DAILY POST.

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

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 9.

☞ Reading matter on every page.

☞ S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., NO. 37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, and 6 STATE STREET, BOSTON are our agents for the **Daily and Weekly Post** in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our *Lowest Rates.*

☞ MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE—The Democratic Committee of correspondence for the county of Allegheny, will meet at the ST. CHARLES HOTEL, in the city of Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of MAY, A. D., 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A general attendance is requested.

THOMAS DONNELLY, Chairman.

The Committee is constituted as follows:

PITTSBURGH.

1st Ward	James Kennedy
2d "	John M. Irwin
3d "	James P. Barr
4th "	James Brown
5th "	J. M. Taylor
6th "	J. R. Hunter
7th "	E. S. Ward
8th "	C. Magee
9th "	Samuel Cameron

ALLEGHENY.

1st Ward	Geo. W. Cass
2d "	John R. Large
3d "	James Wray
4th "	Wm. Linn

BOROUGHS.

West Pittsburgh	H. D. Whipple
Monongahela	Thos. Kernan
South Pittsburgh	James A. Blackmore
East Birmingham	John P. Hogan
Birmingham	James B. Aitman
Lawrenceville	S. H. Keller
Duquesne	A. McF. Johnson
Manchester	John Wagner
Sharpsburg	F. A. Kline
Elizabeth	R. C. Walker
Sewickley	W. A. Ellis
West Elizabeth	James Donaldson
McKeesport	Wm. McCloskey
Tarentum	J. B. Fulton
Temperanceville	S. P. Ross

TOWNSHIPS.

Pitt	Manus McCloskey
Collins	A. J. Davis
Peebles	D. D. Sruce
Penn	Jacob Slauter
Lower St. Clair	Samuel Harper
Upper St. Clair	Dr. John Calhoun
Chartiers	Cornelius Scully
South Fayette	Thompson McCabe
North Fayette	Samuel Sturgeon
Baldwin	Henry Huffman
Snowden	Wm. Stewart
Shaler	L. Winchell
McClure	Jacob Eckert
Reserve	J. Lofink
Ross	Andrew Burke
East Deer	Jonah Mellon
Fawn	Joseph Huey
West Deer	Charles Bryson
Pine	Thomas Gibson
Franklin	Wm. Neely
Jefferson	Jos. Ralston
McCandless	J. Magee
Wilkins	Moore Thompson
Plum	J. C Stewart
Patton	James McGinley
Elizabeth	Wm. Powers
Versailles	John Sill
Ohio	A. J. Pinkerton
Sewickly	Robert Stevenson
Neville	Robert Phillips
Indiana	Peter Hutchinson
Robinson	M. Herbison
Moon	P. H. Stevenson
Crescent	J. S. McCorkle
Finley	Robert Mc Argent
Hilton	J. T. Patterson
Hampton	Thomas S. Hart
Richland	Chas. Gibson
Upton	Wm. Carnahan
Scott	Barnes Ford

GENERAL CAMERON.

This gentleman has at length concluded to leave the United States, for Russia. he reader will conclude that it is pretty nearly time. It is a common practice in the courts to give a prisoner an opportunity to say a few words before pronouncing sentence; and outside of courts of justice, too, great offenders against government invariably appear in their own vindication.

Floyd and Thompson, two Secretaries in the administration of Mr. Buchanan, carried off, or caused, or permitted to be carried off, immense amounts of government arms, to the then prospective rebels, and nearly a million of securities were also abstracted, which were intended to pay off some Indian claims against the government. Both of these Secretaries appeared in the public prints, and, according to their statements, established their innocence of the charges preferred against them beyond the possibility of doubt. Indeed, these gentlemen expressed a good deal of indignation that charges were made against the administration of their departments, and intimated a willingness to meet, in single combat, any one who persisted in charging aught against their characters. More than this, they hinted that the depredations complained of were perpetrated by those who were loudest in hunting up testimony against them.

General Cameron, we perceive, has, prior to his departure for Russia, given the public his inside views as to the causes of his leaving the Cabinet of President Lincoln. In his vindication of himself, the wily General has shown more adroitness than either Floyd or Thompson. They came out in the papers in reply to charges made against them; Simon, on the other hand, accepts an invitation from his "friends and neighbors about Harrisburg" to partake of a banquet, before leaving them for regions beyond the seas.

