the citizens guarded, are the institutions of liberty, which, are as indispensable as the ideas of liberty, which, are as indispensable as the ideas of liberty, which, are as indispensable as the ideas of liberty. Courage is the only thing that makes armor good for anything, but all the courage in the world is worth little without the armor; and without the spirit of liberty, government is worth nothing. This is a thing of growth and progress. No change is as with the representation of the course of t

P. W. C. SHERR OF STATE OF LAND OF A

population poured in at once upon these western shores, liberty, would not have had the opportunity of a development, which, to be perfect, must be gradual.

The early colonial period may be considered the trial-trip of the Republic. The engineers were dormed soon after, so that we were soon able to navigate. Had European rulers been gifted with the spirit of liberty, emigration would not have set so strong to this country. They did not know that this flowing over of the European pepulation was the commencement of the development of a grand scheme of liberty. Here was a continental wilderness, and there was nothing in the way to prevent the common people to establish, de novo, whatever, they desired. National wealth was appread out before the new comer. There was nothing in the frigid zones that we had not here; nothing in the temperate or the torrid zones that we had not. What has Russia that we had not here; nothing in the temperate or the torrid zones that we had not. What has Russia that we have not? What has any other nation that we cannot produce here? Our mines of gold; silver; copper, and iron leave us nothing to wish for in that peculiar sphere. We have everything that nature could give us; everything that human desire could crave for. Now that we she prepared for liberty, we are receiving the young and fresh people of Europe. A million men dropping into the nation does not change our complexion. They do not mould us; we mould them. They are a little inconvenient at first, but that its soon gold; over. The influences of this nation have ranked us first among the nations of the globe. Now mao can imagine what shall be the extent of the future glory of this country. The influence of our national example on the actions and books of the world towards consolidating public sentiment in its favor.

"We are to judge of our, delinquencies by taking some such view of our prosperity. We have our individual sins: we have our society sins. But II you confessed such aims as belong to us specially. Yet this nation, d tian aphit requires that each of us should ask himself, "For what hath God founded this nation?" For the past fifty rears our prosperity has been beneficial. An enterprising nation, we have become full of all manner of corruption. We must be active and wakeful. Our nation has been active, and has elevated the moral tone of the people. But it takes thoroughbred men to maintain the nation's prosperity. We have pushed on fast steeds, but they have too often bioken down, because of their aviffness. In our material prosperity we have consumed conscience. The material spirit has been developed untury. We have have read the material prosperity we have consumed conscience. The material spirit has been developed untury. Where wealth is the result of honest labor, wealth is honorable. But when rioh men employ their wealth for directing public affairs, it becomes dangerous and in no place more dangerous than where there are no classes among the people. More dangerous is it when hit corrupts men. Monay, to-day, is employed too much for bribery. It hangs in the shambles, and is a subject of traffic. Legislationis foo much paid for. It is the common belief that is gislation goes by bribery, Outrageous wickedness walks frumphanity if it is rich. Wealth too often corrupts our courts. It is evident that betoery has been largely on the increase within the past few years, which is a fit subject of a larm.

In the days of the Revolution, the spirit of liberty amounted almost to fanaticism. But the time came when bribing interests perverted the ideas of the people. The early and the later commercial history of the North implicates it in the system of national oppression. Human rights began to be disregarded, and, for this disregard we are now reaping a heavy penalty.

and for this disregard we are now resping a heavy penalty.

A respect for human rights is propagated as much by enthusiasms as, by reasons, and the enthusiasm for liberty—human liberty—is fast dying out. The coctrines enuciated by the friends of universal human rights have been losing their popularity during the past twenty or thirty years, until a short time ago a reaction set in. What the body is when the heart ceases to beat, just that is any Odvernment when it disregards the rights of man. The moment the spirit of liberty dies out, there comes the gangrene and the agonizing death. Some time ago irlends of the universal human race had not dared to speak the truth that was in them. Those who made the attempt were the most unpopular men of the times. For the last forty years the press has to speak the truth that was in them. Those who made the attempt were the most unpopular men of the times. For the last forty years the freedom of speech has been destroyed, and that in the interest of the most oppressive tyranny that ever was permitted to exist. For many years the prospense classes of the North have, taken sides against those who dared to proclaim their old fashioned doctrines of the rights of man. These are metely historical circumstances. Suppose a master should undertake a voyage to China with one hundred passengers, and from the day he left fort was intoxicated, so that the ship was suffered to steer itself, in a zig zag course, the ship leaking, and no pumping going on, and the whole economy of the vessel deranged, until all the presental fright were on the point of foundering. What if the master was called to account, and he should give as a reason for, his crimidal negligence that he did not intend to do it? God launched this magnificent ship upon the waters of liberty; freighted with the hopes of ages. Never was there a more noble ship launched upon the wavers. Its master has deserted her, and she is now tossing in the sea, and apparently toundering. Thousands of malignant men, lealout of her former prosperity, are from across the ocean, laughing and delighting themselves with the hopes and prospect of a great shipwreck. They predict that we will give be able to bring her into port again, and all that towcan be done is to save a portion of the rever. It is equication discussed all over the world, whether this talwart Union will be able to live, and why it is the wester of the reverse their own fast days down there. We won't repent for them. Who is to blame? You, each of you, every man that fell in with the delinquencies—every man that failed to take God's conception of the mission of the mation. For we are a missionary people in the emancipation of the globe. That was what we were appointed for. Our national charter, was given us with the letters of liberty inscribed all over it. How gr

