t an erd to his life, and so alleviate his sufferings. He lived about an hour, and with his last breath said in a faint voice, " Hurrah! for the Union!" So ended the life of a brave fellow; he was only twenty years of age. His name was Nelson N. Dowling. Another, Jonathan Roberts, displayed the ulmost courage. He had his left arm awfully shaltered; he walked without assistance to the surgeon, and held out his arm, saying, "Doctor, cut it off." He refused to take any stimulant, and, after having it cut off, walked to a cot, and was helped in he never once gave any signs of feat or pain. I saw himnext day. He said he suffered considerable pain, but that was thing compared with what other men had suffered is the war. Such are the men who compose the navy, and

hunt the world you will not find a braver, more deter-mined, or liberal set of men. After lying at ancher until 11 o'clock A. M. to clear up the wreck, we again got under way and proceeded up the river. At 10 P. M. we anchored again. Next morning, (Friday, 25tb.) at 4.30 A. M., the fleet got under way again. We expected to receive a warm reception at English Turn, it being generally supposed it was strongly fortified, this being the place where the English were defeated in 1815; but we passed without any advecture After passing the turn, and when within about seven miles of the city, we were signalled to prepare for action there being batteries here for the protection of the advancos to the city. We soon run up, and then we had nacket edition of the day before. The engagement only lasted forty minutes, but in that short time the batteries wore silenced, and the troops from the camp could be seen leaving, like loaves before the wind. We were struck several times with rifle shell and shot, but sustained no loss of life. During the two engagements we expended 380 rounds of ammunition, consisting of shell, canister, grape, and rifle shot. The Hartford expended 190 rounds, he Brooklyn 200, and the hichmond 137. I do not know how much the others expended, but you

will see we were not behind. On our passage up we saw a large number of vessels of all kinds on fire, and we expected to see everything burnt before us. Some of the vessels were leaded with cotton, others were river boats, that had been fired either by the owners or the military that occupied the city. When we came to anchor opposit the city, it was in a high state of excitement, crowds running through the streets, and the levee was one dente mass, with innumerable heads sticking out of it. Commander Farragut immediately sent Captain Bailey on shore, to demand the surrender of the city. He was escorted to the City Hall by a company of Home Gnards, and had an interview with the Mayor, when he demanded the unconditional surrender of the city. The Mayor replied that the city was under martial law, and that it was not in his power to surrender the city, but referred him to G-neral Lovell, the military commander. He informed the Captain that he would not give up the city, but would march his forces out, and leave the city for the civil anthorities to do as they thought fit



MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1862. AT LAST We are enabled to announce the great victory of the war. We have it in very brief sentences, but it has the music of triumph. The rebels chose their own timeeverything against us - they came flercely and boldly; they fought with obstinate tenacity and desperation; and, let us say it, with splendid valor, only to be overwhelmed and vanquished by our superior legions. There is something bewildering and tantalizing in this brief and crisp report of General McClellan, but it rises before us in all the sublime proportions of a great battle. We were prepared for it by the preliminary order of General McCLEL-LAN, which we publish to day, but we were not prepared for such a glorious triumph. Our brothers showed all the qualities of the true soldier. Their highest praise can be found in the modest lines of their comcharges have been made;"-" our loss been enormous." It is rarely that such it is with a glowing pleasure that we read them of the Army of the Potomac. Brothers and Pea Ridge, we have given you Winchesour history, we place Chickahominy on the same, and it may be a brighter page.

Where will Davis go? It must have been a sad Sabbath day in his rebel capital. With the fugitives crowding its streets; the woundmisery; the himentations or mose whose dear ones had been slain as victims to this traitor's [unearthly ambition, he must have spent a day of horror and remorse such as has teen seldom visited upon man. The sounds of the contending cannon, as must have fallen upon his ear as the funeral knell of the damned. They told him of the triumph of the Republic he had so basely betrayed, and the utter annihilation of his schemes and plots. Where will he go? He must die like a soldier, or fly like a coward. He has promised Virginia to defend her capital until its | nition that will be acted upon until it arouses streets ran with blood, and the bodies of her sons were upon every ditch and highway. McClellan has given him the opportunity of making his premise true. He has given him the gage of battle on the Chickahominy, and pare for the day of reckoning, for come it after a flerce and bloody contest, has van-

Do not let us forget, in the general joy of this glad moment, the brave men who gave up and those who come back to us maimed and can relieve, no agony that we can alleviate, but let all g'adly contribute time, money, and substance to heal the wounded and sustain the widow and orphan. This is the duty which every military triumph brings to us, and let us perform it now with gladness, enthusiasm, and devotion.

Richmond must fall and with it the Confederacy. It falls in blood, amid death and desolation and horror. It falls as only such a conspiracy could fall, every attending circumcivilization must feel for these assassins of liherty. Honor to the brave and bold men who have gained this great triumph! Honor to the young commander whose genius and courage have at last achieved these glorious results!

THE EVACUATION of Corinth changes the character of the war in the West. It is the best supplement that can be printed to Gen. BEAUREGARD'S report. It enables us to understand the true pature of what is called the rebel victory at Shiloh. If that battle had been a defeat to the Federal arms, as the Southerners say, or a drawn battle, as it was named by the London Times, the enemy's flag would still be flying over the fortifications at Corinth. It is not at all possible that an army would have advanced from a stronghold, whipped the foe, returned to its entrenchments and after almost two months of additional labor, suddenly abandoned them. Generals like BEAUREGARD are not so capricious in their military movements. To retreat at any time is a very thankless and demoralizing task. We never knew an army to retreat after a

The evacuation of Corinth throws BEAURE-GARD into an open field. We have unearthed him from his cover, and nothing remains to General HALLECK but a rapid chase and a speedy triumph. If he goes farther South, Memphis falls, and the Mississippi valley becomes an undisputed part of the Federal territory. As it is, we control the mouth and the source of the Mississippi river, and occupy nearly every town upon its banks. New Orleass brought with it Louisiana, and if we may credit the intelligence of to-day, the Governor of Arkansas is a fugitive in Mississippi, and the Union troops occupy the State capital. Texas is ours by what Mr. Stephens would call a "reversionary right," and we leave the task of its reorganization to the loyal Germans

now inhabiting its northern counties. We have said that the Mississippi river is Imost altogether in the possession of the Federal army and navy. Fort Wright is still ocied by the rebels, and their other stronglds, of whose immediate existence we are norant. This leaves a path across the Mis-BEAUREGARD should throw his desperate army into Arkansas, and advance up the western hank of the Mississippi, with a view of attacking St. Louis and entering the Northwest? This would leave HALLECK in his rear; but where else can he go? He must either fight or fly, and either alternative brings with it defeat or de-

nion, and begging the surgeon to give him something to him at New Orleans, with the Federal fleet as FROM WASHINGTON an invincible ally. Gen. MITCHELL lies to the east, and holds the key to that curious intersection of rivers and railroads in upper Alabama. The natural step of a daring and desperate man, when placed in circumstances like these, would be that which we have indicated.

The fear of such a thing is the only fear that remains in the Department of the West, and that passes away when we remember that every precaution has been taken by the Government to hold the country which its armies have reoccupied. We throw out the idea because it is suggestive of the changes which accompany a war like this. It would be rushing upon destruction: for it would be the abandonment of the entire Cotton States, and the annihilation of the Southern army. But is it at all improbable that this haughty and desperate foe should play the Roman fool and die upon its own sword? At all events, we shall watch the movements of BEAUREGARD's army with unusual interest, and we shall feel very much relieved when we know where it is and what it is doing. On these important points everybody at present appears to be entirely gnorant. BEAUREGARD has left Corinth; but where has he gone? General HALLECK is supposed to have the best means of knowing, but as yet he has given us no information on the

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

The election of the "Democratic" candi-

date in the Congressional district composed of

the counties of Bucks and Lehigh, in your

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1862.

