DAILY POST.

The Union as it was;
The Constitution as it is!

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 5.

☞ Reading matter on every page.

REMOVAL.

The counting room of the POST is now in the second story of the building, entrance on Wood or Fifth streets, being the large and commodious apartment lately occupied by the Mercantile Agency.

YORKTOWN EVACUATED,

The news of the evacuation of Yorktown by the Rebels, is of the most gratifying and startling character. Gen. McClellan appears to have taken advantage of this unexpected movement and pursued the enemy in force. The loss of artillery, ammunition and camp equipage must tell terribly upon the enemy. Where they can ever make a stand, or what they mean to do, is to us incomprehensible.

A CONGRESSIONAL REBUKE.

Under this delicate caption, the New York *Evening Post*, alluding to the late vote of censure upon Cameron by the House of Representatives, draws it thus mildly and sweet:

"When Mr. Cameron was first spoken of as a member of the Cabinet, the President was warned by his best friends that the *antecedents* of the man were not of a character to justify his selection, and the event has proved that these warnings were not ill-timed. Mr. Cameron has never been remarkable for the scrupulous accuracy of his money transactions, and, to say the least, was a poor business man. His *management* of the War Department has been in keeping with his previous reputation."

The *Evening Post* was always distinguished for good breeding and urbanity; its present allusions to Cameron are unexceptionable. The "antecedents" alluded to mean a long and successful career of intrigue and corruption; and his "management of the War Department," to use the expressive language of Mr. Washburne, a Republican member of Congress from Illinois, was a series of stupendous "robberies." The Committee appointed to investigate these operations are under the impression that no less than sixty millions of dollars have been lost to the Government by Cameron's "management of the War Department." If this statement were made by a Democratic Committee, it might be dismissed by calling them "sympathizers with the rebels;" or what is even worse, "Breckinridge Democrats;" but it so happens that it comes from a Republican source, which has shown, in addition, that no less than forty Republican members of Congress are interested in one way or another, in this wholesale peculation. No wonder that the report of the Committee met with such vehement opposition; like a detected burglar, these members were struggling to escape exposure. These forty members are the noisiest patriots we have in Congress; they are for every measure intended to protract the war; in this way they show their earnest patriotism, and at the same time pave the way for additional contracts.

It is somewhat remarkable that the virtuous Forney, and the Pittsburgh *Gazette* have not noticed the report of the Dawes Committee, upon the infamies alluded to. When Cameron made an emancipation speech he was hailed by these worthies with acclamation. How happens it that they have lost sight of him entirely, notwithstanding the elaborate report of a Congressional Committee? The reason of this silence is plain; these gentlemen are entirely absorbed in watching "traitors in their midst;" and in arranging a new party in which "all good men can unite." Jesse D. Bright, Vallandingham, and others like them, must be watched, and while public attention is fixed upon them, the operations of the War Department escape unnoticed. This wasn't the case with a former Secretary; when Floyd's operation in arms was discovered, he was denounced by a unanimous press and public, but his successor's achievements, a thousand times greater, pass almost unnoticed. Floyd when detected was universally execrated; Cameron instead of being punished is handsomely rewarded by a first class Foreign Mission. The infamies of John B. Floyd are venial, compared to what the Evening Post facetiously terms "Cameron's management of the War Department."

FREE WHITE LABOR.

We fear that our Abolition friends, in their anxiety to elevate four millions of Southern slaves, are forgetful of their promises to the free laborers and mechanics of the North. They used to dwell, most plaintively, upon the degredation of allowing American citizens to be brought into competition with the "pauper labor of Europe." Have they forgotten all this in their efforts to degrade it still lower by bringing it in competition with the labor of suddenly manumitted slaves?

What a brazen and deceptive set of [illegible] these Abolition leaders are? [illegible] fondly and effectively they used to [illegible] free white labor [illegible] intelligence of the [illegible] all others on the [illegible] notes have all been [illegible] of tariffs of protection [illegible] the landless;" it is now, [illegible] to the *Gazette*, an effort to not [illegible] four millions of debased slaves, [illegible] give them what that paper terms "*natural and political equality*." Partisan preference for Abolition, over the interests of free white labor, was strikingly manifested in the election of David Wilmot to the United States Senate. Ever since he entered public life, he has been a free trader of the most radical stamp; but he was sound upon a question concerning slavery, and that was sufficient. Now, instead of attention being paid to the interests of white labor, we are invited to be taxed for the purchase of innumerable slaves, to bring them here amongst us, and bestow upon them "natural and political equality," which the *Gazette* informs us is the definition of true Democracy.

NEW PARTIES.

