness; if we spoke of winter, we thought of its storms; if we poke of summer, we thought of its heat; so, said the preacher, if the Christian, who knows the

now be rational to expect, the facts will be regarded as Nor was this blessing confined merely to the converted It was an agency of benificence for the good of every child of Adam. Although, of course, the more noble and Against such a result it is understood that the French enduring blessings were limited to Christians only In the second place, he considered the extent to which more in concert with Great Britain—but we may assume, at least, in pa-sing, that any such proposal would be declined by our Government. The Emperor would, in that care, go to work by himself. He will, pothaps, begin by a mere friendly retronsurance, addressed ostensibly to both parties, but practically meant or needed only for the North—a remonstrance which there is desperately little chance of producing any effect beyond, at the best, a civil expression of resentment at foreign intermedilling. The course to which the Emperor would then resort is believed to be this—he would throw out something quite causalle of heing interpreted as a threat against which this element prevails in the Gospel This was brought out by the Apostle speaking of the "fulness" of the blessing. In the case of the Pool of Bethesda we read that it was only "at a certain season," that the suff-ring could hope to share its power to relieve, but the Gaspe

present and always abounding in blessing to those who cceive it, and, as already said, in a measure, to those believed to be this—he would throw out something quite capable of being interpreted as a threat against whichever party should resume hostilities; and he would then formally propound an advice that the whole should be referred to his favorite tribunal, "universal suffrage"—the vote not to be taken en masse but each State to vote separately, declaring for itself whether it desire reunion under one federal or central government, or reconstruction under two or more such governments. Whether or not the visit of the French simister at Washington to the Cenfederate Government at Richmond has any connection with these intentions is matter only of massisted conjecture; but there is more than conjecture as to something like what has been indicated being at present who do not receive it. The third point made was in the form of a query, to When may a minister have the assurance that his com Gospel? In the first place, he thought that a minister was in accordance with the will of God. He believed it tion with these linemions is matter only of unassisted conjectures but there is more than conjecture as to something like what has been indicated being at present not only the desire but the design of the French Government. The prospect is not a cheerful one. Though the proposal of referring he matter to universal suffrage is one which, in itself, it neither is unfitting in France to make, nor would be unreasonable in the States to accept, it is, after all, but a proposal to have done over again what the Confiderate States did in the spring of last year. They did then, as they would again do now, vote the meetice out of the Union—and that is just the result against which the North has been fighting. In a word, for the North to ace do to the Franch proposal, would just be certainly, though indirectly, to concede separation. It is difficult to conclude that that which the North has refused and resisted at such enormous cost, it would grant at the request of memore of France; and it is equivally allicult to see what effective steps France could take were she desired and defied. As to this country, there seems no course open to her but inaction and almost silence. We have no right to venture beyond friendly advice; and the fact that our interests are deeply concerned in a speedy settlement of the American strife, su jects to suspicion and aversion anything we say, even in the most friendly and respectful tone and form. A collation of the recent accounts, public and private, regarding the war, tend to strengthen the conclusion that the struggle will not be ended this campaign, and consequently that the state of things for which the French Emperor is understood to wait will soon arise.

He had thus spoken of his Master and of himself with

leep and favorable impression. BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF LADIES' CLOAKS .-

A CONUNDRUM.—Why are two young ladies klasing each other an emblem of Christianity?

has presented four picked rame, from the royal flock at Ramboullet, to the King of the Sandwich Islands. Mrs. Partington is very suxious to know why they were picked, when shearing would have been a great deal better. If the Emperor will send hither a piece of broadcioth got up from the shearing of the flock, he can ture a splendid suit made for himself at the Brown-stone

Chesinut street, above Sixth. AN ARMY OF SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND Man -The Journal of Commerce thus undertakes to give an idea of what an army of 600,000 men is: "Assuming the men to fall into line, single rank, they will

is laying-pin on his way down. At the door of the start cabin, where the chart was spread out ready, he brought him up by helding the belaying-pin over his head, and telling him that the ship should never go to Philadelphia. The cock and sleward were both ready, and before he could utter a word the irons were on his wrists, the gag in his mouth, and he pitched into a berth. He locked him up. Three men were walking tha deck; one was at the helm, and one on the lockeut. He called the three men att, and, pointing to the hatchway of the store-room near the helm, said that a coil of rope was wanted up. He then showed off the hatch and, pointing to a corner where it was, they all three jumped down. He immediately closed the hatch and warned the man at the helm of his damper; it was, they all three fined to help to work the ship to a Brirish port, he was put with the others. Wilson then called the watch, and, as he refused to help to work the ship to a Brirish port, he was put with the others. Wilson then called the watch, and, said as all collected the pot come on deck all together, they got two all and secured before any suspicious was a refused to help to work the ship to a Brirish port, he was put with the others. Wilson then called the watch, and, as he refused to help to work the ship to a Brirish port, he was put with the others were soon secured. He was down and announced the fact to Lieutenant Stone. He told him he would take the gag out of his mouth and the irons off his wrists if he cone text of himself to remain a prisoner in his berth. He dised at the table under guard. The cruss were supplied daily with bread, beef, and water. After consideration, four voluntaries to tend a hand, arther than he in confinement, but these ware landsman. He experienced a heavy gate of wind, and seared that, and the irons off his wouth search, beef, and water, and he was 3,000 miles from home, with ut a behavior of the water in the was 3,000 miles from home, with ut a behavior of his worth is made to take the reef tackies to