State, is greeted with much rejoicing by the Breckinridgers in Congress and the country. They regard it as the promise of a successful reorganization of the "Democratic" party, and as the beginning of a series of "Democratic" triumphs. Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, to whom the labor of reconstructing the Democracy seems by common consent to be confided, is peculiarly well qualified for the tasks He is a bold unconvolusing partisan. All us associations and feelings have been with beamern leaders, and notwithstanding the wsr, bis votes and speeches in the House in dicate that he still cherishes many of the opinions of these leaders, who were always his most intimate friends. Such a result as that of the 24th of May, by which Dr. Cooper, a known advocate of Breckinridge in 1860, and a steady advocate of the policy of Mr Vallandigham, alike the chief and the organ of the "Democracy" in the House, has been succeeded by a man who, before a thunder-storm in the heavens, a flooded his election, fearlessly stated that he apstream in our rear, impassable roads, and proved the course of Dr. Cooper, naturally excites the exultation and strengthens the confidence of the enemies of a great war, and the friends of "a speedy peace on the basis of compromise." Now, while it is far from my purpose to hold the Democratic masses responsible for the utterances of a few partisans and to impute to them, as a mass, sympathy with their late candidate for the Presidency, the fact remains patent and public, that the most of their representative chiefs, who control the organization, entertain the strongest desire to bring the war to a close by such concessions to the rebels in arms as would restore their ascendency in the National Councils. This fact does not depend upon doubtful or inferential testimony. The Address of the Democratic Members of Congress, already exposed in this correspondence, proves it. The extraordinary speech of Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, mander. "We drove the enemy back at the a few days ago-a speech which startled Conpoint of the bayonet;"-" everywhere the gress and the country by its flerce invective enemy was repulsed;"-" several fine bayonet | sgainst the President and his friends, its cold indifference to the troubles of the nation, and its studied silence in regard to the traitors in arms-proves it. The votes of Democrats against the tax bill prove it, and the course of sentences have been written of any army, and the Breekinridge papers in the free States establishes it beyond controversy and contradiction. That the American Democracy are really for this surrender to a compromise with treason I will never believe, nor can the election of Mr. Stiles be tortured into a verdict in ter and Williamsburg. You wrote Shiloh on favor of such a policy. Of course, he will vote with Mr. Ancona, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Biddle, and Mr. Vallandigham, (for these are the exponents of our modern Democracy,) and he will do so to satisfy the local leaders in Bucks and Lehigh; but he will not thereby satisfy the majority of the citizens who its work-when the discussion of the war. its authors, its incidents, and its objects, is fairly commenced after the adjournment of Congress-there will be a sincere repentance on the part of nine-tenths of the persons who have voted to

put such politicians as Mr. Stiles into office.

No party can live in this country with such a

record as that which attaches to the Breckin-

ridge organization. The argument on this ac-

usation is invincible, and will carry convic-

tion to every patriotic heart. The election in

the Seventh Congressional district, like the

surprise of our forces by Stonewall Jackson,

and the masterly retreat of Banks, is an admo-

such a tempest against the sympathizers with

the rebels, as will recall the popular frenzy

that organized a mighty army after the fall of

Sumpter and the disaster at Manassas. Mr.

Vallandigham and his party friends may pre-

will; and not all their ability, ingenuity, and

daring, will save them from the condemnation of the people. To consummate this great work, however will require the united energies of the friends their lives on the banks of the Chickahominy, of the Union. They cannot themselves escape the indignant scorn of posterity if they falter or fail. Never in human experience have a people had a more glorious task set before them. Never have such inducements to action and to sacrifice been offered. In this country no political party has ever outlived antagonism to a war in defence of the national honor and the national flag. The Tories of the Revolution—the opponents of the second war with England, and the last war with Mexico. are now remembered as examples to be shunned. But these struggles, and those who opposed the country during their progress, sink into awful insignificance before that in which the Republic is now instance serving to intensify the hatred which volved. All the races of men look upon it with amazement. It has called forth the lowest and the highest qualities of our nature. It has converted the aggressive slavebolders into finds-it has changed the cold Northmen into warriors. It has put in jeopardy a system of government framed by men who seemed to have been inspired with Divine wisdom. This system is low in its death-grapple with a remorseless and savage adversary. Both are contending for their lives. There can be no peace until one or the other is sacrificed and subjugated. The two cannot exist together on this continent, except in the relation of superior and subordinate. If Freedom goes down in this struggle it will become the foot-stool and the slave of slavery. Foreign nations will assist to make our inferiority complete and our captivity perpetual. We shall become a spectacle to warn other peoples of the fate of the nen who were defeated in their last fight for

self-government. This is no rhapsody. I do not speak as one who pleads for a party. Our duty is to our country. We know what a generous mo ther she has been to us. We see her struck down at her own hearthstone by ingrates, who, having grown strong at her breast, now use their strength to destroy her. Forgetting all party names, all past differences, and remembering only the blessings she has conferred upon us and upon mankind, let us rush to her. OCCASIONAL.

Congress Saturday. SENATE .- A bill was introduced to enable persons held in service or labor to establish their right to freedom. A resolution was offered that a select committee of five be raised to investigate the offi cial conduct of Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the United States army. The bill for the compensation of the crew of the Varuna, for their loss of clothing and other property, was passed. The bill for the organizing and acceptance of volunteers was called up and discussed. The consideration of the tax bill was resumed, and the tax on coal was amended so as to read, "on all mineral coal except such as is known to the trade as pea coal three and a half cents per ton."

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS. -The particular attention of purchasers is reissippi into our western territories. What if quested to the choice and attractive assortment of French, German, India, and British dry goods, embracing 650 lots of desirable articles in silk dress goods, shawls, ribbons, lace points, cloaks, embroideries, sun umbrellas and parasols, portmonnaies. fancy articles, &c., to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock—to be continued nearly all day without intermission-by John B. Myers & struction. If he goes South, Butler awaits, Co., Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

TERRIBLE BATTLE ON THE CHICKAHOMINY.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GENERAL MICLELLAN. THE REBELS REPULSED

Gen. Pettigrew and Col. Long Captured. SPLENDID BAYONET CHARGES.

Special Despatches to "The Press" WASHINGTON, June 1 .- The following despatch was received at the War Department this afternoon:

PROM THE PIELD OF BATTLE.

June 1st, 12 o'clock, noon To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: We have had a desperate battle, in which the corps of Generals Sumner, Heintzelman and Keyes, have been engaged against greatly superior numbers. Yesterday at 1 o'clock, the enemy, taking advantage of a terrible storm which had flooded the valley of the Chickshominy, attacked our troops on the right flank. Casey's division. which was in the first line, gave way unaccountably, and this caused a temporary confusion, during which the guns and baggage were lost, but General Heintzelman and Kearney most gallantly brought up their troops, which checked the enemy, and at the same time, however, sucseeded by great exertions in bringing across Sedgwick and Richardson's divisions, who drove back

the ground with his dead. This morning the enemy attempted to renew the onflict, but was everywhere repulsed. We have taken many prisoners, among whom i General Pettigrew and Colonel Lang-Our loss is 1 .... y, but that of the enemy must b

the enemy at the point of the bayonet, covering

With the excep ion of Casey's division, the men behaved splendidly. Several fine bayonet charges have been muda

The 2d Excelsior made two to-day. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. Major General Commanding. The Scene Viewed from a Balloon-An

Aerial Telegraph Station. WASHINGTON, June 1 .- During the whole of the pattle of his morning Prof. Lowe's balloon was verlooking the terrific scene from an altitude of about 2,000 feet. Telegraphic communication from the balloon to Gen. McClellan, and in direct connection with the military wires, was successfully naintained, Mr. Park Spring, of Philadelphia, actng as operator. Every movement of the enemy was obvious and instantly reported.

This is believed to be the first time in which alloon reconnoissance was successfully made during a battle, and certainly the first time in which a telegraph station has been established in the air to report the movements of the enemy and the progress of a battle. The advantage to Gen. McCielian must have been immense.

Order of General McClellan-Crossing the On the 25th ultimo General McClellan issued the fol

"Headquarters Army of the Potomag, Camp Near Coal Hardor, Virginia, May 25, 1862. "I.—Upon advancing beyond the Chickshominy the troops will go prepared for battle at a moment's notice and will be entirely unencumbered, with the exception of amtulances. All vehicles will be left on the eastern side of the Chickshominy, and carefully packed. The men will leave their knamacks, nacked, with the warong en perfect order before the troops march, and a careful in spection made of them, as well as of the cartridge-boxes, which, in all cases, will contain at least forty round twenty additional rounds will be carried by the men i their pockets. Commanders of batteries will see that

capacity. "Commanders of army corps will devote their sons attention to the fulfilment of these orders, and will personally see that the proper arrangements are made tor packing and properly guarding the trains and surplus because taking all the steps pecessary to insure their being brought promptly to the front when needed; they will also take stens to prevent the ambulances from in must follow in the rear of all the troops moving by the ame road. Sufficient guards and staff officers will b detailed to carry out these orders.

"The ammunition wagons will be in readiness to march to their respective brigades and batteries at a moment's warning, but will not cross the Chickshominy until th are sent for. All quartermasters and ordnance officer are to remain with their trains. all In the approaching battle the General com-manding trusts that the troops will preserve the discipling which he has been so anxious to enforce, and which they pave so generally observed. He calls upon all the officer

they may receive; let them bear in mind that the arm preserve in battle perfect coolness and confidence, the sure forerunners of success. They must keep well to-gether, throw away no shots, but aim carefully and low, and above all things rely upon the bayonet. Commanders of regiments are reminded of the great responsibility that ests upon them; upon their coolness, judgment, and discretion, the destinies of their regiments and success of the day will depend. "By command of Major General Mc JLELLAN.

