

News of the Day.

LATE NEWS FROM YORKTOWN!

PANIC AMONG THE REBELS!

AN ATTACK ON THEIR REAR!

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The following has been received at the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, } May 4th, 7 o'clock, p. m. }

To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War;

Our cavalry and horse artillery came up with the enemy's rear guard in their entrenchments, about two miles this side of Williamsburg.

A brisk fight ensued, and just as my aid left, Smith's division of infantry arrived on the ground, and I presume, carried his work through, but I have not yet heard.

The enemy's rear is strong, but I have force enough up there to answer all purposes.

We have thus far seventy-one heavy guns, large amounts of tents, ammunition, &c.

All along the lines their works prove to have been most formidable, and I am now fully satisfied of the correctness of the course I have pursued.

The success is brilliant, and you may rest assured that its effects will be of the greatest importance.

There shall be no delay in following up the rebels. The rebels have been guilty of the most murderous and barbarous conduct in placing torpedoes within the abandoned works, near wells, near springs, near flag-staffs, magazines and telegraph offices, in carpet bags, barrels of flour, &c.

Fortunately we have not lost many men in this manner—some four or five killed, and perhaps a dozen wounded.

I shall make the prisoners remove them at their own peril.

[Signed] GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major General.

ADVANCE NEAR WILLIAMSBURG, Monday evening, May 5.—The War correspondent of the Associated Press says:

When my dispatches were sent last evening, the indications were that our troops would occupy Williamsburg without much opposition.

The first indications of the enemy's rear guard being reinforced, was the fact of their pressing our lines about eight o'clock in the morning, showing a determination to resist our advance.

Sufficient reinforcements had arrived during the night to enable our Generals to act either on the offensive or defensive.

About eight o'clock the enemy opened on our troops posted on the left, composed of Gen. Hooker's Division, and other troops of Heintzelman's corps.

The action in this vicinity was very heavy at times. The loss in killed and wounded is not known, but it is supposed to be considerable on both sides. The enemy was repulsed at all points.

Gen. Poet's brigade, stationed to the right of Gen. Hooker's, soon after became engaged. There the firing was very heavy for about two hours, during which they handsomely repulsed the enemy in a charge.

Our loss here was about 30 killed and 75 wounded.

A brilliant victory was achieved about five o'clock in the afternoon, by Gen. Hancock's brigade, assisted by Kennedy's and Wheeler's batteries.

They had been ordered to the right to feel the enemy, and, if possible, turn their left wing. Here they were met by Barley's brigade consisting of the 5th North Carolina and the 24th and 38th Virginia regiments, with a squadron of cavalry, who advanced in line of battle.

Our troops, who were quickly prepared to receive them, opened a heavy fire on them. The enemy advanced steadily to within one hundred yards, when Gen. Hancock ordered a charge with the bayonet, which was executed with the greatest courage.

The enemy's lines were broken. They became panic stricken, and fled, leaving their dead and wounded behind.

The rebels left upward of eighty dead and forty wounded. We took nearly two hundred prisoners.

Among the wounded were the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the 5th North Carolina regiment. Our loss was seventeen killed and about forty wounded.

Among the enemy's dead were the bodies of the Lieut. Col. and Major of the 24th Virginia regiment, together with several other officers. Their dead were buried by our troops, and their wounded cared for.

The conduct of Gen. Hancock and his brigade, on this occasion, has excited universal admiration.

A standard of colors belonging to the cavalry engaged, was captured and is now on its way to Washington.

When the news of Hancock's success became known, a shout went up from tens of thousands of Union throats, that made the country resound for miles around.

Gen. Hancock remained through the night in the works of the enemy.

Gen. McClellan and staff arrived on the field at five o'clock, and immediately rode to the front, where his presence among the troops was most joyfully hailed.

He immediately assumed command in person. The rain has poured in torrents all day. The troops suffer much from exposure, but none complain.

From information received from the prisoners taken, the enemy will make a decisive stand at Williamsburg, reinforcements have been arriving all day, and Gen. J. E. Johnson in command.

RUSSIA.—The 1000th anniversary of the Russian nation will be celebrated by organizing a system of representative government, and by doing away the restriction on the press, at once and totally, so far as concerns publications of scientific societies, and gradually as to newspapers and general literature.