At this interesting gathering, there were several life-long friends of the General—we mean political friends. Through evil report, and when his political sky seemed lowering, they stuck to his clouded prospects with the tenacity of faith and hope. While a Democrat they were with him, always controlling a large minority of the party; when Know Nothingism reared its ugly visage they glided gracefully into that organization, and when that upstart party ran its brief career, these worthies emerged full-bledged Republicans. Simon, at once, took the control of that organization in Pennsylvania, forced it to nominate him for the Presidency and send delegates in his favor to Chicago; and afterwards compelled them to insist upon being selected for the Cabinet, because, as Gen. Moorhead says, "his was the best appointment that could be made for Pennsylvania." In all these rapid changes, some of those who figured at the Harrisburg Banquet were side by side with their intrepid leader. We are not surprised, therefore, at these gentlemen affording the General a plausible pretext for coming before the people of "his native State," in vindication of his administration of the War Department. Had they not done so, they would have shown themselves degenerate in providing for political exigencies.

After the supper, which was, we are informed one "embracing all the choice delicacies of the season, divided off into several courses, intermingled with excellent wine, and terminating with a dessert of incomparable richness"—the grand imposing scene was opened by Mayor Kepner, who proposed the following toast:

"SIMON CAMERON—A Pennsylvanian who has never forgotten his native State—an American who has always been faithful to his country and his countrymen. His fellow citizens delight to honor him."

The company by this time "being full of supper and distempering draughts," felt unusual admiration for the chief guest of the evening, and they, accordingly, received this toast with several "hip, hip, hurras," followed by a magnificent "tiger." When the enthusiasm had subsided, the General arose—so the report says—"evidently much affected," and, although "unused to the melting mood," his choking utterance indicated a spirit perturbed. After entirely recovering from his embarrassment, he commenced with some general observations about the progress of our State, and the true gratification the real patriot feels at the growing greatness of one's country. Like Col. Dumas, the General seemed impressed with the idea that it is a pleasure to grow old, when the years that bring decay to ourselves serve to bring prosperity to the State. The General proceeded in this serious and decorous manner for some time; alluding occasionally to his early struggles with poverty, but never yielding to despair, until he came to speak of his going into President Lincoln's Cabinet. Here he branched off and became humorous; his friends, we trust, will pardon us if we are inclined to the conviction that the General's humor is altogether too rich. Read the following.

"I took my seat last year in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, *against my own judgment*, without consulting my taste for that position, and, I may say, against my own determination. I resigned that post when I thought *my mission was ended*, in organizing, equipping and supplying, under the most adverse circumstances, a larger army than had ever been raised at any period of human history. When I did accept the place it was with the *perfect understanding* between Mr. Lincoln and myself that whenever *I thought proper* to resign I should be privileged to do so; and when a vacancy occurred in the appointment to Russia, he offered me the post, and I was glad to accept it."

The whole of this paragraph is replete with humor, but we have taken the liberty of italicizing some of its rarest points: if we consider it as a piece of audacity, it is equally attractive. For genuine impudence it is equal to Wykoff or Forney's best performances.

The next best point the General makes is where he states that the "Secretary of State" waited on him and asked if he (Cameron) knew any good man in New York who would answer for a government agent. Cameron said he knew Alex. Cummings, and the pious Aleck was at once appointed. The want of knowledge here exhibited by that notoriously verdant individual, Mr. Seward, about the people of New York, is rather remarkable; this Cummings had only been in that city—a little place containing only a million of population—about two years, and he was the *only* individual that could be found for government agent, by the joint sagacity of Cameron and Seward. The two Senators and thirty-three members of Congress from that State were presumed to be equally ignorant upon this point; and so, as a matter of sheer necessity, Cummings was selected for the delicate and important services, appertaining to an extensive government agent.

There are several things more in General Cameron's vindication, which challenge further comment, but want of space will not allow it. He intimates, however, that the Secretary of the Navy is as much entitled to censure as he: and charges openly that those who led off in censuring him in Congress were men who had been disappointed in their efforts to use him.—Well, we trust that the General may have a pleasant trip to Russia; and that he may enjoy the sweet remembrances of a comparatively retired public servant, whose most delightful reflection is that he has done the State some service. Let his enemies here behind him traduce him if they will; he can, in a foreign clime, find consolation in the contemplation of that soluce ing promise of, "blessed are they that suffer persecution for justice sake." In the meantime, we desire to bid him an affectionate farewell!

WAR NEWS.

General McClellan.

The reader will perceive by to-day's dispatches that General McClellan is pursuing and scattering the rebels in Virginia in most "admirable disorder." They are flying like sheep, pursued by hungry wolves. The gallant young chieftain is closing the campaign in Virginia in a blaze of glory.