of the globe. That was what we were appointed for. Our national charter was given us with the letters of liberty inscribed all over it. How great is the heritage that has been bequeathed us! Such a Union—who can estimate its value! If we go down, the shadow goes back on the dial in every institution of the globe. If we maintain liberty/fandstriumph over our enemies, the sun will rise wat midnight. If we succeed; there is not a might—not a captive that will not soften his chains by tears of gladness. [Applause.] If the old stars and stripes are borne again in unobstructed glory throughout every portion of the land; if it is understood that this dag is again the bloodwashed ensign of liberty, then the millennium day will have dawned in our land, and in every land. The birds of night will hush their songs of gloom and hide beheath the rocks of the eagle; our own proud bird of liberty will come forth again to soar through the air an emblem of American freedom and progress. [Applause.] Applied the large and a service of the control of t

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1863. The general campaign wears an aspect of action.
The military omens around Vicksburg portend slege, battleyors flood; for there is an interesting though uncorroborated statement that the rebel will be washed instead of chastised out of Vicks-burg, by cutting the levees and inundating the country around, thus rendering it worthless and making it untenable. However, Gen. Grant has made his headquarters at New Carthage, and as reinforce-ments to Bragg are believed to have weakened the garrison at Vicksburg, important action is not dis-tant or doubtful. Gen. Thomas commission is meet-

ing with great and growing success. Ten negro regiments have been formed others are gathering. rapidly from the freedmen who come into our lines, and there is Frush for commissions. No determinate news comes from the army respecting the movement, of Hooker, and curiosity for the present must find interest mainly in conjectures We give the most important and respectable of these It was probable that the army had crossed at Port Royal—the rest remains dark. There seems to be method and intention, for obvious reasons, in keeping the movement of the army a mystery, and doub less General Hooker is now carrying out a plan of promptitude and daring of vital value to the can paign, whose perhaps early and brilliant results it will not do to jeopardise by untimely revelation of the movements of our troops, present of the Movements of our troops. Gen. August Willich, now in the Libby Prison at Bichmond, and about to be exchanged for the rebel General Churchill, is the illegitimate son of Prince Frederick of Prussia, also a relative and for a long time a protege of Schleiermacher. He was educated at the Prussian Military School at Breslau, and served in the army until 1846; joined the revolutionists, and was imprisoned in Spandau. He afterwards learned the carpenter's trade, and took a conspicuous part in the Baden revolution. In London he was on the committee of revolutionists, with Louis, Blanc, (Kosauth, Mazzini, and others. He came to this country, was employed on the coast Burvey, and next edited a German paner, the Renul ticen, in Cincinnati. When the war began he be-came major in McCook's regiment, was made colo-

nel of al Indiana regiment, and afferwards made briggdier general for gallantry at Shiloh. He com-manded a brigade, and fought with heroism, at Murfreesboro, where he was captured.

In a recent interview with the Secretary of War,
Mr. Arnold, member of Congress from Illinois, learned the following particulars of the new draft. The action under the law will be, first to return to the army all the absentees and deserters; second the draft will be made first in those States and dis-tricts which have failed to furnish their quots under calls heretofore made; third, such of the States as have furnished more than their proportion of volun-teers heretofore called for will be oredited with such excess, and no draft will probably be ordered in such States until the number of troops furnished by the several States shall have been equalized by drafts in those States which are behind.

Naws from Mexico amplifies intelligence pre-Naws from Mexico amplifies intelligence pre-viously, received, but does not determine that the French have yet taken Puebla. The city, has up-wards of forty strongly defended buildings and, for-tresses, and the French, agoording to their own, ac-counts, possessed but one-third of the city. Even this is discredited by other authorities, and the fate of Puebla, or the French, is still a question of doubt The Mexicans were said to be more desperately brave than the French, and though their provision