"B. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General." The Ordnance Commissioners. The commissioners on ordnance and ordnance stores have rearly closed their investigations. It appears, from their report in case number 72, that the existing contracts and orders for Springfield muskets amount to one million one hundred and sixty-four thousand, while, in the opinion of the Ordnance Department, there will be required, for a year to come, to meet the probable vants of the country, not exceeding half a million gun of this model. Some of these contracts have alread failed from non-compliance, and, from the present aspect of things, it seems likely that others will be added, in part or in whole, to the list of failures. The commissio leem it expedient and important to bring down the tote number of Springfield muskets, which the Governmen shall be bound to accept, at about six hundred thousand In four cases only, so far, the commission have confirmed contracts without reduction. These four cases are the only ones out of thirty six in all, in which it was found contracting parties, and the only ones containing the of Congress should be admitted to any share therein or

habitual disregard of law heretofore in contracts for arms as been attended by the evil of exorbitant prices, which the statute intended to prevent, but under the present onduct of the War Department this further waste of money is prevented Commander Wm. B. Taylor, detached from order duty, has been ordered to report to Captain Hudson for he command of the Housatonic. CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER SWAN. May while attempting to run the blockade at Mobile Bay. She is a river boat, and her cargo consists of up-

vards of 900 bales of cotton, and about 200 barrels of

osin. She has been sent to Key West for adjudication Miscellaneous. \* It turns out, from the published statements of Senate his despatches, the number of troops in the city was amply sufficient to hold the city against four times that number of assailants. Referring to the commoncemen to entrench Paris at the beginning of the Waterloo cam paign, Baron Johini says that "such fortifications, de-fended by fifty thousand national guards, aided by two or attack of two hundred thousand." General Sight is making a visit to the forts surround ing Washington, and it is understood that his views are

The clerical force of the Pension Bureau is to be in creased by twenty clerks, with salaries of \$1,200. This ncrease is made simply for transacting invalid per It is believed that the bill before Congress for making new grades in the navy, including that of admiral, will The Union people of Virginia say that in view of recent experience in the valley of the Shenandosh, "they have as much reason to fear Confederate resentment as to hope

IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO.

RETREAT, OF THE FRENCH FROM BEFORE PUEBLA. TRIUMPH OF THE MEXICANS San Francisco, May 28 .- The steamer Orizab from Papama, has arrived at this port, and also the ships Zingara, Robin Hood, and Forrest, from Hong Kong, and the Dublin, from New York.

The ship Dappeno has sailed for Hong Kong. The three ships from China bring nearly a thou Mongolian passengers. About the same number of Americans arrived by to-day's steamers from Panama. Nine hundred passengers sailed for Oregon and British Columbia in two steamers that left last week.

The steamer Orizaba bring Mexico, via Acapulco, to the 8th instant. On that day the French army commenced reti m before Puebla towards Amesa. It appears that there had previously been some fighting.

The following is the despatch announcing the news to " PURBLA. May 8 .- Word was received at the city of Mexico, on the 7th P. M., that we have triumphed. "The French have since commenced retreating. We offered them battle this morning, forming our troops in front of their camp; but they refused to accept our chal-lenge, and have turned their backs to their foolish hardi-100d and unpardonable credulity.
"Please roceive the compliments of General Sara Gasa.

Yours, forever, "YGNACIO MIGI." Gen. Diega Alverso, who has taken command in the State of Guerieror, as successor to old Juan, has issued a decree, in consequence of the above news, threatening to punish with death all those who shall give informar assistance in any way to the French; also advising the residents of Acapulco to retire ten leagues into the interior, thus abandoning the post to the commander of he first French vessel of-war that may come in. The British squadron, consisting of four men-of-war, Was at Acapulco on the 17th inst.

FROM CORINTH. THE CLOSING CANNONADE.

OCCUPATION OF THE TOWN.

Surrender by the Mayor. ALL THE REBEL GUNS AND STORES

TAKEN AWAY. RUMORED EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

MEMPHIS DESERTED Two or Three Thousand Prisoners. CORINTH, May 30 .- It is now ascertained that the evacuation commenced the night before last. The enemy were retreating southwardly until the railroad

bridge was burned, when they went to Grand Junction and from thence south by the Memphis and New Orleans Some ladies and citizens remain here. The citizens inform us that Bichmond is evacuated, and Memphis is almost wholly deserted, all the stores being closed, with the exception of a few groceries. It is ascertained that Van Dorn had a band of Indians

Col. Jackson reports finding the road for several miles strewn with knapsacks, haversacks, arms, and canteens, showing great demoralization. The woods are full of stregglers, who are being brought in as fast as possible. Probably from two to three thousand have been brought in, and almost the entire 13th Louisians are now within our lines, from those who deserted and the recently can The United States telegraph line was completed har-Despatch from Gen. Halleck.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The following despatch was received this morning at the War Department: HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR CORINTH. May 30, 1862.
To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. The enemy's position and works, in front of Corinth,

were exceedingly strong, and he cannot occupy This morning, he destroyed an immense amount of This morning, ne descriped to immediate auditional private preserves, wagons, tools, &c., and private the town the roads are filled with arms, knansacks, &c., thrown away by the flying troops. captured, estimated by General Pope at two thousand. General Beauregard evidently distrusts his army, or he would have defended so strong a position. His troops are, generally, much discouraged and demoralized. To all their engagements, for the last few days, their resistance has been wesk. H. W. HALLECK [Special despatch to the N. Y Tribune.]

CORINTH, May 31, via Caico, June 1.-Yesterday morn ing our reserve divisions were brought up, and our en-tire frost moved forward, the men having two days' rations in their havereacks. During the day we kept up a tremendous cannonading, shelling the woods furiously The rebels hardly showed themselver, but replied feebly with a few shots. Last pight we threw up breastworks along the entire front, and elept on our arms within a thousand yards of the enemy's breastworks. At 6 o'clock this morning Gen. Pope entered Corinth without the slightest resistance and took possession.

different road, met Gen. Nelson, and surrendered the except women, children, and old men. The rebels and few provisions, which, with the warehouses and railroad lepot, were burned before our arrival. They took evers invalid from the hospital and every letter from the post office. They did not leave a single gun, and had been moving away troops more than six days and stores for The most of the troops have gone towards Grand

The rebel roar guard, under General Bragg, 10,000 strong, marched southward at midnight. The citizens assert positively that Beauregard was there and moved off with it. All concur that there never was more than 60,000 troops at Corinth at one time, and usually mucl The rebel fortifications are five miles long, extending from the Memphis and Charleston road to the Mobile and Ohio road, but they were much weaker than we supposed, The few prisoners we have are deserters from the rebel

I have these details from one who was there in person. WASHINGTON, May 31 .- A despatch received this morn

There is great mortification in our army.

troops, preceded by four companies of the Rhode Island Cavairy, under Major Nelson, entered Front Royal yes terday morning at 11 o'clock, and drove the enemy, consisting of the 8th Louisians, four companies of the 12th Georgia, and a body of cavalry. Our loss was eight killed, five wounded, and one miss-We captured six officers and one hundred and fifty prisoners. Among the officers are Capt. Beckwith West,

Kentucky; Lieut. J. Dickson, of the 12th Georgia.
We recaptured eighteen of our troops taken by the emy at Front Boyal, a week ago, among whom are Major W. F. Collum, 1st Vermont Cavalry; George H. Griffin, adjutant 5th New York Cavalry; Lieutenant New York Cavalry, and Frederick Farr adjutant Maryland Intentry. We captured a large amount of transportation, inclu Our advance was so rapid that the enemy was suracross the Shenendoah.

the names of our killed, as follows, all of the Bhode sland Cavalry: Captain William Paxtunth, Corporal John C. Babcock Corporal D. B. Barnard, Ed. L. Barnard, Benj. Lasune, and E. B. Allen. The loss of the enemy is not yet aggertained but is aid to be large, as our cavalry cut in among them in

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

piendid style.

Martinsburg and Charlestown Evacuated by the Rebels. DAMAGE TO THE BAILBOAD TRIFLING.

REFUGEES RETURNING HOME. New York, June 1 -A special despatch to the Times. rom Harpor's Ferry, dated Saturday, states that there were no signs of the enemy. The 11th New York State Militia had arrived ther out refused to be swirn in, much to the disgust of their commander. Colonel Maidhoff, the men saying that they wanted to go to Washington. Major Bowen, of General Saxton's staff, addressed them as follows: "Those in the face of the enemy, step out of the ranks." They did so, and were ordered to leave, and pay their own way back to New York. But few remained at Harper's Ferry. It is a German regiment. General Saxton rejected the whole regiment, saying that he did not want owards in his command.