EVACUATION OF WILLIAMSBURG!

The Rebels Retreating to Richmond!

OUR ARMY IN CLOSE PURSUIT.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Despatches received from Gen. McClellan announce the evacuation of Williamsburg by the rebels, and that our army is following them vigorously on the road to Richmond.

The battle of Monday was very severe, and the loss of the rebels proves to have been large.

The following has been received at the War Department.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, } Williamsburg, May 6, 1862. }

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR—I have the pleasure to announce the occupation of this place, as the result of the hard fought action of yesterday.

The effect of Gen. Hancock's brilliant engagement yesterday afternoon was to turn the left of their line of works; he was strongly reinforced, and the enemy abandoned the entire position during the night, leaving all his sick and wounded in our hands.

His loss yesterday was very severe. We have some 300 uninjured prisoners and more than 400 wounded.

Their loss in killed is heavy. I have sent cavalry in pursuit.

The conduct of our men has been excellent with scarcely an exception.

The enemy's works are very extensive, and exceedingly strong, both in respect to their position, and the works themselves.

Our loss was heavy in Gen. Hooker's division, but very little on other parts of the field.

Gen. Hancock's success was gained with a loss of not over 20 killed and wounded.

The weather is good to-day, but there is great difficulty in getting up food on account of the roads. Very few wagons have as yet come up.

Am I authorized to follow the example of other Generals, and direct the names of battles to be placed on the colors of regiments?

We have other battles to fight before reaching Richmond.

[Signed] G. B. McCLELLAN, Major General Commanding.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—Our letter by the Old Point boat says that the mail boat Nellie Baker arrived just before the boat left, and reports that General McClellan is in Williamsburg, having driven the enemy from their position. A few captured cannon had been retaken, and a whole division thrown on the rear of Williamsburg.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Fortress Monroe boat, which left at 8 o'clock this morning, has arrived at Cherry Stone, bringing the following:

Williamsburg, May 6.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Every hour proves our victory more complete.

The enemy's loss is great, especially in officers. I have just heard of five more of the enemy's guns being captured. Prisoners are constantly arriving.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN, Major General Commanding.

Williamsburg, Va., May 6th.—The enemy evacuated this place, and their works in front, last night, the rear guard passing through about 6 o'clock this morning.

At 9 o'clock, Gen. McClellan entered the town and took possession. About 150 of the enemy's sick and wounded were left behind, without any rations, medicines or surgeons. They also left a number of their dead unburied.

All of our wounded in yesterday's engagement, who fell in their hands, were left behind.

Col. Dwight, of the Excelsior Brigade, who was severely wounded in the engagement of yesterday, and taken prisoner, was also left in the hospital.

The enemy suffered terribly.—Gen. Ricketts was killed.

The enemy had a force here yesterday of fifty thousand men, and only decided to evacuate after the gallant bayonet charge of Gen. Hancock.

The town is very pleasantly located, and the majority of the white inhabitants are remaining.

The number of the enemy now in our hands is about 1,000, including the wounded.

THE ENEMY AGAIN PUT TO FLIGHT!

Driven Beyond the Chickahominy!

REBEL ARMY IN A STARVING CONDITION!

Their Troops Falling Down From Exhaustion!

BALTIMORE, May 8.—The following is furnished by the special correspondence of the American, dated Yorktown, yesterday: At eleven o'clock, to-day, as I close my letter, the latest intelligence received from the field of battle is that General McClellan has come up with the enemy, eight miles beyond Williamsburg, and, after a pretty severe skirmish with his rear, had again put him to flight across the Chickahominy creek.

A large additional number of prisoners have been taken, including many deserters who report that they have had nothing to eat but a few hard biscuits, for forty-eight hours, and when brought in fell down in a state of exhaustion.

Heavy cannonading could be heard by the boats coming down the river, at an early hour this morning. Nothing as to the result is ascertained.

There is no doubt but that the whole army of Generals Lee, Johnston and Magruder are in a state of utter disorganization, and under the rapid pursuit of General McClellan are fleeing with great precipitation, and without the intention of making a stand anywhere, and unless they reach Richmond in boats, by way of the James River, will certainly be intercepted and captured by the General's army.