were falling, they were defending Puebla with hard industry. They will fight to the last, and defend all the approaches to the capital, the Approaches to the capital, the King of Denmark recently, proclaimed the abolition of the impracticable Constitution of 1852, by severing Holstein from the common State, sought to be established by that Constitution. Holstein it to have its own army, and yote its own supplies but with respect to many civil affairs, it will still remain in union with the rest of the monarchy; the King of Denmark being Duke, of Holstein, much as the Austrian Emperor is King of Hungary. The clerk of the United States District or Prize Court at Key West, who is reported in a Hilton Head letter, of the 20th inst., to have absounded with \$90,000 belonging to the Government, was still at up to that date have been received from him at the and commoners, only three have exhibited is sought out for temployment or distincmanding Confederate Department of East Tennes that is for Freedom, during the great war see, we learn from the Richmond Dispatch of the which unhappily rages. These are the wrought, and the memory that he belonged on Friday, He was, a nephew of General Andrew Jackson, was born near religious, and conscientious and conscientions are considered to the constitution of the constituti the Hermitage, and his education was acquired partially under the supervision of the old hero. He entered the service in 1861; and was conspicuous for his bravery at Perryville and Murfreesboro. MR. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Confederate Treasury, has sent a communication to the rebel Congress, in which he informs that body that the Congress, in which he informs that body that the estimated expenses of carrying on the rebellion for the six months ending December 31st, 1853, the last six months of the present year, will be according to prices ruling in the South, fifty millions of dollars per month.

GENERAL FITZ HENRY WARREN, against whom

leck when commanding in the West, brought the matter before the Friedent, who directed its investigation by Tudge Holt. The charges were altogether unaupported by Evidence, and General. Warren has been honorably acquitted.

We searn of the death of a number of distinguished Europeans. Baron Pierre Meyendorf, one of the most eminent Russian diplomatists, died lately at the age of 73; and the Brussels journals mention len death of Count de Breidbach, vice president of the Belgian Senate. The most recent and most distinguished loss of foreign public men is that MASSACHUSETTS is to be put on a war footing. A bill is before the Massachusetts Legislature which authorizes the Governor to raise, by draff or volun-tary enlistment, a force not exceeding 12,000 men,

for the defence of the State from any public enemy fence of the Union. The Nation spoke yes-

The Palmerston-Ministr
The death of Sir G.C. Lewis may lead to great changes in the Palmerston Administration. It has been evident for some time, that there must be some change. What is called "an infusion of young blood" had become necessary, but it was a delicate thing, as liable to be mistaken for weakness, to make a change, without some such palpable necessity as the death of a Cabinet Minister. The wonder to many had been that so stolid a person as Sir G. C. LEWIS, who was a man of letters and nothing else, could have found his way into. the Cabinet. His chief qualification was, he was son of an old and shrewd statesman. who had successively been Secretary of the Treasury, Vice President of the Board of Trade, Treasurer of the Navy, and Poor Law Commissioner. When the younger

Lewis desired to enter public life, his father vacated his last-named office, and family connection was successful in placing the son in the place. After some years occupancy, he succeeded in entering Parliament, being then over forty, and immediately obtained the Secretaryship of the Board of Control; an office which is considered a stepping-stone to higher advancement. After this, he rose on the Home Office and the Treasury, and finally succeeded Mr. GLADSTONE AS Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which he exhibited much gravity of demeanor, marked incapacity in oratory, and a, phlegmatic habit of letting things, find their own level. He held this office for nearly three years, when he broke down in it; and was made Home Secretary after the brief interregnum, in 1858-9, caused by the second accession of Lord DERBY's Ministry. After a couple of years' tenure of this office he was made Secretary of War, in which he had little to do. His complete independence as a man of, extensive landed property may have helped him on. He had been Editor of, and to the last contributed to, the Edinburgh Review, (which the Whigi still

for sit,) and his colleagues rather re-lied upon his pen, whenever they blundered. which was often. Lastly, before he entered Parliament, he married the Earl of CLARENDON's sister, a blue stocking and a wit, and had the VILLIERS' interest to back his own. It speedily obtained a paron- and of individuals, high and low, rich and etcy for his father; (in 1846,) and it retained poor. But in nothing has American gratihimself in office, in 1859, when PALMER-STON re-formed his Cabinets on the break in the action of the Federal Government up, of the, Derby Disraeli Ministry, and towards the defenders of the Republic. It Lord John Russeul was made Foreign Secretary in the place of the Earl of ning of the war, that no nation could sur CLARENDON, who had filled that office for vive such expenditures as must flow from five years. We welleve that PALMERSTON, icalous of CLARENDON, excluded him from office but endeavored to salve his wounded tions for its maintenance. And yet, at this pride by retaining Lewis, his brother-in-'law, a dull, respectable, plodding man, who would have made a decent Professor of

consider a power in the State, though its

Belles Lettres in some small University. What changes may be made in the Pal- ever, and our people rejoicing in unbounded merston Ministry, in consequence of the death of one of the five Secretaries of State, we may learn by the next mail from Eng. noble exhibitions of partiality and kindness. land. It would not surprise us to find them it follows him when he leaves the service. considerable. It is a matter of some im- and honors and guards him to the last. portance to this country. Of the whole If he is disabled, he is pensioned. Cabinet, consisting of sixteen noblemen any thing like public sympathy for the North, i tion; the panoply of a nation's love is religious and conscientious man, could not be misled by party politics to take part with a rebellion which seeks to perpetuate Slavery. A second is Mr. MILNER GIBSON, President of the Board of Trade, who is the intimate friend of JOHN BRIGHT and RICHARD | upon inquity at the War Department, that