NRW YORK, June 1 .- A special despatch to the Tri-All is quiet here. The rebels have evacuated Martins-The damage done, by the rebels, to the Baltimore and Dhio Railroad is trifling. The road can be put in opeation to the Ohio river within two days. The Union cavalry occupied Martinaburg and severa niles beyond.

The Union refugees, in large numbers, are returning to their homes.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Occupation of Little Rock by U. S. Forces. THE GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE IN RETREAT. SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG, MISS

here from the fleet to-day. He says that Little Rock the citizens that remained there were decidedly loyal to The Arkaneas State Legislature had scattered. Gover

or Rector had fled from the State, and is now at Jack son, Mississipai Vicksburg had surrendered to the United States fleet. From Fort Wright—The Rebels Prepared for a Retreat—Their Gunboats Aban-

CAIRO, May 31.-A Memphis refugee, who left Fort Wright on Tuesday, arrived here to-day. He says the rebels have 1,500 artillerists garrisoning the fort. In consequence of the scarcity of coal, most of taken to Fulton and Fort Randolph. rebels, near Fort Wright, over which a retreat, when

Important Capture-Arrival of the Prize Steamer Patras, of London.

New York, June 1.—The prize steamer Patras, of London, strived this morning, having been captured off. Charleston bar, by the United States steamer Bienville, while attempting to run the blockade. She is an iron steamer, and has on board 1,400 kegs of powder, 50 cases of rifles, 800 bags of coffee, and a quantity of quinine. The vessel and cargo are valued at \$300,000. She had

Disturbance in a Slave Pen. private slave iail of Mesers. Campbell, in Pratt near the neighboring counties, for fear they would abscond, manifested victors conduct, and refused to be locked up as usual at dark. The police had to be called in, and a also committed by runaway contrabands, who refused to the conduct of the c severe struggle took place, in which the police had to use their pistols before order was restored. The keeper of the jail was knocked down during the fight. None were seriously injured.

Departure of Gen Dix from Baltimore-BALTIMORE, June 1 .- Major General Dix left this evening, in the Old Point boar, for Fortress Monroe, to take command of the Department of Virginia, where he will relieve General Woel, who, report says, comes here. The departure of General Dix from Bultimore will be greatly regretted by very many of our citizens. He and his staff officers have made many werm friends in this city. A salute of thirteen guns was fired from the fort on Federal Hill as the steamer left.

Meral Hill as the steamer left.

Mrs. Greenhow, and Miss Rose, her daughter, Mrs.
Baxley, and Mrs. Morris, the four female traitors who have been confined for some time in Washington, were released, and left in the Old Point boat this evening. The officer having charge of these women took them to the Gilmore House, where, strange to say, they were permitted to hold a regular leves to-day. They received quite an evation from the Secession women of Baltimore, much to the disgust of the Union people. 

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE. ARRIVAL OF PRIVATEERS.

Another Effort to Obtain Col. Corcoran'

UNION MEETING AT NORFOLK. Fremendous Storm and Fire—The Hiber nia in Service-Arrival of Prisoners-Good News for Us-Congressional Excursion-Visit to the Rinaido-Gone to New York-A Valuable Prize-Arrival of Sick and Wounded-Rare Curiositics-The Weather-Rival Line to Newbern. &c., &c. Special Despatch to The Press.]

FORTRESS MONROE, May 31-P. M. FIRES AT OLD POINT. Yesterday afternoon we were not a little startled to observe a tent near the gun-yard here take fire and burn up. Fortunately the flames were confined to this one tent and its contents. Had there been any wind blowing at the time, neighboring tents and buildings must have been destroyed, and, in all probability, the sparks would have ignited the ammunit in the gun yard, and spread destruction throughout ou TREMENDOUS STORM AND FIRE.

About six o'clock last evening a violent thunder-storm set in here, accompanied by the most terrific lightning I

have ever witnessed. The rain descended in torrents for about four hours, when the streets and roads becam flooded. The night was intensely dark, but owing to the immense quantity of the electric fluid with which the clouds were charged, frequent flashes revealed the lonely sentinels pacing on their posts with great coats on and irms secured to keep them from getting wet. About half past ten o'clock last night we were startled y a loud report, followed by a thunderholt that seemed o shake the earth like the explosion of a magazi Rushing out we heard the various centinels crying fire and discharging their pieces in every direction. Some Secession it started out of 1 is room, shricking that sthe general hospital had been struck by lightning and was peing consumed ;" but thanks to a subsequent flash of ning from a stable standing near the railroad, close to the large Government stables, the "contraband quar ters," and the Catholic church. In a few minutes the Citizens and Gromen endeavored to rush out and assist

in putting out the flames, but the countersign being out o onewas allowed to page without it according to orders. Mr. John Baulch, of New York, our chief of the fire department, ssisted by the fire-laddies of Philadelphia and New York, had the Hibernia and Thirty-one angine of Manhattan soon rendy for service, but in endeavoring to get out of the fortress were met by the entire guard. omselves at a "charge bayonets," would not permit them to pass. Finally, Gen. Wool was appealed to it the absence by other officers, the sig nal gun was fired and our brave firemen were soon at

At the fire allwas confusion The provost marshal, who should havebeen on the ground directing operations, was not present. Through the efforts of Mr. B. S. Ozben, of the New York Herald, an old fellow fire reported of mine, who tok the liberty of bursting the stable-door open, succeeded in saving two excellent horses, and large quantity oloats, army wagons, &c. A third horse was badly burned, before he could be extricated, that he The loss by this fire, estimated at about one thousand

But for the pesence of the "Hibernia" Steam Fir Engine here the loss might have been much greater The Bibernia bys got up steam in an incredible short space of time, and besides pumping water enough from the most of the lortress to furnish all of the hand en gines here, she supplied a powerful stream of her own to quench the fames. The Philadelphia boys distin guished themselves, and descrive to be remembered both in Philadelphia and Washington. Through their effort alone the fire was confined to this one building.

APRIVAL OF PRISONERS. The steam curbouts Lebaco, Valley City, and the boat Ariel, arrived here this morning from White House Point, with six hundred and twenty prisoner sken at the battle of Hanover Court House. The pri soners were mostly members of regiments from Nort Carolina and Georgia, and many of them are utterly dis guated with the war. Among them was a number who took the oath of allegiance—some twenty of these wer said to have been recognized as Union bridge-burners men who made a business to live in the woods, and ob struct the roads, burn bridges, &c., over which the rebel troops had to pass.

They report that almost the entire robel army is around Richmend, that it is niterly demoralized and suffering ad that probably, if hard pushed, who regiments will lay down their arms, and a capitulation b

determined on. Beatregard was in Bichmond, endea-voring to get means of transportation for his Western army towards Richmond. General Halleck's army will soon be in undisputed possession of the entire Southwest, and his and Fre mont's army will soon occupy the Cotton States. Gen McClellan will soon strike the deathblow to the rebellion near Richmond, and the war will be over.

GOOD NEWS FOR US. A rumor is circulating extensively here to-day to the effect that General Jackson had been captured at Harof the 48th Virginia: First Lieut Gemmell, of the 8th per's Ferry, with over seven thousand prisoners. We hope this is true. It certainly ought to be CONGRESSIONAL EXCURSION. The House Naval Committee arrived here this morn ing from Washington in the steam gunboat King Philip. In company with General Wool and staff they surveye the battle ground between the Monifor and Merrimac

paying a visit to the grave of the marine monster, Se ell's Point, Crancy Island, Norfolk, Portsmonth, and the navy yard at Gosport. The Congressmen were accompanied by the feminine portion of their families, and the probability is that they will have a very pleasant time. VISIT TO THE RINALDO. eral Viele, Military Governor of Norfolk, visited the English war steemer Binaldo, lying in the harbor, an was received with a salute of seventeen guns, was treate very handsomely by the "Johnny Bulls," and was highly complimented on the executive ability exhibited by him in the civil and military government of Nortolk and left to act according to the dictates of his own indement.

there would be more Union people and more happy peo ple in Norfolk than there are at present. GONE TO NEW YORK. The steamer Star of the Southfeails this afternoon for New York, having on board over six hundred prison of General Fitz John Porter's Division. The prisoner will be in charge of Company D, of the Union Cos Guard, 99th N. Y. S. V. The following are the commi ned officers of the company, who were the Congress when she was attacked by the Merrimac C. Young; second lieutenant, George L. Elder. A VALUABLE PRIZE.