It was a brilliant affair, and managed with great skill by General Dumont.—Morgan is reported killed. Col. Smith is wounded in the leg. Col. Woolford is wounded in the abdomen, seriously. The rebels were completely surprised and outwitted.

EXPERIENCE IN religion is beyond notions and expressions. A sanctified heart is better than a silver tongue.

A large number of prisoners are arriving at West Point, and others are being constantly brought in.

On Monday the enemy took about eighty of our men prisoners, and captured one of the Pennsylvania batteries, having first killed all the horses, and then having but a small support of infantry, were overwhelmed by a superior force and were compelled to abandon their guns, but before the close of the day, this battery, with one of the enemy's, was captured by General McClellan, and the prisoners they had taken were found in Williamsburg next day attending on the wounded of the enemy left behind. Their retreat was accompanied by too much confusion to be troubled with prisoners.

It must be that the enemy have destroyed all the bridges across the Chickahominy, and that Gen. McClellan is resting his army on this side. It will be readily remembered that the Chickahominy river runs parallel with the James river, into which it empties. It is the general impression that McClellan has now got the enemy just where he wants him.

THE ACTION ON MONDAY.

Heavy Loss in the Excelsior Brigade.

THEIR DESPERATE BRAVERY.

BALTIMORE, May 8th.—The following is from the American's account of the battle of Monday:—The battle before Williamsburg on Monday was a most warmly contested engagement. Owing to the roughness of the country and bad condition of the roads, but a small portion of our troops could be brought into action.

General Sickles' Excelsior Brigade, of General Hooker's Division, bore the great brunt of the battle, and fought most valorously, though greatly overpowered by numbers and the superior position and earthworks of the enemy.

The approaches to their works were a series of ravines and swamps, whilst the rain fell in torrents throughout the day. The men had also been lying on their arms all the previous night in the woods, soaked with mud and chilled with cold.

The battle raged from early in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon, when General McClellan arrived with fresh troops and relieved the division of Gen. Hooker, who were nearly prostrate with fatigue and exposure, whilst the Third Excelsior regiment of the Brigade had its ranks terribly thinned by the balls of the enemy. They are represented as having fought with such improved bravery that not less than two hundred of them were killed and wounded.

After the arrival of Gen. McClellan, the enemy was fiercely charged upon by Hancock's brigade, and was driven within the works before night-fall, with a heavy loss.

Nearly seven hundred of their dead were left on the field, with many of their wounded, though most of the latter were carried into Williamsburg. Our loss was less than three hundred killed, and about seven hundred wounded.

Night having come on we occupied the battle field, the enemy having been driven within his works.

A large number of wagons and munitions of war, and a considerable store of provisions, were found in the town, whilst the road was strewn for many miles with arms and accoutrements.

A number of deserters also made their escape, and came within our lines. They stated that the rebels had received intelligence that large numbers of the United States troops were landing on York river, above Williamsburg, to flank them.

FROM PITTSBURGH LANDING.

STRATEGY OF GEN. POPE.

Two Thousand Prisoners Taken.—Dissatisfaction in the Rebel Army.

CAIRO, May 6.—The steamer Ella, which left Pittsburgh Landing at nine o'clock last night, has arrived.

On Sunday afternoon, Gen. Pope, by placing a battery of artillery in the open field near Farmington, in sight of three rebel regiments, succeeded in luring them on to take the battery, when he took the whole force, numbering 2,000 prisoners.

Deserters report great dissatisfaction in the rebel army, both among officers and men. Beauregard had made a speech to the troops, in which he said he would make a desperate stand, and force the Federal army to retreat.

Orders had been issued to the Federal troops to march on Sunday night, but were prevented by the condition of the roads, which the heavy rains rendered impassible.

A BRILLIANT CAVALRY VICTORY.

NASHVILLE, May 6.—A dispatch to the Louisville Journal announces a fight at Lebanon, Tennessee. General Dumont, with portions of Woodford's and Smith's Kentucky Cavalry, and Wynkoop's Pennsylvania Cavalry, attacked Morgan's and Wood's Cavalry, eight hundred in number, at Lebanon, on Monday morning, at four o'clock. The rebels were utterly routed.