COBDEN, the best friends our Union has in the British Parliament. Less demonstrative than either, and finally almost forced to deliver his opinion, Sir G. C. Lewis had the gallantry, at a public dinner, in Hereford, a few days after Mr. GLADSTONE's false and insulting oration at Newcastle, last autumn, to declare that the Southern Confederation had not achieved its independence, that it was a long way from any such consummation, and that its recogni tion ought not to take place until it really was a nationality. Coming immediately after Mr. GLADSTONE's impudent and lying assertion that JEFFERSON DAVIS had built up the South into a powerful nation, these words of Sir G. C. LEWIS had great influence in England and it was indeed generally reported, and partially believed, that they had been spoken at the suggestion

of Lord PALMERSTON, who thought that his impulsive Chancellor of the Exchequer had sone too far and said too much. It is a pleasant thing to hear from so many pulpits the brave and eloquent words in de-merston Cabinet who possess a melancholy mediocrity of talent, who are mere red

See the search of the control of the

THE CORRESPONDENT of the London Times, writing from Atlanta, Georgia, and speaking of a trip through Tennessee, say "So far as can be judged from the Confederate lines, there is every indication that General Roserans' army, is in a fine state of discipline; that it is impregnated with much of the spirit of its able commander, who is far more valued in this section than any other Federal leader, and that the stories of its demoralization and disaffection are such stuff as dreams are made of."

This grateful compliment, from an enemy of the country, will go far to reassure our people in their confidence of the ability and courage of General Rosecrans.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, April 29, 1863. If the men who fight the battles of their country in this awful hour are compelled to endure and to sacrifice much, they are, for that very reason, objects of the grateful care of their Government and their friends. Henceforward, let it not be said that he who is ready to serve the Republic is either slighted or forgotten; and, above all, let no brave man allow himself to doubt for a moment that his deeds done for the old flag will. not be remembered and rewarded. We are taught many of the grandest lessons, in these sad'times, by our fellow-citizens in the army. They teach us the sterling virtues of courage, constancy, patience, obedience, and genuine loyalty. They guard our homes. our coasts, and our frontiers. They protect our Government, and gather round our liberties like an imperetrable rampart. The voice of faction is hushed in their harmonious ranks. Facing and fighting the traitor, they cannot be traitors themselves. They serve the Republic without conditions, and have no quarrel save with its enemies. Following these manifestations of sterling patriotism, it is, only natural that they should rebuke and scorn the uneasy spirits who, in the safety of their homes, denounce the war political influence has been at zero since JEFFREY and MACAULAY ceased to write

and assail the public authorities. It is no less natural that the people should do their uttermost to show their sense of the obligations they feel to the brave men in the army. Hence the munificent and daily recurring demonstrations of gratitude in their behalf. Hence the bounties of municipalities and States, of counties and townships, of corporations and schools, of churches and theatres. tude been so characteristically displayed as was said in foreign countries, at the begin

the liberal compensation of the army, and form the complete and thorough preparaThe Chicago Tribune is informed that the rebels hour, after two years of wasting war, our credit is unimpaired, our resources unexbausted and inexhaustible, our army formidably increased and more confident than prosperity. But the Government does not he has filled his term with credit he thrown around him like an armor divinely to those who helped to rescue a free people from oppression and slavery, forever embalms his own name, and dignifies his posterity. If we did not cherish such men, we should indeed deserve the fate threatened against us by the rebels in arms. I learn, a very large proportion of the appointments that many of these heretofore belonged to what was known as the Democratic party. A fact like this will do more than volumes to out-tongue and refute the complaints of

One hundred and six rebel prisoners were brought bither this morning from Acquia creek, in charge of Lieut. Boyors, of the 5th Infantry. Upon their arrival they were sent to the Old Capitol Prison by the provost marshal. Among the party was the lieutenant colonel of the 5th Louisians. Infantry, three elieutenants, and four more combined cofficers.

Their appearance on the way to prison, under a heavy guard, capited considerable interest, large crowds having capited to witness so extensive a party of capitude rebels in the city of washington.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Form Fortress Monroe.