The Republicans of the State of Indiana, like those in New York and Pennsylvania, find the pressure against them so great as to induce them to abandon their organization. Abolitionism among the Indianians must be very distasteful, when we find this new party denouncing it, and encroaching upon the platform laid down by the regular Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Indianapolis on the eighth of last January. An Indiana paper, favorable to this movement, says:

"The object of this movement, as we understand it, is to unite the conservative and genuine Union men of Indiana in one common organized effort to restore and maintain the Union in its integrity as it was, under the Constitution as it is, and to crush out the miserable traitorous factions of Abolitionism and Secession sympathizers."

This is precisely the ground taken by the Democracy of Indiana, and we can not, therefore, see the necessity for another convention, unless the intention of the managers be, like that of their brethren in New York and Pennsylvania, to obtain power under false pretenses.

CHARGED WITH DRUNKENNESS.

Mr. Morrill in Congress the other day, directed by resolution, the notice of the country to Gen. Smith, branding him with the crime of drunkenness on the battle field. This great evil has become so prevalent among the officers of our army, and attended with such deplorable results, that the public ear is easily satisfied with the simplest charge. The drunken officer is worse than the coward and should receive severer punishment. But in the case of Gen Smith it appears the charge was made without proper information, and we are glad to see the honorable member who made it retract to some extent the slander.

The following letters have been published in connection with the case:

HEADQUARTERS —— ARMY CORPS,
April 26, 1862.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. SMITH, Commanding Division:—The reports in the newspapers that you were drunk on the 16th inst., during the affair between your division and the enemy at the "One Gun Battery," are, in my opinion, utterly groundless. I was in close conversation with you and Gen. McClellan at your headquarters, till within 45 minutes of the time when the companies of the Vermont regiments crossed the water and entered the enemy's works. At the time I took leave, you were not at all excited by drink. I speak positively, because I have long known you intimately. You are at liberty to publish this note. I remain, very truly yours,

E. D. KEYES,
Brig. Gen. Com. —— Army Corps.

Letter from General Smith---He Demands a Retraction of the Charge of Drunkenness.

The following letter has been received here:

CAMP NEAR YORKTOWN, VA.,
April 30, 1862.

HON. JUSTIN MORRILL—SIR: You have seen fit in your place, in the House of Representatives, to utter a foul slander against me. You have offered to the country no evidence in support of your naked assertion. You have, so far as I can learn, taken no public steps to collect testimony to substantiate your charges, and the indignant denials which have gone from the officers of this division to yourself and colleagues, have failed to elicit from you a frank and open apology. It is now my turn to speak, and here, face to face with a brave foe, I turn back to you, an assassin, and tell you you must prove your charge against me, or make a retraction as public as the libel, and I am certain that throughout the length and breadth of this great land every manly heart will say I have demanded no more than I have a right to compel.

W. H. SMITH,
Commanding Division Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Prentiss in Memphis.

On Wednesday, succeeding the battle of Pittsburg, Gen. Prentiss and two thousand three hundred and eigthy-six Union prisoners passed through Memphis. The men were in good spirits and kindly treated by the inhabitants, particularly the Irish and German women. The citizens contented themselves with waving handkerchiefs, and looking the interest they dare not openly express.

Prentiss made a Union speech to his men, and the citizens cheered him. Provost Marshal E. McKissock bade him remain silent. Prentiss told him that he had four to one more friends in that city than he (McKissock,) and said to the citizens, keep quiet for a few weeks, and you will have an opportunity to cheer the old flag to your heart's content. Our soldiers sang "The Star Spangled Banner," "Red, White and Blue," "Happy Land of Canaan," and "Old John Brown," as they were starting on the cars for Tuscaloosa, Ala., where they are at present confined. There were one hundred and fourteen Union officers among the prisoners. Beauregard claims to have taken three thousand prisoners.

The Rebels Preparing to Resist the Advance of McDowell and Banks.

The Richmond *Examiner* of April 23d contains a long article on the advance of Gens. McDowell's and Banks' armies, and the means the rebel Government has taken to resist them. The *Examiner* states that Gen. McClellan has sent reinforcements to Gen. McDowell, and that the rebel government has sent a corresponding number to strengthen Gen. Jackson's army.

It is not for us to divulge the number of our own troops that are concentrating on the lines north of Richmond. Suffice it to say that we believe them to be ample to withstand and repulse the enemy. There is this further encouraging feature of the campaign in that direction, namely: that both Generals Jackson and Ewell have the reputation of being fighting Generals. Earnest and vigorous work on our side is all that is wanted. Dispute every mile of the road, sell every foot of territory for blood, is the true tactics. The sage policy of the back track may do very well at times, and the virtue of spades and sandbags may be very great in the proper place; but here is a campaign in open field, where numbers will not be greatly unequal, and where neither side has had time for engineering and dirt digging. That country, too, offers many battle fields; and, as this war at last must be decided by battles, better that they should be fought promptly and bravely than postponed to more convenient seasons and localities.