A large number were slain, and one hundred and fifty prisoners were taken.—Nearly all their horses and arms were captured. They fled after fighting one hour and a half. General Dumont is full of pursuit. He will capture the whole force. The prisoners will be here this evening.

It was a brilliant affair, and managed with great skill by General Dumont.—Morgan is reported killed. Col. Smith is wounded in the leg. Col. Woolford is wounded in the abdomen, seriously. The rebels were completely surprised and outwitted.

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THE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS!

Hollins' "Turtle" and Eleven Gunboats Sunk!

New York, May 7.—The steamer, from Havana, with dates to the 3d instant, has arrived. The U. S. gunboat, Daniel Smith, arrived at Fort Jackson, with dates to the 26th.

The attack on the rebel forts below New Orleans commenced on the 18th ult. On the 23d, Commodore Farragut, in the U. S. sloop-of-war Hartford, with thirteen steamers, passed the forts, and Gen. Butler landed four thousand men above.

The rebels lost eleven gunboats and the Hollins' turtle, known as the Manassas ram. Our forces took four hundred prisoners. We lost one hundred and fifty men, and one gunboat, the Verona, was sunk.

On the 24th, a flag of truce was sent to Commodore Porter, asking conditions for a surrender, to which Commodore Porter replied "No conditions." Our flag now floats proudly over the custom house.

An American war steamer reports the capture of three rebel steamers, and sending them to Key West. Another rebel steamer was chased into Bohia Honda.

Twenty mortar and three gunboats were engaged against the forts, silencing them after three days incessant fighting. The chains across the river were removed by our gunboats.

The rebels sent fire rafts down the river, but they did but little damage. One set fire to the Hartford, but it was speedily extinguished.

The United States gunboat Verona and the rebel iron-clad steamer Webster, had a splendid engagement. The Webster ran into the Verona and sank her; but before going under, the Verona crew poured in a volley of eight guns so destructive and crushing that both the Verona and the Webster went down together.

Arrangements for the surrender of Forts Jackson and Philip were to be made on the 27th ult., the day after the steamer Daniel Smith left Fort Jackson.

The ram Manassas was sunk by the U. S. steamship Mississippi. Our forces sent small boats to the fire rafts, and towed them out of the way before they could do any harm. The rebels loss is unknown.

FRENCH MINISTER'S VISIT TO RICHMOND!

THE REAL OBJECT OF HIS MISSION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—The N. Y. Times of to-day says: The object of the visit of M. Mercier, the French Minister, to the rebel capital is explained in a dispatch from our special Washington correspondent.

His mission, notwithstanding numerous denials, was a diplomatic one, and extremely important, as bearing upon the pending struggle between the government and the rebels.

He carried the assurance to the leaders in the rebellion that the Emperor of the French does not recognize them as a power among nations; that they must not expect recognition; that the blockade is considered perfectly effectual; that they are fairly beaten in arms, and that their independence as a nation is impossible.

They were further assured that the destruction of cotton and tobacco, as threatened, would be a most serious injury to the cause; that a resort to guerrilla warfare would not be tolerated, as it would simply a return to barbarism, and that a cessation of hostilities is a duty they owe to themselves and to the world.

At the same time M. Mercier carried assurances that President Lincoln's Administration would be held to a strict observance of the programme with which it started to combat the rebellion—the restoration of the Union on the basis of the Constitution, with the inherent rights of all the States preserved.

Of course, the object of the French Minister's visit was perfectly understood in Washington, and fully approved.

THE PULASKI FIGHT.

LOUISVILLE, May 6.—Captains Hazlett and McKinney, Lieut. Carey, Chambers, Dial, Thomas and Maynard, of the 2nd Ohio regiment, with thirty privates; Capt. Jenifer and Adjutant Neal, with one hundred and fifteen men of the 19th Ohio; Lieut. Mitchell, (the General's son), of Kennett's Cavalry; Capt. Ewing and two lieutenants, of the 21st Ohio, with fifty-three privates, were taken prisoners at Pulaski, Tenn., on last Friday, by one thousand of Morgan's rebel cavalry, after a fight of two and a half hours. The prisoners were subsequently released on parole, and are now at Nashville. Morgan lost six killed and two wounded. Our loss was two killed, three wounded, and one missing.