Fontess Monroe, April 29.—Governor Cannon.
of Delsware, Adjutant General, S. M. Harrington.
Colonel Curtis, Dr. William D. Nolan, E. C. Stor.
senburg, Professor Porter, and Dr. Jewett, arrived
from Baltimore this morning, and left at 1 o'clock
P. M. for Yorktown and Gloucester Point, on a visit
to the Delsware with the Colones of the Colones to the Delaware regiments stationed at those places. Steamer Carrie Martin, Capt. Willard Martin, arrived here last evening from Yorktown, with the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and on; also Baron Gerhold, Prussian minister pleni-Private Parker, of the 3d New York, was shot inside of Fortress Monroe last night at 11 o'clock by the guard on duty. Parker was much respected by his fellow soldiers in the regiment, and at the time was passing where it is supposed he was not aware the countersign was required, and did not halt when ordered to do so by the guard, when he was shot and instantly killed. It is regarded as a deplorable affair, but no fault is attributed to the guard. This

is as near the facts as can be obtained until an investigation takes place. DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA. Movements and Skirmishes. NewBern, April 24.—The siege of Washington N. O., has been raised. The steamer Escort passet batteries on the 13th, with reinfor and with ammunition and supplies. The next night Gen. Foster passed down by the batter the fire on both sides of the river. The Escort re the fire on both sides of the river. The Escort received mear a hundred shots. Her pilot was killed.
Gen. Foster, ontarrival at Newbern, put everything
in motion. Gen. Prince was ordered to move
toward Kinsthrwith Jourdan's brigade and Riggs'
battery reinforced by a company of cavalry, and the
58th Regimen Hennsylvania Volunteers: Gens.
Wessel's and Naglee, with Gen. Foster, moved
upon he road tone the 16th, over the same
ground where Gen. Spinola had beem forced to
retire. The enemy receiving information that Gen.

retire. The enemy receiving information that Gen. Prince had moved so as to take them in their rear and flank, raised the siege and retired. Genera Foater, who moved the day after General Prince could not overtake the flying enemy. Gen. Princ came upon the enemy's advance guard about eight miles from Kinston, and drove them before him. He came upon them at Sandy Ridge, killing and wounding many, and capturing about 100 prisoners. They could not be induced to stand, and fied with haste toward Kinston and Goldsboro. Gen. Prince followed them up until orders came for him to fal back, so as to be able to co-operate more fully wit Gen Foster's command, in case of necessity. Our loss was about forty killed and wounded. Things are again assuming their wonted quiet here. If the

Government will only send sufficient force here for Gen Foster to take the offensive, he can do mucl to harass the enemy in North Carolina, with suc fighting men as Naglee, Prince, and Wessells, and roops under their command. Some cannonading has been going on up the Nan-semond since yesterday morning, when the steamer Commerce and Star ran the rebel batteries with great credit to their commanders, Lieutenants Rowe

and Horton, both of the 79th New York. Our batte ries on the opposite side of the river replied to the rebel guns, to draw their attention as much as poss ble from the two boats. The cannonading has been ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. have gone to reinforce Marmaduke and Bragg, and a new policy, it is believed, will be inaugurated

assert a dash into the Northern States. The Con federates are becoming rampant, and they are likely to carry the war to an extreme. The time has gone by when the rebels can enter Kentucky with safety to themselves. Burnside is fully prepared to meet them, and Rosecrans would cult off their retreat. Bragg will no doubt give, battle to Rosecrans imme ADVANCE OF THE REBELS. MURFRESSORO; April 28.—A despatch to the Tribune says. The tacts derived from the best official sources are, that our scouts report, the advance of counteracts supposed general advance of this army, which the enemy imagine was indicated by Gen. Reynolds' expedition to McMinnville. At the same time, they may intend a reconnoissance in force.

They have been reinforced somewhat, but no military man here dare hope for such good fortune as an attack upon the Army of the Cumbal and at Murfreesboro. It is reported that Gen is regnasheen appointed chief of the Artillery. Department by APRIL 29.—It is thought generally that the rebel of forcing Rosecrans to concentrate his lines, thus a very large proportion of the appointments of lorging Rosecrans to concern the his lines, thus under the Enrollment Bill is composed of those who have faithfully sustained their country's cause in the field of strife, and any attempt that might be made similar to the one any stempt that might be made similar to the one on McMinwille. At present all efforts of rebel cavalry on our fishes are futile.

THE SITUATION—BRAGG RELIEVED BY ABRICE AT TULLAHOMA—THE REBELS ABOURD ATTERNIAL IN FORCE.

MULFRESHORD, April 28.—A despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette has the following: There are rupper that the contract of the contrac

country's census in: the field of strife, and this imary of these herestore, along and the many of these herestore, along and the comment of the control of

The Devees to be Cut; and the Country
Floded The Rebels, said to be Leaving.
A neal officer from Vicksburg state, that no attack of Vicksburg is expected to be made, the pro-FROM GENERAL GRANT.
Genera Grant has removed his headquatters to
New Carnage. Important movements are close at The Destruction of the Queen of the West hand. (It is believed that the rebel infantry have been sen from Vicksburg to reinforce Bragg, and

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

pattern. No material damage was done by those coming on board, beyond smashing the believarks. No lives were lost on the Henry Clay, which was burneland sunk in passing the batteries. Most of the crew were picked up, and others got away in the vast! The reports from the commanders of the differ vessels accompany Admiral Porter's despatch to the Navy Department, and all of which testify to the extreme difficulties experienced in this hazardous though eminently successful expedition.—The Benton, bearing Admiral Porter's flag, passed within forty yards of the town, and those on board could hear the rattling of the falling walls after their fire. Her acting ensign, Edward C. Brennan, was wounded, with three others.