The English steamer Gordon, a prize, captured by the gunboat Keystone State, off the coast of North Carolina a few days since, was brought to this port this morning She was trying to yim the blockede, with a vory valuable care of arms, ammunition, salt, saltpetre, hospital stores, surgical matruments, cloths, spool-cotton, pens, lok paper, &c. Passengers on board the Gordon in formed me that the Nashville and other valuable stee be expected on our coast at any time.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED. noming from White House Point and Yorktown, with were taken to the United States Marine Hospital a Ports outh. The health of our army is improving, and, considering the privations and sufferings our men had to withstand, is remarkably good. The vicinity of Richmond, where our grand army is now encamped, is re-markally healthy, and the climate is not different in many rays from that of Philadelphia. The unhealthy never b be retraced.

RARE CURIOSITIES. The ropeller Sarah arrived from Jamestown Island resterdy, having on board a large lot of weapons picked up on the battle-field at Williamsburg. It was a curious mixture of Union, rebel, and Revolutionary trophies. Many preons desired to purchase some of these rare trophics but they could not be sold, as they belong to the quarermester, who will need them for presents to his riends. Some of the officers' swords, as well as the bayo nets, and abres of cavalrymen, were covered with gore

THE WEATHER. in a sky perfectly clear and serend this morning. The roads have been put into rather a bad condition by the RIVAL GOVERNMENT LINE.

heavy fall of rain, but they will soon be all right again The Eastern City sails this atternoon for Newbern North Carolina, with ammunition and stores for Genera Burnside, and the Port Royal sails this afternoon for the tame place, with Col. Hawkins and his Zouaves, through the Chesapeake and Albemario canals, and Currituck From the Associated Press Correspondent ]

FORTRESS MONROG, May 31.—A remarkably severe thunder-storm occurred last night, and torrents of rain poured down for several hours, rendering the telegraph to headquarters inoperative. Sherily before eleven the corner of the road to Camp Hamilton, setting it on fire. The building wes entirely destroyed, but others in the vicinity were saved. The building was occupied by the Engineer Department, and contained their horses and a large quentity of eats and corn. Two horses were got out safely, and the greater part of the oats and corn. The loss is not over \$2,100. The loss is not over \$25,000.

There are a large number of deserters from the country between this place and Richmond, lurking about, who, while professing to be Union men, and insisting that they were reluctantly forced into the ranks,

still retain all their hitterness, and make it almost

of Bethel and Back river, and frequent arrests are made are extremely ignorant and ugly looking, and mise-Many depredations and outrages are about the country, and do pretty much as they please. The Government steamer "King Phillip" came down from Washington this morning, having on board the Congressional Committee on Naval Affairs, and others, and a party of ladies. Mayor Wightman, of Boston, is also here. To-day the whole party visited Norfolk, with General Wool. The despatch steamer Eastern State sails for Hatteras this afternoon, with the mails, despatches, and passen-

The steamer Ariel arrived this morning, from White House, having on board the prisoners captured by Gen. McClellan at Henover Court-house, the other day. They came in charge of Lieut. Mehalley, 1st Infantry, U.S. army, Aid-de Camp of General Porter, and Proyost Marshal of the Army of the Potomac. They proceed to New York this afternoon, on the Star of the South in charge of Company D, 99th New York Volunteers; Capt. McIntyre. The prisoners number, in all, 541, and include a major, and about a dozen other officers. FORTRESS MORROE, June 1. The steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived this afternoon from New York, with the privateers and other prisoners from Fort Hamilton. They will probably be sent up the James river with a flag of trucs, to-morrow.

A Union meeting was held in Norfolk last night. Mr. le a speech eliciting great enthusiasm and cheers for the stars and stripes. The meeting was arranged on short notice, and a more extensive demonstration will be made in a few days.

Opening of Inland Communication with Norfolk, May 30.—Col. Hawkins, of the 9th New York Regiment, with twentymen, arrived here from Port Royal last night, having left Roanoke Island yesterday morning, and passed up by way of Currituck Sound, and thence by caral to Elizabeth river. Thus the Inland route is opened by which Gen. Burnside's Departme nay communicate with the capital without the risks of the passage outside of Hatteras.

Col. Hawkins is not the first to arrive by the canals, several sloops and schooners, flying the American flag, having already come through, and been allowed to proceed to Baltimore.

There was no late news from Newbern or other points n the Department of North Carolina. Preparations are making on an extensive scale for a rand Union demonstration here shortly. The oath of ellegiance has been administered, up to this time, to early two thousand citizens. They offer themselves in large numbers every day to take it voluntarily, and it i ot made compulsory upon any one. If the sentiment of the proposed meeting should be satisfactory to General Wool, it will probably induce the President to open the port. A report comes in from our scouts, who are advanced some miles beyond Suffolk, that the city of Petersburg is to be or has been evacuated by the rebels.

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, it has been ascerained, is in good order as far as Blackwater river. When Craney Island was evacuated, the sutler loaded his goods on a sloop and endeavored to save them. The loop was found to-day, with the goods, a few miles below the island upon the beach. The property, supposed to be worth three or four thousand dollars, was taken charge of by the Provost Marshal. Two fugitives arrived here yesterday, direct from Richmond. They report the army as 200,000 strong in that vicinity, among whom, both officers and men, great dissatisfaction prevails. They were living upon half raons, bacon and hard broad. The fugitives stated that Jeff Davis had been heard to say that he would make the streets of the city run with blood before surrendering. By the special invitation of the officers of the British

war steamer Rinaldo, General Viele, Military Governor of this city, paid a visit to that vessel resterday. He with honors of seventeen guns and manning of the vards The American ensign was displayed at the fore, and r doubt could remain of the sympathies of the officers in he suppression of the rebelli FORTRESS MONROE, May 30 .- The Brazilian warsteamer Paranese, with the Brazi ian Minister on board, arrived in the Roads this morning. The minister and commander paid their respects to General Wool, and sa es were exchanged at five o'clock this afternoon, the Paranese wearing the American ensign at the fore. aground yesterday on the way to Norfelk, got off this

Loval Marvland Troops. RITTIMORE. May 30 .- The Government has accepted two new regiments from Maryland for the war, and to go wherever ordered. All the Maryland troops now in the field, except a portion of Frank Thomas' brigade, are in for the war, and out of the State. When these nev regiments are raised, and Colonel Kenly's own filled up again, we shall have nearly ten thousand men in the field. Governor Bradford has done well in obtaining the services of Colonel Schley, of the 5th Maryland, to re

cruit the two new regiments.

He is a good soldier, having served in the Mexican war, and having raised his own regiment, unaided, in less than three months, at a time when slavery held public opinion in this State with an iron grasp. It is hoped that he will be afforced a chance to win a brigadier's spurs on the battle field. Col. Kenly will certainly be promoted to a brigadie at once. Not an hour ought to be lost in conferring upon him this deserved and hard-won honor. The Government only waits to be assured of his recovery. It should not wait for his release from captivity, if still alive. All accounts agree in regarding him and his regiment as

KANSAS CITY. May 31 .- The Santa Fe mail. wit dates to the 19th instant, has arrived, but brings no news The advices from Fort Craig are to the 13th. All was anist in the Territory.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Bill for the Compensation of the Crew of THE CALIFORNIA REPRESENTATION BILL PASSED. FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF THE TAX BILL AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Freedom Bill. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introduced bill to enable persons held in service or labor to establis their right to freedom, under the set of August 5, 1861 entitled an act to confiscate property, etc. Investigating Committee. Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, offered a resolution that a select committee of five be raised to investigate the official conduct of Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the United States army. Laid over. Bill for the Compensation of the Crew of the Varuna Passed.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, from the Naval Committee, reported back the resolution to compensate the crew of the United States steamer Varuna for their loss of clothing and other property. Passed. Memorials Presented. Mr. WADE (Rep.), of Obio, presented a memorial fone admission, as a State, of Western Yirginia.

California Representation Bill Passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the House bill to allow California an additional representative in the Thirty seventh Congress. Passed.

The Volunteer Bill. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, called up th bill for legalizing the acceptance of volunteers by th first, &c., and offered a substitute for the bill. The substitute provides that the acts of the President in ac situte provides that the acts of the President in accepting rolunteers are confirmed, and authorizes a further acceptance of volunterrs, limiting the whole number to 700,000. It further provides for a premium of two dollars for every soldier enlisted, and for the payment of the first month's pay in advance. He said there had been a list prepared of the men in the army, and the aggregate num-ber was 617,654. But a large number were at home on

leave of absence, and account of sickness, and he su posed we had about 500,000 effective men in the field. Remarks of Mr. Fessenden. Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, thought there was to necessity for paying a premium on the enlistment of counteers, and that the premium should only apply to Amendment of Mr. Grimes. Mr. GBIMES (Rep.), of lows, moved to amend the bill so as to make the premium of two dellars apply only to the regular army. Adopted.