If Richmond is to fall by the want of valor in troops or conduct in Generals, it may as well fall this month as the next; and if the enemy is to be driven, beaten, and disgraced from our soil, far better that it should be done when they have freshly entered than after they have ruined the country by a long occupation of it. *We lose more by delay than they do.* Their expenses go on, whether their armies are within our territory or hanging upon our borders. We lose thousands of dollars in value every day the marauders remain in our midst.

The strategy of the back track is a very costly one to us. It exhausts the pocket, it crushes the heart of the country. The wear and tear of feeling it entails is fearful. It protracts the work of ruin, it intensifies and prolongs indefinitely the agonies of exile, which is the citizens' living death. Invasion should be the signal of bloody and desperate work, of fierce encounter [illegible] not of cold strategy and impossible official policy.

Confiscation in the Senate.

During the discussion of the various confiscation propositions in the Senate of the United States, on Thursday last, Senator Davis, of Kentucky, is reported as follows:

Slavery not Responsible for the War.

Mr. DAVIS asked to have an amendment read to the effect that the title to all property forfeited under the act shall vest in the persons of heirs of those who entered the service of the United States during the rebellion, and have been killed or disabled and in the Union men whose property has been seized and confiscated by the rebels.

He said there were many Senators whose chief object was to destroy slavery, no matter what else was done. He contended at some length that the true policy of confiscation was to devote the property according to his proposed amendment. He denied that slavery was the cause of the war. He contended at some length that in fact the Free States were responsible for the war of 1862, the war with Mexico, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. If the Free States had not brought slavery into Congress, we should not have had the present trouble.

The people of New England had developed the mind to a great extent, but they were so smart and conceited as to think they can manage everybody's business, and, therefore, they were meddlers, and continually poking their noses into other people's bucket of swill. He referred to the pledges of the Republican party, and said that if they passed this bill they would array the whole Southern people against the law. He was willing that slavery should take its chances of war, and willing that slaves should be confiscated like other property; but if the Senate intended to make war on slavery, then there will only be another war begun.

The Heroic Free States.

The Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, thus concludes a late letter:—"Your brethren, are accustomed to feel that the ardent and intrepid co-operation of loyal men in the slave States has been a mighty help to you in the work thus far accomplished; nor are you mistaken in this. But, on the other hand, you must never forget, for an instant, that it was the heroic loyalty of the free States that saved the nation. Kentucky would this day be a desolation but for the 100,000 Northern men, who came to the aid of our 80,000 or 40,000 soldiers, ready to perish before an over-powering host of traitors. The safety of the nation is weakened by every conception that there was any human power but the heroism of the North that could have averted the fate prepared for it by a revolt such as no nation ever before suppressed."

Always Backing.

A disgusted rebel Captain, named Thomas B. Roane, left an unfinished letter at Rappahannock, Virginia. Writing of the retreat of the rebel army says:—"Your infernal cowardly army are continually backing, backing, and backing down, until by damn, I believe you will not stop short of the territory line, and then *and there you will capitulate*. I never know where to write to. I reckon Richmond is the safest place and surest direction for all letters now. But, in earnest, where does the army of Manassas expect to take a final stand? I firmly believe Virginia and Tennessee are to be given up without one effort at defence. Judge, *I am disgusted with our namby-pamby Government*—eternally retreating and acting on the defensive, like one man holding up his arms whilst another cowhides him, right and left."

The Japs.

Among the anecdotes narrated of the Japanese during their stay at Marseilles, it is said they presented a cigar to each of the policemen placed at the door of their hotel to keep off the crowd. The cigars were composed of tobacco and opium, and they made the smokers quite drowsy. The next police inspector who passed was surprised to find his men asleep at their posts.

A Total Eclipse.

The Confederate Almanac for 1862, published by the Rev. Dr. Summers, at the Southern Methodist Publishing House, announces an "*eclipse of the sun, visible over the Confederate States!*" To this the Nashville *Union* adds, that about the same time, "There will be a total eclipse of the Confederate States, visible over all creation!"

GEN. WOOL is reported to have remarked, on the occasion of his first inspection of the Army of the Potomac, that they were the dirtiest lot of men he ever saw. Gen. McClellan made the following reply: "General Wool, if you and your men had been where I and my men have been, you would be dirty, too." Gen. Wool was probably satisfied with his answer.

THE distress in Belgium, owing to the failure of the cotton supply, is stated to be terrible. The city of Ghent is the chief victim. More than 6,000 workman are literally on the street, without resources, and about 4,000 more can just drag along their existence by working three days in the week. The students of the University have given comforts and started collections to aid them. Other cities are in nearly equal distress, and the government is seriously embarrassed at the wide-spread misery that has overtaken this flourishing kingdom.