The Lalayette received nine effective cannon shot through her casemates, while closely engaged with through her tessuases, when the grade the rebel batteries, when the Pittsburg received no material damage. though struck seven times. No casualties occurred on board. The Mound City proved a splendid target for the enemy, in consequence of the bonfires kindled on the opposite point, who availed himself of the op-

portunity, and sent a ten inch shot through both casemates, passing out through the iron on the star-board side, and wounding four men. Besides this, she was struck four times while abreast of these bat teries, but sustained no injury from them. The Tuscumbia, which had charge of the trans ports as mentioned in Admiral Porter's despatch, experienced considerable difficulty, for when the tw ransports turned up the stream, the Tuscumbia stopped under the very heavy fire of the enemy until he Henry Clay was set on fire, and the Forest Queen turned around again. After this and whilst the Tuscumbia was drifting in order to keep her place in the line, she struck the Louisiana bank of the river, but soon got off without damage. In backing, however, to get her bow down stream, she got foul of the transport Forest Queen, and the two vessels remained together several minutes. This collision seemed to cause the rebels great joy, and her, commander says for a few oments the fire from the shore seemed to be conentrated upon the Tuscumbia and Forest Queen. t providentially none of the shot did much damage She was here struck below the water line starting en planks, and causing the vessel to leak freely, but by the use of the syphon pumps this was soon brought under control. The Tuscumbia also, when the Forest Queen became disabled, took, her in tow,

STATES IN REBELLION. omy in Rebel Uniforms—Fatal Duel

and landed her on the Louisiana shore. Notwith

tanding these trials, she experienced no casualties

The Louisiana was struck four times, but no da-

between Officials—Yankee Blockade Run-ners-Union Raids into Virginia. WASHINGTON, April 29.—From Richmond paper f the 27th we gather the following: Two general orders issued by S. Cooper, rebel Adjutant General are of significance. One directs that the clothing of deceased soldiers shall be pro-perly inventoried, and then, turned over to the nearest quartermaster, in order that it may be re-issued, the value of the clothing to be paid to the per onal representative of deceased. The other rder defines the rights of partisan rangers, and ets forth to what they are entitled, which includes all arms and munitions of war, small arms, artillery cavalry equipments, and all else they may capture from the enemy. When these articles are turned over to the Government the captors are to be paid

Robert Emmet Dixon, clerk of the Confederate ouse of Representatives, was shot dead on Friday by Robert E. Ford, late journal clerk of the House hat there is a system of collusion between the blockading fleet off Charleston harbor and those blockade runners who bring in Yankee goods, or carry out cotton, and thinks this is established by the fact that the vessels captured by the Unionists are only those freighted with stores for the Confederate Government. The Richmond papers are flooded with complaints of Yankee raids into Pendleton county King George's county, Fauquier, Suffolk, etc. The inquirer rebukes those about it who it "often hear sighing for gradations of rank, hinting that the mob

bervices already rendered in the field are, a token of the career of distinction before him. His amiability, talent, and courage have made him; a great favorite in the armies with which he has served.—Mobile Register and Advertiser.

General Gustavus W. Smith is now, in this city.
He has offered his services to General Beauregard,
in any capacity in which he can be useful, to the
country. Since his resignation of his commission in

THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC. h Account of the Siege of Puebla-One Third of the City Possessed—The Story Disbelleved—Death of Gen., Laumiert— Scarcity of Provisions among the Be-sleged—Relative Strength of the Forces.

them.
SLOW PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH-THE MEXICANS THE BEST FIGHTERS. The following (says the Times) is an extract from The following (says the Times) is an extract from a letter written by a highly intelligent American gentleman, residing in the city of Mexico. It is dated April I:

"The French are doing their best in attacking Puebla, and have been bomberding, cannonading and Puebla, and have been bomberding, cannonading and assaulting, but, so far, without success. On the contrary, the Mexicans have shown themselves the best soldiers, and have carried off all the glory. I believe the Mexicans will triumph there. On the night of the 27th bills a fivious assault was made on the fort trary, the McKicans have shown themselves the best soldiers, and have carried off all the glory. I believe the McKicans will triumph there. On the night of the 27th alt, a trirous assault was made on the fort of San larrer, (southwest angle of the city), but was repulsed with great loss on the part of the French. The McKicans are wouther artillery into the open field introduct of their fortifications, and fought there without mover of their fortifications, and fought there without mover of their fortifications, and fought there to cowardly. On the soth, Comonfort, with his army of the centre outside the city, offered battle in the open field, which the French declined, retreating to their entrenohments. I think the French will soon have to retire from this siege for want of provisions; and as they will not probably leave the country unless pursued and compelled to do so, they will. I suppose, remain inactive, as for the past year, and await reinforcements."