Amendment of Mr. Trumbull. Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.) offered an amendment limit-ing the number of major generals to thirty, and brigadier generals to two hundred, and repealing the act authori-zing the appointment of additional aids. The Tax Bill.

bill was further discussed till one o'clock, when the Remarks of Mr. Collamer. Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.) moved to strike out all the ix on savings institutions. Adopted—yeas 21, mays 16 On motion of Mr. BROWNING (Rep.), an amer ment was adopted providing that distilled liquors n be transferred from one collection district to another perfore the payment of duties. Remarks of Mr. Harris.

Mr. HARBIS (Rep.), of New York, moved to strike out the provision which allows gas companies to add he tax laid to the price paid by customers. Rejected. A Motion to Adjourn.

Mr. WILMOT (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, moved to adjourn. Rejected. Yeas: Messrs. Chandler, Harris, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, and Wilson, Mass.)—8. Nays, 27. The Tax on Coal.

Mr. COWAN (Rep.), of Fennsylvania, moved to amend the tax on coal, so as to read, "On all mineral coal except such as is known in the trade as pea coal, three and a half cents per ton."

Mr. COWAN spoke at some length against any tax on coal, and especially against such a tax as was proposed by the House bill. A Motion to Adjourn. Mr. SUMNER (Rep.) moved to adjourn. Rejected-ress 9, nars 26.

Remarks of Mr. Wilmot. Mr. WILMOT (Rep.) was opposed to the whole bill as cumbersome and unequal—and the most unjust pro-dision was the tax on coal, which was a raw material.

Coal Amendment Passed.
After further discussion, the amendment was adopted.
Adjournment. At quarter past eight o'clock the Sonate adjourned ti Advance of our Cavalry beyond Martins-

BALTIMORS, May 31—A despatch just received here says Col. DeForest, with his regiment of the Ira Harris Cavalry, has advanced beyond Martinsburg, and reports, this morning, that Col. Kenly is at Winchester, wounded. Mismorting, that Col. Relay is at vincerester, wounded wismiscron, May 31.—A despatch from Gon. Banks to the Secretary of War states that the Fifth N. York Oavalry, Col. DeForrest commanding, entered Martinsburg his morning said passed several miles beyond, where they encountered the enemy's cavalry and captured several college of whether and amountified al prisoners, a wagon load of muskets and Arrival of the Steamer Cossack-418 Re-leased Union Prisoners at New York.

New York, May 31.—The steamer Cossack has arrived with four hundred and eighteen released Unit in prisoners, belonging to the New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Connecticut regiments. Colonel Corcoron is among the prisoners still detained at Salisbury, N. C., as hostages. The Great Eastern Detained. New York, May 31.—The steamer Great Eastern wa mable to get out this morning in time to cross the bar a night water, owing to the great number of vessels in the pay, and is detained until Sunday morning. The Grea

The steamer Bornssia sailed with 214 passengers and \$238,000 in specie.

The Spanish steam frigate Uloa is below, with General Prim as a passenger.

The steamer Buitic is also below. Arrival of a Prize Schooner. Naw York, May 31.—The steamer Northern Light has brought in, as a prize, the schooner Agnes Ward, of Wilmington, North Carolina, captured by her while sailing under the rebel flag, with a cargo of cotton and

turpentine.

The British steamer Labuan is reported as capsized, owing to the removal of the coal from the lower hold to between decks. Extinction of Guerillas in Missouri. Extinction of Guernias in Missouri.

Sr. Louis, Way 31.—Brigadier General Schofield, commanding the Missouri State Militia, has issued a general order, stating that hereafter all guerillas and maranders in this State, when caught in arms and expaged in this unlawful warfare, will be shot down on the spot; and all citizens who give shelter and protection to those outlaws, or who fail to give all the assistance in their power to the military authorities in detecting and bringing them to punishment, will be regarded and treated as adders and abettors of the rebellion.

Arrival of 700 Mormons New York, June 1.—The ship John J. Boyd arrived rom Liverpool, this morning, having on board 700 Mor-

Death of a State Senator.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., June 1.—The Hon. S. S. Wharton, Senator of this district, died suddenly, at his residence, this morning.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK OFF CAPE RACE. CAPE RACE, May 31.—The steamship City of New York, from Liverpool on the 21st, via Queenstown on the 22d, passed off Cape Race at one o'clock this after-noon. She was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of her news was chistined. The steamship North American, for Quebec, arrived The steamer City of Washington, from New York, ar-

rived out on the 2ist.

The news is not important.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli and re asserted the opinion that a rivalry existed at Washington between Lord Lyons and M. Mercier. Lord Palasserate emphatically contradicted this statement. mphatically contradicted this statement.

Cotton had declined Mold. since Friday. The sales tuffs of all kinds were slightly lower. Provisions wer rery dull.

In the London Money Market Consols were quoted at 3% 293% for money. Hesse Cassel has rejected Prussia's ultimatum, and diomatic relations between the two countries have bee rpended. The English journals continue to expetiate on the fall of Yorktown.

The Loudon Times treats the evacuation of Yorktown as a great reverse to the Confederates, and says if Richmond is captured it will be a tremendous victory to the Federale. It metaphorically enlarges on the difficulties Federals. It metaphortically enlarges on the difficultie that must arise in governing the South when the Fede-rals by continued victories have brought the Secessian interaction their new forms. rais by continued victories have brought the Secessionists within their power.

The Daily News 88ys, although the fall of New Orleans, in a military sense, cannot be overrated, it is of lar greater importance in its social, commercial, and political results, as the possession of the Mississippi opens the way for the industrial energy of freedom, and altogether destroys the political position and territorial prestige of the Southern Confederacy. The great Territorics of the West are less to the slave Confederation, and this alone is a mitable recommens for all the territories.

processor are contain conteneracy. The great Tarritories of the West are lost to the slave Cow'ederation, and this slone is a suitable recompense for all that has been spent on the war. It is an enorations gain, not only for the Union, buffor Europe, for humanity, and civilization. It praises the North for conducting the struggle as free citizens ought to do.

In exother article the Durity News defends the financial policy of the North from the calumnies of its foss. It says the financial position furnishes a striking proof of the constancy of a free people—the true wisdom of their rulers, relying on that constancy.

The Morning Herald shows grounds, under which, after the accision of events at Corinth, New Orleans may be recaptured. It regards the possession of New Orleans as of the most vital political and commercial importance to the Eculi. the Souds.

The London Post thinks the present is the time for compromise.

The Liverpool Post regards the war virtually at an

The Liverpool Post regards the war virtually at an end.

Earl Russell, in submitting the new treaty with Amorica en the clave trade to the House of Cords, bore testimony to the efforts of President Lincoln's Government to put a stop to the traffic.

The captain of the steamer Bermuda, in a letter to his owners, protests against her seizure while she was going from Bermuda to Nassau, and represents it to have taken place in British waters. He, however, bears testimony to the gentlemanly conduct of his cantors.

The United States frigate Constellation left Algesiras on the 6th, for the cestward. The Tuccarora remained there, and the Eumer at Gibraltar.

In the House of Commons Mr. Disraeli, in a party speech against the continual heavy expenditure, and questioning the cordial relations of France and England, referred to the relations of the English and French Ambassadors at Washington, and stated that notwithstanding the ministerial denials, rivelry existed between them, and it would be proved on the publication of the documents.

Lord Palmerston again asserted that Mr. Disraeli was misinformed, and that Lord Lyons and M. Mercier were acting together, with the utmost cordiality as if they were representatives of one Power. was misinormid, and that hord Lyons and in. mercer were acting together, with the utmost cordality as if they were representatives of one Power. The Government was defeated by 92 majority on the bill relative to the removal of a portion of the contents of the British Museum. FRANCE.

FRANIE.

The Paris correspondence of the London Post gives a rumor that the French Government had decided to withdraw their troops from Mexico as soon as possible, but there is nothing to confirm this.

There was more activity at Lyons under the news of the recognition of the property There was more activity at Lyons under the news of the recent Federal successes in America.

The Paris Bourse was flat, and the Bentes lower. They are quoted at 70t. 40c.

It was removed that the French troops were to be withdrawn from Mexico, but this was considered doubtful.

The Austrian troops are reported to have occupied the line of the Lagodo Garda.

The steamer Bremen arrived out on the 22d inst.

The Bank of England has increased its minimum rate of interest to three ner cent. nterest to three per cent. It is reported from Italy that the Austrian troops, in heir campaigning order, occupied the line of the Lagode

Commercial Intelligence.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpoof. May 21.—Cotion—Sales of Monday and Tuesday 7,000 bales, of which 3,500 were to speculators and exporters. The market closed beavy and irregular with a decline of ½d. a ld. since Friday.

State of Trade.—The Manchester market has a declining tendency, with small rales.