Beauties of Night.

The toils and excitements of the day are over. The fervent heat of noon is past. The maddening pursuit after gain is suspended. And mankind seek in the arms of a temporary asylum relief from care of mind and enervation of body. Even from guilt benificent nature withholds not the solace of repose, and passing through the "ivory gate of dreams," the days of youth, of happiness, of innocence, flit before the soul. Insupportable would be the heavy tribulation which, in our pilgrimage through life, we must endure, were it not for those intermittent seasons of rest which it is the privilege of the houseless wanderer and the palaced lord to enjoy. Night, gentle night, is the time that woos the toil-exhausted frame to steep its cares in calm forgetfulness. The wise provisions of nature indicate the season for repose, and her beneficent laws are reverenced and obeyed by all save the beings for whose comfort and happiness they were promulgated When the sun withdraws from the heavens, and the earth is shrouded in darkness, the labors of insect industry cease; the flowers, closing their petals, slumber, defended from the chilling dews of evening, and that sweet watchman of the grove, the nightingale, thrills forth in wild and varied cadences the parting song. Cynthia and her glittering train of stars come forth and hover above the earth and its children, like fair and holy angels, preserving them from the influence of the powers of darkness.

DIED:

On Saturday morning, 3d inst., Mrs. LYDIA, wife of R. W. Means in the 35th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, (5th inst.), at 2 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of her husband on Craig's Lane, Pitt township, and proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery. Carriages will leave R. H. Patterson's Stable, on Diamond street, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

S[illegible] SPADES AND AXES [illegible] sale by [illegible] BOWN & TETLEY, [illegible] Wood street.

[illegible] riches [illegible] for sale by [illegible] 17 Liberty st., next to [illegible] Hotel.

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

SOMETHING IMPORTANT FROM PITTSBURG LANDING.

UNUSUALLY HIGH WATERS AT CAIRO.

News at Cairo, but Transmission over the Wires Interdicted.

Attack by the Fleet Expected

Memphis to be Burned.

CAIRO, May 2.—River stationary and eight inches higher than ever before known.

There is news from Pittsburg Landing of the highest importance. Its transmission over the wires is prohibited.

LATEST FROM THE FLEET.—It was believed that a simultaneous attack would be made by the fleet before the close of the week.

Memphis papers of the 29th say that at a meeting held the night before it was concluded to burn the city in case of the approach of the Federal fleet. Editorials urgently call on the people to reinforce Price at Fort Wright as the only hope and salvation of the city.

Governor Yates left to-night for Pittsburg Landing, with hospital steamer and a large quantity of Sanitary stores.

Particulars of the Bombardment of Fort Macon.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The New York Tribune of this morning received by telegraph from Baltimore the following report from its special correspondent of the bombardment of Fort Macon.

The preparations for the bombardment of Fort Macon were complete on Wednesday night, but the order to fire was not given till 5½ o'clock on Friday morning, when a shot was fired from one of the 30-pounder Parrotts; shell from the 8 and 10 inch mortar batteries followed, and the firing on our side at once became regular and unobstructed.

The fort replied with the first gun at six o'clock, and continued, until its pieces were silenced, by salvos of three or four at a time, until four o'clock in the afternoon, when a white flag was hoisted. The gunboats Daylight, State of Georgia, Chippewa and Gemsbok took part in the engagement, sailing in an ellipse and firing by turn; but the heavy sea prevented them from doing any service, and they soon withdrew.

General Burnside arrived on Thursday with two armed barges, and witnessed the bombardment.

The fire of our batteries dismounted thirteen guns, and tore up the glacis and ramparts in the most effective manner. Of eleven hundred shot and shell thrown at the fort, five hundred and sixty struck the work.

The guns of the fort were worked with skill and courage, but the sandhills afforded a complete protection to our men.

The hoisting of the white flag was followed by a conference with General Parke, and a suspension of hostilities until the following morning. During the night a proposition for the surrender of the fort was communicated to General Burnside, and in the morning the articles of agreement were signed.

The garrison surrendered as prisoners of war, and were released on parole, and allowed to take their private effects with them. The officers retained their side arms.

These were the terms originally proposed by Gen. Parker, but refused by Col. White, the Commander of the Fort.

Fifty guns, twenty thousand pounds of powder, shot and shell, in preparation, and four hundred stand of arms, etc., were taken.

Gen. Burnside, in a general order, congratulating Gen. Parke on his victory, and commands that the name of Fort Macon be inscribed on the colors of the 4th and 5th Rhode Island and 8th Connecticut.

The command of the Fort was offered to Capt. Morris, of the First Artillery, after the surrender, but declined, and Col Rodman, of the 4th Rhode Island, was placed in charge.