EUROPE. Arrival of the Europa at Halifax. HALIFAX, April 20/1863—The steamship Europa, Captain Muir, from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, via Queenstown on the 19th instant, arrived here at half past 11 o'clock this morning. Her dates are three days later than those per the Edinburgh, at New York.

The Europa has 85 passengers for Boston, and 185 for Halifax. The steamship Bohemian, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 17th, and at Liverpool on the 18th instant. Test instant.
The steamship Saxonia, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 18th inst.
The steamship Asia, from New York, arrived at:
Queenstown on the 18th instant.
The ship Orion, from Matanzas, had arrived at Liverpool, with 600 bales of cotton, and \$12,000 in

all waters

Liverpool, with 600 bales of cotton, and \$12,000 in apecie.

On the 16th instant a deputation of shippers and merchants, interested in the Mexican trade waited on Earl Russell. The importance of the interview was considerably enhanced by an announcement heing made, during its progress, that while the United States Government have been seizing British vessels; bound to Matamoros without any contraband of war being on board of them, Mr. Adams has been siving a special license for a ship to proceed from England to Matamoros, free from any interference by American cruisers, to carry supplies, which are stated to consist of arms and ammunition, for the Mexicans in their war with France.

It was also shown that the interference of the Federal cruisers with the Mexican trade-had the effect of enabling the Americans to establish a indonopoly.

The immediate object of the deputation was to nopoly.

The immediate object of the deputation was to elicit from the Government some assurance of protection for the steamer Sea Queen, which is detained at Falmouth, waiting the decision of the Government.

elleit from the Government some assurance of protection for the steamer Sea Queen, which like detained at Falmouth, waiting the decision of the Government.

A suggestion was made for the Government to send a mail agent in the ship, who would represent an official guarantee that she was bound to the port for which she was cleared. Earl Russell promised to consider the proposal. He expressed much surprise on hearing of the detention of officers and supercargoes on board the Peterhoff, they not being criminals nor subject to criminal law.

I A policy of insurance was attempted to be effected at Lloyd's on the 16th, the vessel being furnished with certificates from the United States Legation, London, and stating that Mesers, Howell & Tidman had furnished Mr. Adams with evidence that the vessel was really bound to Matamoros with a cargo for the Mexicans, and he ther fore cheerfully gave them certificates at their request.

The Times says that Mr. Adams has transferred the policy of the Mexican land frontier to English poots and merchandise, without which they are not to reach the Mexican ports. The safeguard he has granted evidently has a money value, since it was produced at Lloyd's to obtain insurance. If it was likely to reduce the premium, it gave shippers an unfair advantage over all firms to which Mr. Adams, from caprice or misinformation might refuse the pass. But the commerce of England will not accept exemption that gives it freedom of action on an American ticket of leave. All the coast of Mexico is neutral territory, and by no right can one of its ports be blockaded. In continuing our commercial intercourse with Mexico we deny, eyen the liability to any detention or interruption; The Iraffic is legitimare, and cannot be carried on in the fetters of permits and certificates from the United States Legation. English merchants cannot go as supplicants to foreign ministers for licenses to transact business. The whole proceeding is monstrous, whether as a caculation or a blunder. The Jobec type of the Adams, ar

voiced. Field Marshal Lord Seaton, an old Peninsula and Waterleo hero; died on the 17th, aged 57.
"In the House of Commons, on the 16th, Mr. Hors-field gave notice of his intention to call attention to the seizure of the gunboat. Alexandria, at Liversighing for gradations of rank, hinting that the mob ought not to rule, theorizing about the necessity for higher classes, and wishing for a strong Government."

MOVEMENTS OF CONFEDERATE GENERALS.

Brigadier General Polignac, of the Confederate States army, is in this city en voute to report to General Kirby Smith, in the trans-Mississippi Department. This distinguished young Frenchman has devoted his sword to the Confederate cause, and his services already rendered in the field are, a token of pool.

Lord R. Cecil asked if it was true that spies had been sent to Liverpool to watch the ship-yards and the Confederate agents. Daily News says that there is an impression

LOSS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON. Official List of the Saved None of the Cargo Secured, and the Mails Lost Account of the Passage and Wreck. Sr. Johns, N. F., April 29.—The following is an official list of the passengers saved from the Anglo-Saxon: Saxon:

CABIN PASSENGERS.

Johns-Young, lady, and seven children; Misses
Hope, Bertram, Inglis, Kerwood; Messrs. Caldwell,
Eaton, Kirkwood, Chritten, Towers, Kirkness, Fraser, Martin-Festy, Whites; Captains Reed, Hyles,
Cassidy; Lieutenant Simpson; Mesdames Stoddard, Chritten, Wright, James, Jackson, and child.