INDICTMENT FOR TREASON AGAINST ED.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—In the United States Circuit Court, April 1, 1861, the Grand Jury found an indictment for treason against James W. Chenaweth, for furnishing supplies and munitions of war to the rebels.

At the present term, ex-Senator Pugh, counsel for defendant, moved to quash the indictment, on the ground that the first clause, section 3d, article third, of the Constitution, which provides that treason shall consist only in levying war, refers to the rebellion; while the second clause, adhering to their enemies in giving aid and comfort, relates only to a public war with a foreign enemy.

Justice Swain gave his decision yesterday sustaining the motion by squashing the indictment.

HOMICIDE.—A few days ago, Mr. Sam'l Sloan, a prominent merchant of Cape Girardeau, Mo., was shot and instantly killed in that place by a lady, wife of a Lieutenant in an Iowa Company.

Probable Evacuation of Cap-

ture of Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—Specials to to-day's Inquirer say: It is rumored that information has been received here, of the highest importance, relative to the city of Norfolk, and a few hours may reveal the fact that Norfolk has been either evacuated, or captured by Burnside.

A private letter from an officer in the Army of the Potomac, to the Senate, dated 8th inst., says: "We have whipped 50,000 of the rebels' best troops, led on by Joe Johnston in person, and our noble troops have shown conclusively that the Yankees are much better soldiers than Dixie's best."

The Rebels fought well until Hancock gave them the bayonet, when they took to their heels and ran like hounds.

Franklin is near West Point, and was engaged with the enemy all day yesterday. He considers the day's operations a success. We are pushing up heavy reinforcements. This must demoralize the rebels greatly.

An Inquirer special, dated Fort Monroe, says: A council of war was held in Norfolk last Friday, according to statements of refugees.—The Secretary of War, G. W. Randolph, and Mallory, the Secretary of the Navy, Gen. Huger, Brig. Gen. Blanchard, and the Colonels of different regiments stationed at Norfolk and Portsmouth, were in attendance, and the result was a determination to evacuate Norfolk.

The evacuation was immediately commenced. A body of rebel troops were sent to the support of Magruder and Johnston. The guns and machinery of the Navy Yard are being shipped to Raleigh and Charlotte, North Carolina. The Commissary stores are mostly shipped to Petersburg and Richmond. The heavy guns are being dismounted at all the batteries and a few rounds only of ammunition for each gun are left.

Commodore Lee says there shall not be a brick standing in the navy yard, hospital, &c., &c. Many families are removing their effects, but the majority will remain. Great excitement exists at the anticipated arrival of the Union forces. Gen. Burnside is said to be moving up the Roanoke and Chowan rivers to cut off the rebel retreat from Norfolk.

The majority of the citizens in Norfolk and Portsmouth are Union, and the leading secessionists propose to remain and take the oath of allegiance. Com. Tatnall is still in command of the Merrimack. Com. Buchanan is not dead, neither has his leg been amputated. He is at Norfolk, but very feeble.

General McClellan is reported within fifteen miles of Richmond.

The Surrender of Norfolk!!

Gen. Wool Takes Possession Without Opposition.

NORFOLK, May 10.—G. P. M.—Gen. Wool has just entered the city in company with the Mayor, W. W. Lamb, and a committee of the city government. The last of the rebel troops left this morning, and the city was left by Gen. Huger in care of the Mayor, as the representative of the civil power.

On the appearance of our troops, the Mayor went with a flag of truce to the City Council, and arrangements were soon made between the Mayor and Gen. Wool that the city should be given up, on the promise of Gen. Wool that private property should be respected.

We arrived at Norfolk, after a tiresome march, at five o'clock, without firing a gun, and found that the whole rebel force had departed. The last of them had left that morning.

Mayor Lamb, with a committee of the city authorities, having been authorized for the purpose, met Gen. Wool with a flag of truce at city limits, and after a consultation the city was surrendered to the United States forces. General Wool then proceeded to the City Hall in company with the Mayor, and followed by a large crowd.