Brigadier and Major Generals.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The latest account shows that there are one hundred and sixty-eight Brigadier Generals and twenty-six in addition to await Senatorial action. A favorable report has been made on the re-nomination of Daniel E. Sickles, and there seems to be no doubt that he will soon be confirmed. The bill proposing to limit the number to two hundred, and of Major Generals to twenty, will, in all probability, become a law.

Thus far, or within two days, applications have been filed for compensation for forty-two of the slaves manumitted in the District of Columbia, under the emancipation act.

The President has re-organized J. C. Condreep vice consul for Denmark, in and for the District of Columbia, and E. S. Sayres as vice consul for Denmark, for Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Powder Mill Explosion.

PORTLAND, May 3.—The powder mill explosion at Gorham included eight buildings, which were blown up one after another. The hands were fortunately all at supper and no one was injured.

Arrival from Europe.

BOSTON, May 3.—The steamer America arrived at one o'clock from Liverpool via Halifax.

Two Rebel Regiments Refuse to Fight, &c.

PITTSBURG LANDING, May 3, 9 P. M.—Six deserters arrived here yesterday, and ten to-day. All confirm the capture of New Orleans.

A few days ago one Tennessee and one Mississippi regiment of twelve months' men, stacked arms, their time having expired, and refused to serve any longer, though required by conscript law. Beauregard put two regiments to guard them.

Twenty deserters arrived here yesterday. Numbers are leaving the rebels daily.

All rumors of a battle here or in this vicinity, are unfounded.

The weather is clear, and the roads will be passable in a day or two so the army can advance.

Hospital boats and stores are arriving daily.

General Finnell, of Kentucky, and a host of surgeons and nurses, arrived to-day.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Pittsburgh, April 14th, 1862.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that "SEALED PROPOSALS" accompanied by proper guarantees according to forms to be furnished on application at this Office, will be received thereat, until 12 o'clock, meridian, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF JUNE NEXT, for the supply of Provisions, Medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms, for one year, commencing on the first of July next, and ending on the thirtieth of June following. The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the Hospital; but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles, accordingly as they may be required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not in the judgment of the Physician of the best quality and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the contractor with any excess of cost over the contract prices. The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified.

CHAS. W. BATCHELOR, [illegible] Surveyor and Agent of [illegible]

[illegible]

Second Edition

THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

Evacuation of Yorktown by the Rebels.

Heavy Guns and Camp Equipage Captured.

OUR TROOPS IN POSSESSION.

OUR CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY IN PURSUIT.

COL. SAMUEL W. BLACK AND GEN. JAMISON WERE FIRST ON THE ENEMY'S WORKS.

IMMENSE AMOUNT OF CANNON, AMMUNITION, STORES, &C.,

FORTRESS MONROE, May 4.—Yorktown was evacuated by the rebels last night and our troops now occupy the enemy's works.

A large amount of camp equipage and guns which they could not destroy for fear of being seen were left behind.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 4, 9 A. M.

To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

We have the enemy's ramparts, their guns, ammuniton, camp equipage, etc., and hold the entire line of his works, which the Engineers report as being very strong. I have thrown all my cavalry and horse artillery in pursuit, supported by infantry. I move Gen. Franklin's division and as much more as I can by water up to West Point to-day. No time shall be lost. Our gunboats have gone up York River. I omitted to state that Gloucester is also in our possession. I shall pursue the enemy to the wall.

[Signed] GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 4th, 10 A. M.

From the Army Correspondent of the Associated Press.

This morning at five o'clock your correspondent entered the enemy's works, which the rear of their army deserted four hours before. Everything was found to be in utter confusion, as though they left in great haste. Between forty and fifty pieces of heavy artillery have been left in their works after being spiked, together with a large amount of ammunition, medical stores, camp equipage, tents and private property of their officers. A negro who was left in the town states that the rebels threw a large amount of ordnance stores into the river to prevent its falling into our hands. Several deserters have succeeded in running into our lines—one of them, a very intelligent man from New York, who had been connected with the Ordnance Department ever since the works at Yorktown had been constructed. He states that the rebels evacuated it, owing to the near approach of the parallels covering the immense siege works of our men—that they feared the success of the Union gunboats in the York and James rivers, by means of which their communication with the outer world would be cut off. The order was given to evacuate by General Jackson on Thursday, to commence the following morning, which was accordingly done.

Gen. Magruder is said to have most strenuously opposed the measure, stating if they could not whip the Federals here there was no other place in Virginia where they could: he also swore in presence of his men, who vociferously cheered him, losing complete control of himself.

Gen. Robt. E. Lee, Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Yorktown on Wednesday and minutely examined the works of McClellan, when he is supposed to have recommended the abandonment of the works, deeming them untenable.