BEBADSTUFFS.—All descriptions are slightly lower. Meers. Wakefield, Nash, & Co. . Richardsen, Spence, & Co., and others report: flour dull and 6d lower; American quoted 24x20; what irregular and 3x24 lower, mostly on the lower qualifies; Red Western 9s 6fx10s 3d; red Southern 10s 6dx10s 3d; white Western, 11s 6d; white Southern 11s 9x2012s 31. Corn quiet and 6d lower; juned 27s x2d, yellow 27sx3d; white 32s 6d.

Provizions generally very dull. Beef casier. Pork nominal. Bacon quiet but steady—Lard firmer; sales at 41x 44s. Tallow dull at 45s.

Pronuce—Ashes quiet at 33s for Pots. Rosin dull; common 13s 3dx18s 6d. Spirits Turpentine firm at 75s. at 416448. Tallow dull at 458.

PRODUCE —Ashes quiet at 33s for Pots. Rosin dull; common 133 3dell38 63. Spirits Turpentine firm at 75s. Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee quiet and downward. Rice steady and unchanged. Linseed Oil firmer; sales at 40s.

LONDON MARKETS, May 20.—Breadstuffs still declining. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Tea dull and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged. Tallow firmer; sales at 45s 3d. Linseed Oil firmer; sales at 39s.

Illinois Central shares 44% 243% discount. Erie shares 34% 234%.

Illinois Central busics 27/2 20/2 Hares 83% 234%. Concols for money 93% 293%. Latest via Queenstown, LIVERPOOL, May 22.—Cotton.—The market has recovered under the North American's news, and prices
advanced &d.cirsing quiet, however; sales of two days
9,000 bales, including 3,500 to speculators and exporters.

Breadstiffs are nominal.
Provisions dull and unchanged.
LOYDON, May 22.—Consols for money 93,4,2093,4.
American securities dull and drooping. The minimum

THE ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC NEWS FROM KEY WEST, NEW ORLEANS, AND PEN-

SACOLA. NEW YORK, June 1 .- The steamer Baltic, which a ived yesterday, had on board, according to the corespondent of the Herald, some half a dozen person rith free passage who are known to have been aiding and abetting the rebels for a year past, while good Union The steamer Swan, with 1,000 bales of cotton and 800 nred by the brig Bainbridge on the 24th ult. The evidence against the steamer Circassian is conclu ive, and she will be condemned

The Pensacola Advertiser states that the resident welcomed our troops with joy. Gen. Arnold occupied he house of Major Chase, and Billy Wilson the residence of S. B. Mallory. The New Orleans dates are to May 22d. Gen Shepley has assumed the duties of mayor, Major Bell those of the recorders of the city, and Capt. Jonas French bas been appointed chief of police. These functionaries will take charge of the city until some loyal citizens shall be elected to fill these offices. The Bank of Commerce had reopened its doors, and

St. Louis, June 1 .- Judge Brush, who has been tumping the State, as a candidate for Governor, for ome time past, has been arrested at Bolla, by order of Col. Boyd, commending that post, for uttering disloyal sentiments while making a speech, which was evidently designed to procure Secession votes. Quite a number of noisy Secessionists in this city have con arrested within a few days, and it seems to be the etermination of the provest marshal general to promptly suppress disloyalty, in whatever form it manifests

FROM CALIFORNIA. Arrival of the Northern Light MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND SPECIE

THE NORTHERN LIGHT CAPTURES A PRIZE. The steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, from Aspinwall, 22d ultimo; 3 P. M., with passengers, United States mails and treasure, arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon. May 24th, lat. 14.36, long, 77.10, signalled brig E. Drummond, hence for Aspinwall. May 28. lat. 31, long, 73.36, spoke sohr. Agnes H. Ward, of Wilmington, N. C.; sent a boat on board, and found that she was sailing under the rebel flag and papers, loaded with cotton, turpentine, and tobacco, and bound for Nassau. She ran the blockade at Wilmington; on the night of the 12th of May. They took the captain and a part of the crew on board of the Northern Light, and sent the first officer and four men to take possession of her as a prize. They took her in tow, and brought her to New York. She has fifteen bales of cotton and one hundred and seventy barrels spirits of turpentine; of about one hundred tons burden.

SPECIE LIST PER NORTHERN LIGHT.

Schepelor & Co. Schepelor & Co...... 1411 5. Wells, Fargo & Co.... 3,1721 From Central America. New York, May 31.—The steamer Northern Light arrived this morning. She brings Sanama papers to the 22d inst.

An attempt at a revolution in Guatemala had been

SOUTH AMERICA PANAMA, May 22.—The South Paoific mail has arrived. A ministerial crisis has taken place in Chill, all the ministers having resigned. The President was selecting a new Cabinet.

The Pernvian elections passed off quietly. Departure of the Great Eastern. New York, June 1.—The steamer Great Eastern sailed rom below at 8 o'clock this morning.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Miss Kimberly has been engaged for four nights, and will make her first appearional Ledger story "The Hidden Hand"-to be folowed by the barlesque of "Stage Struck." During the play, Mrs. Cowell and Mr. Bowers will give imitations of the most celebrated tragic actors and actresses. ARCH. STREET THEATRE. Mr. Chanfrau appears tonight, in a negro character, in a s night, in a negro character, in a sensation drams called & Bull Run, or the Sacking of Fairfax Court House." It follows the approved style of blood-and-thunder stories, and will please the boys hugely. "The Widow's Yictim" is named as the afterpiece, in which both Mr. Chan-

Novel Exhibition.—Dr. Colton has been so success-

ful with his laughing-gas experiments that he has been nduced to return to Philadelphia. We can say of these exhibitions of the Doctor that they are moral, here and singularly entertaining, especially in revealing to us the extravagant and ridiculous side of human nature. The Doctor, on his last visit, drew large and fashionable ouses, and his efforts to please the public with his subject have won him universal commendation. We trust e will be warmly welcomed and abundantly pat CAPTAIN WILLIAMS' WHALING VOYAGE -We have heard this exhibition of Captain Williams so universally praised that we have no hesitation at all in commending it to the public. It is novel and at the same time extremely interesting, and we commend it to those who are fastidious as to the style and associations of their general amusements. We are glad to know that Capt. Williams has been successful in this pleasant trip to Philadelphia, and we hope that he may be encouraged

to remain with us for a long time, and if possible to

Iran and Frank Drew appear.

come again.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

New York, May 31, 1862. The United States transport Coseack, Capt. Benzett, strived at this port this morning from Washington, North Carolina, having on board four hundred and seven released Union prisoners from Enlisbury, N. C. Nearly all of these prisoners were captured at Bull Run and Ball's Bluff, and their long imprisonment in a Southern prison has left its mark, by disease and want of proper exercise, upon their features. A majority of them belonged to militia regiments, and were three-months vo. lunteers. Each prisoner was the recipient of that chival-ric generocity for which the rebels are so highly distinuished. Each man was allowed ten ounces of brend and two ounces of raw fat pork per day. The Spanish steam sloop-of-war Don Antonio Ulloa, Commander Gerar, arrived at this port to-day in five days from Havana. She has a crew of 135 men, mounts six guus, and her engines are of 350 horse power. She brings as passengers, General Prim, son, and suite, who are on their way to Europe.

The price scheener Stophen Hart, was sold at auction to-day, by order of the United States Prize Jommission-erg for 210 000 The wise heavy Suite.

28.160.

Brigadier Gen, Jim Lane is to lecture at the Cooper Institute next Thursday night. He is to be followed in due course by Senator Wilson, of Messachusetts, Senator Birgham, of Michigan, Owen Loveroy, of Illinois, and a host of other gentlemen, on topics appropriate to the national cries and the suppression of the rebellion.

The schooner Hannibal, Captain Winthrop, arrived yesterday morning, from Nassau on the 23% inst. Capt. W. reports that he left the rebel steamers Thomas L. Wrags, for Charleston in a few days, and William Sobrock, from Charleston. The Santes, from a Southern port, had just arrived with a cargo of cotton. The rebel steamers Kate, Cecil, and Nelly, left Assauron the 20th for Charleston. steamers Kate, Cecil, and Nolly, left Fassauron the 20th for Charleston.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, having called the attention of the House of Bepresentatives to the transactions of the United States marshale, and the Washington correspondents of the daily press having made comment thereon, intimating that the marshal for the Southern District of New York has been realizing vest profits from the sale of prizes, Marchal Murray has prepared a bill, with vouchers, giving the items of costs and charges in the case which has been instanced by the press as illustrating the point raised by Mr. Washburn. The Marshal exhibits a bill footing up at \$804.91, and the largest items are: wharfage, \$317.20; expenses of custody from Sept. 9 to Feb. 19, \$214; pilotage, \$25.92; with other smaller items reaching within \$82.80 of the entire amount of the Marshal's bill against the Government. Thus Mr. Murray shows that, so far from reaging rich barvests, he receivs far loss profit than any merchant would demand in an ordinary business trassaction. He held the brig ray shows that, so far from reaping rich harvests, he receive far loss profit than any merchant would demand in an ordinary-business transaction. He held the brig Mary McRae, and was responsible to the Government for her nearly six months, and during the time expended more than \$700, upon which he received no interest; and his own bill against the United States amounts to but \$25.50. He feels sure that any investication by Congress must result in his favor. It is suid that the Government realized only about \$200 from the sale of the McRae; but Marshal Murray will show conclusively that neither himself nor his office is at fault.