The following dispatch from Gen. McClellan, which was read in the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, but which for some reason was *not* sent to the press by telegraph, speaks for itself. It will be seen that the Secretary of War, who seems to imagine himself the embodiment of military knowledge and strategy, receives McClellan's particular notice:

The following was read to the House of Representatives:

BIVOUAC IN FRONT OF WILLIAMSBURG,
Monday, May 5—10 P. M.

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

After arranging for movements up York river, I was sent for here. I find General Joe Johnston in front of me, in strong force, probably greater a good deal than my own.

Gen. Hancock has taken two redoubts and repulsed Early's rebel brigade by a real charge with the bayonet, taking one Colonel and a hundred and fifty prisoners, and killing at least two Colonels and many privates. His conduct was brilliant in the extreme.

I do not know our exact loss, but fear that Gen. Hooker has lost considerable on our left.

I learn from the prisoners taken that the rebels intend disputing every step to Richmond.

I shall run the risk of at least holding them in check here, while I resume the original plan.

My entire force is undoubtedly considerably inferior to that of the rebels, who will fight well—but I will do all I can with the force at my disposal.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major Gen. Com.

Complimented.

Gen. Banks, in a late order, complimented the Washington and Ringgold cavalry, in command of Capt. A. J. Greenfield, for their part in the recent capture of a company of rebel cavalry, baggage, equipments, &c., in Virginia.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Evacuation of Yorktown.

We have already given many particulars—official and unofficial—of the evacuation of Yorktown. The letters of different correspondents, however, furnish many additional interesting facts, some of which we subjoin:

Council of War.

The rebel council of war was held in Mrs. Nelson's house at Yorktown, on Tuesday and Wednesday. Jeff. Davis and two members of his cabinet, Generals Lee, Magruder, and nine other generals, were present. The debates were warm and exciting, and finally it was resolved to evacuate on Saturday night. The generals entrusted with the orders of evacuation kept it a profound secret from the officers and men.

Mrs. Nelson's house is the largest house in Yorktown. It is an old Virginia mansion, very large, airy and spacious. The bricks and mantelpieces used in it were brought from England prior to the revolutionary war. It survived the Yorktown fight of the revolution, and the descendants of Governor Nelson have occupied it ever since.

The Evacuation.

The enemy have witnessed with great concern M'Clellan's gigantic preparations. They have been on the point of leaving several times. On Friday morning last the work was commenced and continued all day. At night Lowe's balloon went up, and they thought they were detected. They then marched back in large force, which movement was brought to our particular notice. On Saturday morning they again began to move. They continued all day with incontinent haste, and the last battalion of artillerists marched out of their works at 1 o'clock this brilliant Sunday morning, May 4, 1862.

Federal Occupation.

It was only by a stern command that the general kept the men from rushing headlong, heedless of all lurking danger, into the entrenchments. Very soon the detachment reached the ditch in front and began to mount the parapets. General Jameson and Colonel Black mounted first. They were closely followed by Colonel Gove, Lieutenant Crawford and Captain Hassler, of the General's staff. The General jumped inside the work, which was seen to be deserted, and presently it was swarming with our soldiers, and the American flag was raised over the battlements amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

The Rebel Forces.

The total force of the rebels, according to reports found at the headquarters of Gen. Magruder, was less than 70,000.

The fort had been occupied by the First Battallion New Orleans Artillery, Eighth and Thirteenth Alabama, Tenth and Fourteenth Louisiana, Thirteenth and Forty-fifth Georgia regiments. These troops were ordered to report at Howard's Grove, four miles from Richmond, and left the fort at midnight. A rear guard was left, who waited for our appearance and then left in the greatest haste.

A number of mines had been prepared for our troops, by placing percussion shells under ground in the roadways and in the entrances to the fort. No white folks are to be found, a few negro women and babies only being seen. The town is the most squalid and filthiest place we have ever seen. A few days of warm weather would have bred a pestilence. Flour in abundance was left, and a large quantity of meat, salt and fresh. All their tents have been left. No horses and wagons were seen.

Union Prisoners to be Released.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 2.

The five hundred and odd Yankee prisoners confined in Richmond have been in particularly high glee, within the past few days, at the news that they are immediately to be sent home on parole. They, or rather the most of them, have enjoyed the pleasing advantage of a residence in Richmond for many months, and when they get back home will doubtless spin out many a direful yarn of their sufferings, which, in the monotony of their prison ease and relaxation, their imaginations must have conjured up for the occasion. They will be sent down the river, we understand, by way of Yorktown, where they will be handed over to their evil genius, General McClellan.

Water Approaches to Richmond to be Closed.

From the Petersburg Express, May 2.