Eaton, Kirk wood, Chritten, Towers, Kirkness, Fraer, Martin, Fesit, Whites, Captains Reed, Hyles, Osssidy; Lieutenants Simpson; Mesdames Stoddard, Chritten, Wright, James, Jackson, and child.

**MERSER Parker, Parsens, Saint Magie, Collogan, Dailie, Cooth, Fleck, Fergusson, Callaghan, Pantrie, Wilpolm, Geo. Wood, Stanley, Naglies, Lahn, Barbour, Coulég, Finlay, Barclay, Jāmieson, Small, Bishop, Gormley, Corder, Mac Killary, Johnston, Morgan, Rooke, Lloyd; Fürree, Jones, Griffiths, Churchard, Wickett, Burrow, Nance, Dinsunore, Reid, Honnel, McKay, Mustagh, Carretty, Davies, Christienson, Tapper, McNaily, Aktinson, Black, Jones and wife; Fideles, Jönes, Wood, Dauce, Hall, Harrison, Walter, Bruce; Loabrier, Jones, Christiensen, Rees and child, Townsend, Damsel, Cross, Croner, Berry, Crawford, Mrs. Galley, and child, Elizabeth Waunby, Mary Ann Thomas, Mary Ann Adaws, Mina Christian, Jesse E. Christian, Mary Waldron, Mary Senwick, Martha Senwick, Mary Wenny, Fanny McKenzie, Mary Red, Jane Walker, Ellen Rijah, Sarah Smith, Maggie Senwick, Mary Kenny, Fanny McKenzie, Mary Red, Jane Walker, Ellen Rijah, Sarah Smith, Maggie Senwick, Mary Collan, Mary Collan, Mary Raiston, Ann Sewens, Mary Collan, Mary Collaghan, Alice/Stewart, Sophis Davis and child, Eliza Grity, and two children; two children unknown; Kate Early, Margaret Fvans, Christiana Brown.

Total saved—33 cabin, 103 steerage passengers, and 71.0f the crew.

The mails are all lost.

The vessel is, in fourteen fathoms water, and is broken up. None of the cargo was saved.

The following is the first officer's statement:

"The Anglo-Saxon left Liverpool on the 16th instant, at 5:P. M., She experienced strong westerly sales until Saturday, the 25th, at 8 P. M., when she fell in with ice and a thick fog. The engines were immediately slowed. At 10.79 M., the loe being so thick, and heavy, the engines were stopped altogether: A light breeze from the south forcing the ship on the south-southwast on how a saved clear water to the W. N. W. from the mashead. We continued to

amined the fore-hold, sbuttfound no water there. The chief engineer coming up directly afterwards, reported the forward stoke-hold filling fast. He opened the valves and blew the steam out of the bollers. The boats all immediately lowered successfully, except Nos. 1 and 3. The ship was so close on the rocks these could not be got out. Boat No. 2, with some of the crew and passengers; commanded by Capt. Crawford was sent to find a place to land the passengers. Some of the studding-sail boom, with the help of some of the passengers, got a hawser secured to a rock, to keep the vessel, from listing out. We then commenced to land the female passengers on the rocks by means of the foreyard arm. The first-class passengers were put into a boat. About noon the ship's stern swing off from the rocks and she settled down very fast, listing to port at the same time, and sunk in deep water. The captain and a great many of the passengers were on deck at the time, and, with a part of the crew, were all lost." THE CITY. [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.] ADDRESS BY THE REV. J. H ALDAY, OF METHORISS BY THE REV. J. H. ALDAY, OF METHORIST CHURGS, LAST EVERING.—In the Front-street Methodist Church Rev. J. H. Alday delivered an address on the Union, and the necessity of fasting, and prayer. In many respects Mr. Alday is a remarkable man, and possesses that quality of cloquence which, carries away his hearers like a whirl-wind, in many cases exciting loud and unusual demonstrations of applause. If he had an angel's mind or an angel's tongue, he could not describe what have we to pray for. Why this general identity of hearts tongue, and lin, in the sacred service of fast?

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An outbreak fi reported in Japan. Admiral Kreser has gone thither in consequence.

SPAIN.

Napoleon has addressed an autograph letter to the Queen of Spain, in rather pressing terms, on behalf of the imprisoned Profestants.

VERY LATEST PER THE EURGPA, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

PARIS, April 18.—The Bourse closes very dull at \$81600. for the Rentes.

LONDON, April 19.—Sweden is sactively engaged in reorganizing her navy, and completing her married defences.

The steamship Great Eastern was safely floated from the "gridinon" last night.

The following paragraph appears in the Moniteur of yesterday, and it has attracted considerable attention:

"The growing hostility of the United States to wards Lenjand; and calls 'it an arrogant assumption. The London Three is very hither on the letter of the American minister, Mr. Adams, to Admira Dupont, exempting a certain ship to Mexico from England, and calls 'it an arrogant assumption. It says three has been nothing equal to it since Papiah billaswere issued from Rome, overriding the laws of England. It are reported to the continuous continuou