The deserters all agree in stating that their troops were very much demoralized and dissatisfied when the order was made public, as they all anticipated having an engagement at that point verbatim. They also agreed that the rebels had one hundred thousand men on the Peninsula, together with 400 pieces of field artillery. From the best information received they have fallen back to Chickacoming Creek, beyond Williamsburg, where it is expected they will make a stand. Immediately on the facts becoming known the troops were ordered under arms, and are now in motion from the right and left wings of the army.

A large force, under command of General Stoneman, consisting of cavalry, artillery and infantry, are in advance, and will probably come up with the rear of the enemy before night, if they remain near Williamsburg.

The gunboats have passed above Yorktown, and are now shelling the shore on their way up. Following them is a large steamer, and vessels loaded with troops, who will effect a landing.

Magruder swore he was not afraid of McClellan, if Lee was, and that if he could not successfully fight him here, he could somewhere.

Only one man was left in Yorktown, and he was a negro.

General Jameson and Colonel Sam. W. Black were the first to enter the enemy's main works.

The only casualty that occurred was the killing of two men and wounding of three by the explosion of a concealed shell within the enemy's works. The following are their names. They belong to Company A, Fortieth New York regiment: Killed — Fred McFarland and Michael McDermot. Wounded—Sergeant James Smith, Fred Steyck and Lawrence Burns. The works are very extensive and show that they were designed by scientific engineers.

LATER.—Official report just made to headquarters shows that the enemy have left seventy-one guns on the works—At Gloucester Point the guns and ordnance stores were also left.

Another deserter has just come in and reports that Jefferson Davis came with Lee on Wednesday last, and after a consultation with the most prominent officers, all agreed to the evacuation except General Magruder.

Capture of the Rebel Steamer Ella Worley.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The U. S. gunboat Santiago De Cuba from Port Royal on the 30th ult., arrived at this port this evening, briging as a prize the rebel steamer Isabel alias Ella Worley, which was captured while running from Nassau, N. C. for Charleston, S. C., laden with arms, ammunition, wines, segars and medicines.—The Santiago De Cuba chased the Nashville for several hours on the 23d ult., but was unable to overtake her. On the same day the Santiago captured a schooner from Charleston, loaded with cotton, which was sent to Charleston. She has also captured two other schooners with assorted cargoes for the Southern trade, both of which are now on their way to New York.

Nothing of importance was transpiring at Port Royal when the Santiago left.

Exchange of Prisoners.

CAIRO, May 2.—The Memphis Argus, of Saturday, has a dispatch from Corinth, stating that dispatches just received there state that Gen. Buckner and Col. Rogers Hanson, who were taken prisoners at Ft. Donelson, [illegible] be exchanged for [illegible] Prentiss [illegible] G. McMichael [illegible] Philadelphia, who was chief of General Smith's staff.

BEAUREGARD MOVING HIS TROOPS FROM CORINTH.

He Declines Answering Questions.

THE TOWN OF PURDY BURNED.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The Memphis Argus of the 29th of April has the following despatches:

CORINTH, April 28.—General Beauregard is moving large bodies of troops southward, some go by railroad, and others afoot. A few have gone West.

It is generally understood that he is evacuating the place, though he declines answering questions. He says that President Davis understands his movements.

Purdy was evacuated last night, and has since been burned. Every building is said to be destroyed.

The Yankees are moving in that direction. Our outposts had a skirmish with their advance early this morning, capturing sixty prisoneas, including nine commissioned officers.

FORT WRIGHT, April 28.—There has been no change in affairs here since Saturday. The steamers and gunboats from below have arrived.

The Yankee fleet has gone higher up the stream and is now lying opposite Osceola, excepting their mortars, which keep up their harmless firing.

Important News from Southern Papers.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The following was received by the Secretary of War this morning:

Letters received here from Richmond to-day from the prisoners taken at Fort Pulaski, state that they are at Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island, in New York Harbor. All are well and kindly treated.

The Richmond Enquirer, of yesterday, May 2nd, contains the annexed news items:

SAVANNAH, May 1.—The Corinth correspondent of the Republican dated 29th ult., says that the enemy have been reinforced and are advancing.

There is heavy skirmishing daily. Quite an affair occurred to-day, this side of Monterey.

Gen. Lawton has formally communicated to the City Council of Savannah his determination never to surrender the city, and the Councils have resolved to sustain him.

Dr. Foulkes, editor of the Memphis Avalanche, has been arrested for publishing an article calculated to array the planters against the government.

MOBILE, May 1.—A special dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser from Corinth dated 26th ult., says that Col. Scott's Louisiana Cavalry, consisting of two companies, had driven out a regiment of federals from Tuscumbia, killed several and took forty prisoners. The enemy burnt the stores and were pursued by the Confederates; the result was unknown.