crow of the Emily St. Pierre, who had just arrived from America, had deputed him to present a schendid systemic to Captain Wilson for his noble conduct and for his tindness to them during the voyage.—London Times, The Steam Ram Switzerland. Lovisville, May 18.—The United States stemm raw bwitzerland is aground in the canal, preventing the passage of bosts. The steamer Glendule, with level states of control of the steamer fields of the control of the states of the steamer from the falls. The steamer Frankliz will carry forward her stores.

New York, May 18.—The French ganboat Renandul has arrived. Another guaboat, under the French dag,

and then lie aloft to pass the earing, and tie the points alone, at the same time keeping his eye upon the ship's head, and waving to his faithful cook and stewed how to move the helm. He arrived in the flexesy sites a passage of thirte days from the recapitive. Castain Eproule, addressing Captain Wilson, said that, at a coesting of the Council of the Mercentile having Service Association, held on the previous day, they had resolved that a gold medal should be presented to Captain Wilson, and silver medals, with auitable line lysins, to the containt silver for the Emity St. Pierre, who had just arrived from

NEW YORK, Mar 17.—The steamer Pentagenet, from Singston, Jamaica, on the 7th, and Pert au Prince on he 8th, arrived at this port to-night. She brings no

CHOKED TO DEATH.—Last evening a ooy named Stockdale, resulting at Eighth street, below Catherine, was chowed to death by a piece of lead pencil

DROWNING CASE .- The coroner was totified last evening to hold an inquast on the looky of a shill found drowned at Maylandville, in the Twenty-outth ward.

on So, day morning an avarm of free was caused by the burning of the rear portion of the pottery of John Dow-ler, and a wheriweight shop owned by H. Summings, on Ninth street, above Poplar. The total loss will not exceed \$460.

Rev. Dr. Newton Assumes the Rectorship There is an interesting history connected with the Church of the Epiphany, located at Fifteenth and Chest ut streets, which it is not our purpose now to give, excerting to state that the rectorship of it, which was recently made vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Cracroft, was yester-lay morning formally assumed by the Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., for many years rector of St. Paul's Church, Third street, below Walnut, where he was greatly esteemed for his faithfulness as a pastor The Epiphany, it will be remembered, was the cene of the elder Tyng's labors for years, and more ecently of the events which resulted in the separation from it of the late Dudley A. Tyng. The imputations against the loyalty of this church, which has been freely made in certain quarters, perhaps find their best answer in the fact that Dr. Newton, who is well known to be

representative, to the public eye, not only in things pertaining to their ecclesisatical standing in the community, but also of their attitude towards the Government under which they live in these sifting times. Dr. Newton was assisted in the devotional exercises of the morning by his son, the Rev. Heber Newton. The church on the occasion was filled to its comfortable capacity, which may be taken as an carnest that, however this congregation has dwindled under the embarrasing riclesitudes which have of late years marked its history der its new rectorship it will speedily recuperate. Before commencing his sermon. Dr. Newton gave notice that, for the purpose of united prayer for the outouring of God's spirit in the revival of that church, a prayer meeting would be held hereafter in one of the ouns in the basement, on every Tuesday morning, from ight c'clock until a quarter before nine. He siso stated that for the purpose of becoming better acquainted with the individual members of the congregation, he would be

one of the most staunch, and even enthusiastic, Union

its rectorable, by which he becomes in a measure their

livines in the pulpit of this city, has accepted a call to

"And I am sure that when I come unto you I shall come in the fullness of the blessing of the Gospel of Christ."

to, the preacher adding that, if Paul could tous speak of An Outline of Napoleon's Plan of Interthe Christians at Rome, how much more could a minister to-day adopt his language in ontering upon his labors among a people with whom he expects to spend the remaining years of his life. The new rector evidently re There were three general points in the text to which he Private information from Paris, coinciding with certain signs and symptoms, leads to the conviction that a strong desire to make an effort towards some kind of iter position has long been entertained by the Emperor, and that, unless some settlement shall have been reached

or brought within sight a few weeks hence, he will scarcely be re-trained from the attempt. If, when the advance of the season renders military movements im-practicable in the Southern States, at least by Northern troops, the position of the belligerents shall be anything like what it was at the last advices, or if, indeed, the position is not much more entirely altered than it would character of it, spoke of the Gospel, he thought of its

Word, and controlled and disposed of them at his pleasure. This was distinctly taught in the figure presented to us in the Apocalypse, where Christ was represented as holding For his own part, he, the preacher, was satisfied that the Epiphany was in accordance with the will of God. All through the more than twenty years of his previous pastorate at St. Paul's, he had labored under the convicof his life. But, within the last year, circumstances had arisen which changed his mind in this particular, and these, taken in connection with the nature of his recently-asserted sail to this church, had convinced him that it was of God, just as surely as if the angel Gabriel then and there stood before him and announced it as such. He knew and felt, moreover, that his own motive in coming to them was to glority, with an eye single, the name of his blessed Lord and Master. He felt, therefore, that he could adopt the language of the text and say, "I am sure that when I come unto you I shall come in the fulness of the bleesing of the Gospel of Christ."

assurance. Who, now, was to speak for those who heard im? He hoped that they would, practically, speak for He concluded with an earnest and eloquent exhortati senmed, as without such co-operation his own arm would be feeble indeed.