The regular monthly meeting of the Common Council was held yesterday. The important subject of obstructing the water approaches to this city and Richmond was introduced and considered, and the council appointed a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Lemuel Peebles, D'Arcy Paul and H. W. Siggins, to confer with the proper authorities relative to the propriety of so obstructing the Appomattox and James rivers as to prevent the approach of the enemy's gunboats. This is a step in the right direction, and one that deserves the earliest attention of both the government and the committee.

Petersburg in Danger---Rebel Gunboats Wanted.

From the Petersburg Express, May 2.

We have a city of nearly 20,000 inhabitants, situated on a water course easily ascended by the light draught gunboats of the enemy. Our position is very important, insomuch that if Petersburg should be captured by any possibility, Richmond would certainly fall. Then we would be no inconsiderable prize to the enemy either. Our immense storehouses and their contents would offer some inducements to the Yankees to pay us a flying visit, to say nothing of the great advantages they would gain and the tremendous injuries they would inflict by getting possession of our railroads. We believe a sufficient sum could be raised here and in the South-Side counties to build a very formidable gunboat. Who will broach the matter, and who will make the first deposits?

The Loss of New Orleans.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

The capture of the Crescent City by the Yankees involves a serious loss to the Southern Confederacy. It cuts off an extensive depot of supplies for our army and curtails our facilities for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

It virtually gives the enemy the control of the Mississippi river and deprives us of our supplies of sugar and molasses. In short, it is a severe blow to the Confederacy, and an immense advantage for the enemy. But, admitting all this, it does not signify that the Confederacy is about to be conquered, or that the rebellion, as our foes are pleased to style our efforts for independence, is about to be crushed. We have time and again asserted that the capture of our seaboard cities, or of points subject to the visits of the Federal gunboats would not involve the conquest of the South. The London journals take the subject, and we need only refer to the history of the first American revolution to sustain this assertion. It is true the loss of these cities is a sad disaster—deplorable occurrence—but not sufficiently so to cause us to "despair of the republic."

The Radicals and Gen. M'Clellan.

The radicals in Congress were bitter against McClellan yesterday because the rebels did not stand and fight him at Yorktown. They are bitter against him to-day because the rebels do stand and fight him at Williamsburg. It is not likely McClellan will ever be right in their sight. It is enough to say that Gen. McClellan has asked of Providence no higher boon than that the rebels should stand in the Peninsula long enough for him to get part of his army in their rear, so as to capture the whole of them. All seems to show that this result was about to take place, as if to confound his enemies.

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

BATTLE BEYOND WILLIAMSBURG

THE ENEMY AGAIN PUT TO FLIGHT.

M'CLELLAN IN RAPID PURSUIT.

Capture of All the Army Probable.

The Battle on Monday.

THE FIGHT WARMLY CONTESTED.

SICKLES' BRGADE ENGAGED.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—The following is furnished by the special correspondent of the American, dated Yorktown, yesterday:

At 12 o'clock to-day, as I close my letter, the latest intelligence received from the field of battle, is that Gen. McClellan has come up with the enemy about eight miles beyond Williamsburg, and after a pretty severe skirmish with his rear, has again put him to flight across the Chickahominy Creek.

A large additional number of prisoners have been taken, including many deserters, who repeat 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 Lee, Johnston and Magruder are in a state of utter disorganization, and, under the rapid pursuit of Gen. 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 forces landed at West Point.

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 the battery, 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 recaptured 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 General McClellan is resting his army on this side.

It will be 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.

General McClellan's Dispatch to his Wife.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Mrs. McClellan, who is now in this city, has just received the following dispatch from her husband:

"WILLIAMSBURG, May 7.—The battle of Williamsburg proved a brilliant victory. We have the enemy's strong works, the town and all the sick and wounded of the enemy, &c. None of your friends injured, though our loss is considerable. That of the enemy was severe. The Quaker army is doing very well—Hancock was superb yesterday. This is a beautiful town, and quite old and picturesque.

"GEO. B. MCCLELLAN."

A second dispatch to Mrs. McClellan says:

"The more we know the more complete our victory proves to be. All goes well."

Important from Mexico----The French Again Attacking the Mexicans--Troubles among the Allies.

HAVANA, May 3.—By the Berenguela, which left Vera Cruz on the 24th and arrived here on the 30th, we have one day's later from that city.

The French, instead of retiring beyond the passes of the Chiuuihink to Paso Ancho, as they had agreed to in the preliminaries of Voledad, and stated they should do in their communication to Doblado, dated Orizaba, April 9, have advanced from Cordova and occupied Orizaba. They attacked some eighty men in a small fort, and though they defended themselves well, took twenty-five prisoners and twenty horses. They also attacked and of course routed some troops placed along the road-side by General Zaragoza to protect the route of the Condese de Reus.