The telegraph operator from the bay of St. Louis has telegraphed to the Mobile office that the stores at New Orleans were being emptied of sugar and molasses, which were thrown into the streets and the river. The city was to have been formally surrendered on the 26th, but the time was extended. Some of the enemy's vessels have gone up the river.

AUGUSTA, GA., April 30.—The New Orleans Bulletin of Friday says that F. B. Renshaw, of the Confederate States Navy, telegraphed from Point a La Bache on the 24th that seven of our gunboats had been fired after being overpowered by the enemy.

The Richmond Enquirer says the Navy Department received a similar dispatch last Saturday, but it is not known what boats are referred to.

CHARLESTON, May 1.—The federals have captured a small battery of two guns near White Point, twenty-two miles from Charleston. Gen. Evans has sent a force to look after the Yankees.

Capture of a Steamship Loaded with Enfield Rifles--Appointments in the Navy, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Mr. Louis De Geofroy, First Secretary of the French Legation, and formerly Charge D'Affaires to New Grenada, having been appointed Minister to Greece, is on the eve of leaving Washington for that country.

According to reliable information received here from Richmond, the planters have determined to raise no tobacco this season. The military had seized their stock now on hand, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Federal army.

The following dispatch was received at the Navy Department to-day:

FLAG SHIP WABASH, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C.
April 28th, 1862.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR:—I have just time this morning, before the departure of the Susquehanna, to inform the Department of the arrival here of the rebel steamer Isabel Ella Warley, in charge of Lieutenant Wilson and a prize crew, she having been captured by the Santiago de Cuba, Commander Ridgley, one hundred miles north of Abaco. She is deeply loaded with Enfield rifles, and has, it is supposed, rifled cannon in her fore hold, which has not yet been examined. These arms were taken on board, of course, at one of the neutral colonies off our coast.

I am informed by Lieutenant Wilson that the Santiago de Cuba discovered and chased the Nashville, but the latter was much too swift for her. The Nashville also had arms on board, intending to run the blockade if possible.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
S. F. DUPONT,
Flag Officer, commanding the Southern Blockading Squadron.

The Navy Department has made the following appointments: James Leaman to be Acting Third Assistant Engineer of the United States steamer Dragon, at Hampton Roads; Commander John A. Winslow is ordered to report to Flag Officer Foote for duty; O. J. Bissell, of Michigan, has been appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to report to Commander Paulding for duty; Acting Master Isaac Warren has been detached from the Flag and ordered to the United States steamer Fort Henry; Acting Master D. F. Mosman, detached from the Fort Henry, and ordered to the United States steamer Flag. Acting Master's Mate C. F. Hubbull, of Janesville, Wis., has deserted, after drawing two months' advance pay.

The War Department has received a message from Gen. Halleck, dated to-day, Pittsburg Landing, stating that the army was well and in high spirits and eager to meet the enemy.

A Skirmish.

PITTSBURG LANDING via LOUISVILLE, May 3.—The following dispatch was received at Headquarters:

A reconnoissance sent toward Farmington found the enemy 4,500 strong with 4 pieces of artillery and some cavalry, occupying a strong position near the town. Our forces advanced at once to the assault and after a sharp skirmish carried the position in handsome style. The enemy left 30 dead on the field, and all their tents and baggage, the Cavalry pursuing them. The whole affair was very handsome, our regiments charging on their battery and line of infantry at a double quick. The enemy fled in wild confusion. A regiment of cavalry was sent through to Booneville and took possession of the town and tore up the railroad track and destroyed two bridges. [illegible] taken a good many prisoners [illegible] tell how many [illegible] Our loss [illegible] 12 wounded.

JOHN POPE, Major General.

From Maj. Gen. Wool.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 4, 4 P.M.

To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

You no doubt have been informed by Gen. McClellan that his troops are in Yorktown.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Maj. Gen.

Latest from New Mexico.

KANSAS CITY, May 3.—The Santa Fe mail has arrived. Another battle had taken place between General Canby and the Texans at Porilla, on the Rio Grande, where the Texans had fortified themselves. The enemy were defeated.

Our loss is 25 killed and wounded, the enemy's loss has not been ascertained.

General Canby with a portion of his command had made a detour and got below the enemy, while Major Paul was in the rear.

The whole of the enemy's command will probably be taken as their only alternate is to surrender or flee to the mountains, where the Indians await them.

A French Commissioner had stated at a meeting of the allies on the 9th ult., that they would no longer treat with the present Government of Mexico, which they style an oppressive minority, that they shall aid and protect Almonte, as he came on at the express invitation of the Emperor of France, who expected open hostilities between the allies and Mexicans.