The fulness of the blessings found in the Gospel of Christ was the burden of his discourse, and was certainly rendered a beautiful and fitting theme for the page-

The Recapture of the Emily St. Pierre.

On Saturday the rooms of the Liverpool Mercantile Marine Association were crowded slmost to suffocation by the merchants and mercantile marine officers of Liverpool, to witness the presentation of a gold pocket chronometer and silver tea and coffee service to Uaptain William Wilson, of the British ship Emily St. Pierre, for his gallantry in recapturing his ship, which had been sized by a United States' cruiser, and of two purases containing 20 guineas each to his cook and steward. Mr. J. Beazley took the chair. The chairman said he questioned if in the naval history of this or any other country so brilliant an act had been performed as the recapture of the Emily St. Pierre. Oaptain Wilson's simple narrative would, he felt sure, make the blood tingle in their veins with admiration for the man whose head could devise, and whose hands could achieve such a deed. It was wonderful that Capt. Wilson should have been able to navigate hisship a distance of over 3,000 miles in the prushest season of the year forth crossing the Atlantic, and this with the additional help of only three hands of the prize crew, with 13 men-of-war's men fast below, and with the misfortune of his rudder being carried away. He was suthorized to state that the owners of the Emily St. Fierre intended to present Captain Wilson with the depers. J. W. Practor & Co., proprietors of the " Paris Mantilla Emporium," are now offering to the Ladies of Philadelphia, at their splendid new rooms, No 920 Chest-Sacques, and Mantelets, ever presented in this country. Our fair readers need hardly be told that for everything in this line Proctor & Co.'s is immeasurably the best place to go to. Their garments, made of the popular new "Exhibition Cloths," are especially attractive. They are exceedingly dressy, and are sufficiently light for the He was authorized to state that the owners of the Emily St. Pierre intended to present Captain Wilson with the sum of 2,000 guineas. Captain Wilson, who was received with loud cheers, warmly thanked the 170 merchants of Liverpool for their hands me gift. He gave the following parrative of his exploit: The Emily St. Pierre left Calcatta on the 27th of November with others to make the coast of South Carolina, to ascertain whether there was peace or war. If peace had been declared by was to take a pilot and enter the port of Charleswarmest weather. PURE OLIVE OILS .- Mr. C. H. Mattson,

dealer in fine groceries, Arch and Touth streets, has now on hand a supply of pure salad oils—a genuine office article-of the choicest brand, which our readers will please bear in mind. WILLIAM HENRY PATTEN'S Shade, Curtain, Verandah, Awning, and Upholstery Store, 1405 Chesthut

ders to make the coast of South Carolina, to ascertain whether there was peace or war. If peace had been declared he was to take a pilot and enter the port of Charleston; if there was a blockade he was to proceed to St. John's, N.B. On the 18th of March, 1862, he considered his vessel to be about 12 miles off the land, when he saw a steamer coming towards her, which proved to be the war-vessel James Adger. She was soon boarded by two bosts, whose officers and crew took possession of her. Filling the mains and, they steered for the fleet. He was ordered into the boat, and told by Fiag. Officer Goldsborough that he had saltpetre on board, that his ship was a lawful prize to the Federal Government, that he could take a pessege on board to Philadelphia. He replied that his cargo was not sellpetre, and that his ship was British property. He returned to his ship in an hour, found his crew all taken away except the cook and steward, and a new company on board, consisting of Lieutenaut Stone, master's mate, twelve men, and a passenger—liteen in all. They weighed anchor and proceeded to sea. On the morning of the 21st of March (belog Lieutenaut Stone) watch on deck) he called the cook and steward into his state room, about half past four, and said to them that he had made up his mind to lose his life or have his ship. He asked their assistance, which was obtained He then gave a puly of irons and a sheet to them, and told them to follow him. The master's mate was asleep in his berth. After handing out his revolver and his sword Captain Wilton grasped his hands. The irons were fixed and the gag was in its place in a minute. He then went to the passencer (an engineer), and, having taken the arms from his berth, he sectived him in the same way. Ho then went on deck as if he had just turned out, and walked the deck, for about ten minutes, with hiertenant Stone, to whom he mude remarks about the weather. Soon atter, he asked him to on. He took up an iron belaying-pin on his way down. At the door of the after cabin, where the they are doing unto each other as they would that men should do unto them. This is the same principle on which Granville Stokes, the Fashioner and Clothier, No. 609 Chestnut street, acts in dealing with his many customers. He manufactures the finest and most su-perior Clothing, of the latest styles and fashions, and disther establishment in the country. PICKED RAMS .- The Emperor of the French

Clothing Hall of Rockbill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605