LATER.—The following was also received by Hon. P. H. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War: FORTRESS MONROE, May 11.—The Merrimack was blown up by the rebels at two minutes before five o'clock this morning. She was set fire to about three o'clock. The explosion took place at the time stated. It is said to have been a grand sight by those who saw it. The Monitor, Stevens and the gunboats have gone up toward Norfolk.

E. S. SANFORD, Military Supervisor.

Encounter Between the Gunboat Fleets!

Rebels Repulsed with Heavy Loss!

THEY LOSE THREE GUNBOATS!

Capt. C. H. Davis, who commands the Mississippi Flotilla Expedition during the temporary illness of Com. Foote, telegraphs to the naval department that the naval engagement for which the rebels have been preparing, took place on the morning of the 10th. The rebel fleet, consisting of eight iron-clad gunboats, four of which were fitted up with rams, came out handsomely. The action lasted one hour. Two of the Rebel gunboats were blown up and one sunk, when the enemy retired precipitately under the guns of the Fort. Only six vessels of the Federal squadron were engaged. The Cincinnati sustained some injury from the rams, but will soon be in fighting condition. Capt. Stemple distinguished himself. He is seriously wounded. The Benton is uninjured. Mortar boat No. 16, in charge of Second Master Gregory, behaved with great spirit. The rebel squadron is supposed to be commanded by Com. Hollins.

General McClellan Beyond

Williamsport!

Heavy Battle on Wednesday Last!

20,000 of Our Troops put 30,000 to Flight with Great Slaughter!

FORTRESS MONROE, May 8.—By the steamer from Yorktown I learn that Gen. McClellan had advanced twelve miles beyond Williamsburg and has had several skirmishes with the enemy, routing them with heavy loss.

A heavy battle took place on Wednesday afternoon between the troops of Gen. Franklin and Gen. Sedgewick and the rebels under Gen. Lee, who were endeavoring to make their way to Richmond. It is said to have been the severest battle on the Peninsula. The rebels were totally routed and flanked, being driven back towards the forces under Gen. Johnson on the Chickahominy.

The whole number of the Federals killed and wounded was three hundred. The enemy were driven back by our gunboats with great slaughter. They had not less than 30,000 men, while our force at the time was not over 20,000, only that number having landed.

Had it not been for the gunboats our troops would have been defeated.

Reported Capture of Richmond!

REBELS IN FULL RETREAT TOWARDS JAMES RIVER!

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—The Inquirer says editorially that its Baltimore correspondent, under date of the tenth says: The news from Richmond to-day is too good to be kept back an hour. Gen. Franklin is in Richmond.

A Fortress Monroe dispatch says: The rebels have fallen back across the James river, and are in full retreat from their late capital. Nothing remains now but for Gen. McClellan to occupy Richmond, which it is predicted he will do without another battle.

The expedition up James river has been successful. The Jamestown and Yorktown have been captured, and the Teazer sunk.

The steamer Commodore arrived from near Yorktown to-day, having on board eight hundred and twenty-six soldiers, wounded in the late engagement at Williamsburg.

She brought down one hundred and sixty wounded Secees, who had been left behind by the rebels in their retreat. They were all badly wounded.

IMPORTANT FROM THE TENNESSEE!

ANOTHER FEDERAL VICTORY!

On Friday, rebel General Bragg's Division attacked General Paine, in his position, two miles beyond Farmington. A sharp engagement followed, our men fighting bravely, and making several bayonet charges on the enemy, who were repulsed with great slaughter. Large reinforcements of rebels having arrived, our troops retired to Farmington. We lost nearly two hundred killed, wounded and prisoners. No particulars.

The election returns from every quarter reveal that the Democratic party is in course of re-organization. And it is in course of re-organization in the right way. Let the people vote it into majority, and then it will be efficiently organized.—There are always leaders enough in every party; but it is votes that tell. Let every Democrat make himself a missionary after another vote, and the country will soon feel the benefits of the reorganization of a constitutional, law abiding, and "Union saving" party.—Chicago Times.

WENDELL PHILLIPS thanks God for having created BEAUREGARD. PRENTICE has no doubt that BEAUREGARD thanks God for having created WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Democratic Primary Election.

CONGRESS. We are authorized to announce Gen. JESSE L. ZEAR, of Greene County, as a candidate for Congress in the XXVth District, composed of the counties of Washington, Greene