The French have decided on war which the Mexicans accept, though Juares says his government has been disposed to adopt all honorable conciliating measures for a mediation, but that force must be repelled by force.

Spanish troops were arriving at Havana in English war vessels from Very Cruz.

General Prime was to embark on the 25th of April with the last of his command and six vessels have gone to bring back ammunition, &c. Juares has issued a call for all citizons between the ages of twenty and sixty, and they were flocking to the government standard from all quarters. The prime motive for this French intervention is said to be the establishment of some government which will pay fifty-two millions of dollars of scrip, issued by Zuoaloga and Miramon.

Col. Butler, brother of Gen. Butler, arrived at Havana on the 18th from Ship Island.

The steamer Nelly sailed on the 14th ult., and it was supposed she intended to run the blockade.

The following vessels arrived at Havana: Steamers W. G. Hewes, Orizona, Atlantic, Matagorda and Victoria, all from New Orleans, heavily loaded with cotton. Also, schooners Wide Awake, Gen. Garibaldi, Cora and Thomas C. Acton, all from New Orleans with cotton. All the above arrived between the 18th and 27th ult., having run the blockade.

Two or three schooners had sailed for Matamoras, but probably intend running the blockade.

The U. S. transport Black Prince and gunboat Chambers were in port.

Re-opening of Southern Trade.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The following two important circulars have been addressed to the foreign Ministers, announcing the re-opening of communication with southern localities, reconquered from the insurgents:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 2, 1862.

SIR:—I have the honor to state for your information that the mails are now allowed to pass to and from Orleans and other places which having heretofore been seized by insurgent forces, have since been recovered and are now re-occupied by land and naval forces of the United States.

It is proper, however, to add that a military surveillance is maintained over such mails so far as the Government finds it necessary for the public safety.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 3, 1862.

SIR:—I have the honor to state for the information of your Government, that a collector has been appointed by the President for New Orleans, and that necessary preparations are being made to modify the blockade so far as to permit limited shipments to be made to and from that and one or more other ports which are now closed by blockade, at times and upon conditions which will be made known by proclamation.

I am sir, your obedient servant.
WM. H. SEWARD.

There is authority for stating that there is not a shadow of foundation for the story in circulation in relation to the French intervention, or a connection with the rebels, &c.

Skirmishing in Alabama.

HUNTSVILLE, May 4.

To HON. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Your dispatch was received. A soldier's highest reward for service is to merit and receive the approbation of his superior officers.

An expedition from Bridgeport crossed the river on May 1st, and advanced towards Chattanooga twelve miles. Captured stores and a Southern mail carried by railroad hands. Panic prevailed at Chattanooga.

The enemy are moving all property in the direction of Atlanta.

Gen. Ledbetter had been chastised for cowardice at Bridgeport. Not more than two thousand troops at Chottanooga.—They destroyed a saltpetre manufactory in a cave. Returned safely with the captured property.

Another expedition penetrated to Jasper; found a strong Union feeling. On the same day a skirmish took place with the enemy's cavalry at Athens.

Our outposts were driven back, but on being reinforced the enemy retreated in the direction of Florence.

There are straggling bands of mounted men, partly citizens, scattered along my entire line, threatening the bridges, One of which they succeeded in destroying.

O. M. MITCHELL,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

From the Mountain Department

WHEELING, May 2.—A dispatch received last night at headquarters, from Gen. Cox, of the Kanawha Department, speaks of still continued storms. The roads are frightful.

The news that the enemy is abandoning Green Brier county is credited, as the movement is an inevitable consequence of demonstrations making in the Valley.

Schenck progresses steadily but slowly owing to high waters.

Probable Capture of Tampa, Florida.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—A Richmond paper contains the following:

SAVANNAH, April 22.—The post-bill from Tampa, Florida, has the following announcement endorsed on it:

"The commander of the blockading fleet within two miles of Tampa has sent a boat here, and ordered the town to surrender or be bombarded. Major Thomas replied: "Come on, then, and take us; *I shall not surrender*."

LIQUID RENNET—very superior.
CATAWBA WINE—eight years old.
HULLIHEN'S TOOTH PASTE—genuine.
BROCKEDON'S SODA PILLS—for acidity of the stomach.
KESAN SOAP—warranted genuine.
BEDFORD WATER—just received from Springs
EXTRACT OF VANILIA—made from the Bean
LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER—the only genuine.
INSECT POWDER—for the extermination of Roaches, &c.
KISSINGEN WATER—fresh.
For sale by SIMON JOHNSON,
ap29 Corner Smithfield and Fourth street.

H. H. SMITH,
NOTARY PUBLIC
OFFICE AT THE
PITTSBURGH POST, FIFTH STREET,
near Wood
mh8