During the month of May the marine losses were 5 steamers, 18 ships, 9 banks, 14 brigs, and 17 schooners.

The steamship City of Baltimore left yesterday for Liverpool, the Borossia for Havro and Hamburg, and the Marion for New Orleans via K. y West.

The steamship Northern Light, Tinktepauch, from Aspinwall, 22d, 3 P. M., with passengers, United States mails, and treasure arrived at this part this atternoon.

The teamship Great Eastern, Captain Paton, left today for Liverpool, with these hundred and eighty-five cablin passengers, and three hundred and eighty-five cablin passengers, and three hundred and sixty-three in the steerage. As soon as the doors of the Supreme Court were opened this morning, the room was filled with a dense concourse of spectators, who occupied every available space. Seldom has any event created so great an excitement among the members of the bar as the case of Mr. Edwin James, which was set down before the court today. A number of ladies were also present, and took considerable interest in the proceedings. Mr. James was present, with his counsel, James T. Brady, Esq., and Judge Hearne. Messrs. W. Curtis Noyse, Daniel: Lord, Henry A. Cram, and Charles Edwards, members of the Law Institute Committee, were also in attendance. Mr. James, having read his answer to the order to show cause why his license to practice should not be revoked, Mr. Brady was about to address their honors on the question of alienage, when Judge Ingraham said that the court would take the papers and a journ further proceedings until Suturday next at 10 o'clock.

One hundred and fifteen newly-fledged lawyers were somitted to the bar to-day, by the Supreme Court.

The number of deaths in Brooklyn during the was was 102, of which 58 were children, 44 adults, males 50, females 52. As soon as the doors of the Supreme Court were

males 50, females 52.

The following were the sales of Stocks at the Second Board to-day : 25000 U S 6s '81 regxin102 k | 200 M So & N In R.... 25 

THE CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE .-The Stevenson vs. Lawrence contested-election case, which has been perseveringly prosecuted for six months past, was again tefore the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday. The Supreme Court, on the 22d of Jay, decided the arms vote to be unconstitutional; and as Mr. Stesson's majority of the city vote was 876, there can be fairly entitled to the office of Clerk of the Orphans Mr. Conarroe, in opening the argument on behalf of Mr. Stevenson, said that while the question to be argued was what was to be done in a case like the present, was what was to be done in a case like the present, where the judges were equally divided, it was also noceesary, in order to properly understand the question, to discuss the meaning of the act of Assembly under which the question arose. It was admitted by the other side that when, in the case of an ordinary motion in a cause, the judges were divided the motion fell, but they insisted that the result was different in this case because of the peculiar language of the act giving the court jurisdiction. peculiar language of the act giving the court jurisdiction.

He could not see anything in the words of the act justifying the singular and harsh construction put upon it by the other side. Unless the words "shall hear and determine the same at the next term" prohibit the court from hearing a case (begun in proper time) after the term had expired, the ordinary result of a division would certainly follow, and the motion not to proceed would fail. He would endeavor to chow that such language was merely directory, and that these a wall eattled value of law that

tollow, and the motion not to proceed would fall. He would esdeavor to chow that such isoguage was merely directory, and that it was a well-settled rule of law that where the words of a statute are, as in this case, in the affirmative only, the time designated for the performance of an official act is not imperative, and that the power may be exercised siterwards.

In order to prohibit the decision of the cause, negative words were indispensably necessary. The Legislature had recognized this distinction of phraseology in the very section under consideration. While they require that "the returns of elections shall be subject to the inquiry and determination of the Court of Common Pleas," which is shall been and determine finelly concerning the same;" they enact that elections shall be contested by petition of thirty citizens, &c., and then add the important prohibitory provision that, if such petition is not filed within ten day after the election, "it shall not be valid or regarded by the court." Here are negative words; no one can mistake their meaning. Immediately following this strong language is the direction that the court "shall hear and determine such contested election at the next term."

The language is entirely different; no prohibitory

strong language is the direction that the court "shall hear and determine such contested election at the next term."

The language is entirely different; no prehibitory words are used. The plainest citizen can see the great difference in phraseology. Yet the other side insist that the meaning of this clause is that the case shall not be heard after the next term. They contend that the onut must insert by implication the words "and not after." One clause of the law says the cave shall be heard by the court, and shall be determined finally upon the merita, and yet because another clause directs that this is to be done at the next term—plainly meaning with all convenient spot—it is insisted that ofter the next term it cannot be decided at all.

Mr Constroce cited, in support of his position, the case of People vs. Allen, 6 Wendell, 486, where the Supreme Court of New York held that "a star-es specifying a time within which a public officer is to perform an efficial act, regarding the rights and dnizes of others. is directory merely, pulses the nature of the act to be performed, or the phraseology of the stat-e, is such that the designation of the time must be considered as a limitation of the power of the officer." "was accordingly decided that a brigade order constanting a court martial, issued in July, when by the militia law under which the proceedings were held adch order was directed to be issued on or before the 1-cday of June, was valid.

In Pow vs. Negus, 3 Mass., 230, Chief Justice Parsons held sast a law requiring assessors to assocs certain taxes within thirty days after they receive a certificate of the vote of the district, should be considered as directory merely, there being no negative wore s restraining them from making an assessment afterwards. The case of People vs. Cook, 14 Barbour, 259-31 (a contested election case,) is to the same effect, Chief Justice Masson saying that "where a statute directs an efficer to do a thing within a certain time, it is merely directory, unless ha is restrained fr

required it to be made within one mouth after Baster, which time had expired, was approved. But in 7 Barnewall and Cresswell, 13, a case is reported, which is very analogous to the present. An act of Parliament enacted that the Michaelmas quarter sessions should be holden in the week next after the 11th of October, instead of the time formerly fixed. It was contended that the act was imperative, and that sessions held at a different time were illegal. But Lord Tenterden decided that the act was merely directory, and that, notwithstanding that enactment, the sessions might legally be holden at another time, using these words:

'It has been asked what language will make a statute imperative if the 54 G. 3, C. 84, be not so? Negative words could have given it that effect, but those used are in the affirmative only?

Mr. Coparroe conlended in the feet of the court over the case was still complete; and that the motion not to proceed had fallen. Hereferred to the certiorari law, the conclusion of which is in these words: "And the court that, at the term to which the proceedings of the justices of the peace are returnable, determine and decide thereon." Purdon, 316. Notwithstanding this law, all the judges of this court, including Judge Ludlow, had decided certiorari cases this very year, after the term to which they were returnable. The provision of the certicorral law was merely directory, and no one had ever dreamed of its being otherwise. The law relating to this case was in almost exactly similar language, and was directory only.

Mr. Brewster, for the contestant, said there was no act of Assembly which warranted a dismissal of the case. There was no instance where jurisdiction was directory hyper of time. If yone could be printed out, the opposite side was entitled to no credit, except great registed that to hold that after all diligence had been used in the trial of a case like this; when commissions had been issued and testimony procured at great expense; when it was impossible that so cumbrous a case of time once had invisdiction of a cause refused to proceed with ones had intristiction of a cause retuent by trocted uto such case, and could not Such a doctrine was opposed both by law and common sense. Mr. Brawster continued at considerable length citing a number of English and American authorities. At the conclusion of Mr. Brawster's remarks the Court adjourned until this morning at 12 o'clock, when Mr. Hirst will conclude the argument.

A PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning about ten c'clock, a man named George Jones fell from the Norristawn cars above Manayunk, dislo-cating his shoulder and otherwise injuring himself. He was taken to his home in Manayunk.

PUBLIC DEBTS.—The London Economist says the debts of the principal/nations of Europe in 1361 footed PUBLIC DESIGNATION OF Europe in 1881 footed up, in round numbers, as follows:
Fingland 94,237,000,000
Funded debt of France 1,964,000,000 from a.sergeant in the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts regiment, dated... Near Norfolk, Va. Camp Misery, fifteen miles from the knowledge of God. May 23, 1862. Captain Tripp's company was as well as could be expected, considering their situation.