This was not doubt owing to a mistake, but it has all tended to rouse the Mexican hatred.

On the 19th, 3,000 reinforcements for Zaragosa arrived, and on the 21st, 6,000 came from Puebla.

Charles Lennox Wake was having a private conference with Doblado at Puebla, the end of which Gen. Prim was awaiting at Vera Cruz. It was thought to bode no good to the French. The causes given by the French plenipotentiaries for non-fulfilling what they had agreed and stipulated, are four, as follows:

First.—The declaration of war on the part of the government of President Juarez.

Second—The assassination of several French soldiers in the neighborhood of their camps.

Third—The annoyances caused them by various guerillas.

Fourth—The entire interception of all kinds of food.

Five men were lost during the gale of the 20th and 21st ult. in the port of Vera Cruz. They had succeeded in putting an engineer from the Berenguela on board one of the Spanish transports, but on attempting to return were dashed on the shore and five out of nineteen drowned. The remaining fourteen were saved, though in a state of great exhaustion, by a boat crew from the French frigate Jena.

The Spanish mail steamer Puerta Rico, alias Vigo, came in yesterday, after a passage of twenty-two days, from Cadiz.

MARRIED:

On Thursday, May 8th, by the Rev. Dr. Preston, Rector of Saint Andrews Church, JOHN HOWLAND RICKETSON to CLEMENTINE, daughter of A. Garrison, Esq.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Pittsburgh, April 19th, 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, noon, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF JUNE NEXT, for the supply of Provisions, Medicines, &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, according to the number that may be required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not in the judgment of the Purveyor of the best quality and adapted to the purposes for which they are intended, he will have the power to reject the same, and the parties with bids shall be bound to stand, and be charged the contractor with any excess of cost over and above contract price. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids for the whole or any part, as it may deem the interest of the service demand.

CHAS. W. BATCHELOR,
Purveyor.

☞ The Monitor, Mississippi and Nassau gunboats have left for Sewell's Point.

Second Edition

THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

BATTLE OF MONDAY.

A HARD FOUGHT BATTLE,

700 of the Enemy left on the Field.

OUR LOSS KILLED AND WOUNDED NEAR ONE THOUSAND.

EVACUATION OF SEWELL'S POINT.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—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 the bad condition of the roads, but a small portion of our troops could be brought into action.

Gen. Sickles' Excelsior Brigade, of 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 rain and chilled with cold.

The battle raged from early in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon, when Gen. M'Clellan 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 reported as having fought with such imprudent bravery that not less than two hundred of them were killed and wounded.

After the arrival of the General, the eqemy was first charged upon by Hancock's Brigade and were driven within their works before nightfall with heavy loss. Nearly 700 of their dead were left on the field with many wounded, though most of the latter were carried into Williamsburg. Our loss was less than 300 killed and 700 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 roads 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.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Messrs. Richardson, Knapp and Robinson, of Illinois, Law and Voorhies, of Indiana, Allen, White, Noble, Pendleton, Morris and Vallandingham, of Ohio, Johnson and Ancona, of Pennsylvania, and Shiel, of Oregon, have issued an address to the Democracy of the United States, setting forth party organization as a positive good, and essential to the preservation of public liberty. This they say is now a vital necessity, and all men, without distinction of State, section or party, who are for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, are invited to unite with them in their great work, upon terms of perfect equality. This they argue is the great issue.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commodore Dupont to-day, dated Port Royal, May 2d, giving interesting particulars of an expedition on the 29th ult., with the Hale, to capture a battery on Grumball's plantation, near the junction of the Dawho, Pawpaw and South Edisto rivers.

It appears that the enemy opened on the Hale when within eigateen hundred yards, and conducted their fire as she would here say to engage them at close quarters; but when the Hale reached the last bend, and was making a straight course for the battery, the rebels fled in haste.

Lieutenant Gillis landed with a party of men to destroy it.

The work was about three hundred and fifty yards from the river bank, and mounted two fine long twenty-four pounders on excellent field carriages.

One of the guns, so rapid was the flight of the rebels, was left loaded and primed.

The Hale returned to her anchorage without having a man injured.

Another report details the proceedings at Bull's Bay.

Lieut. Nickels crossed the bar with the Onward on the 7th ult., and anchored within 300 yards of a light house on Bulls' Island and opened fire on a small work situated about fifty yards to the Southward of the light house. Shortly after he landed in his boats covered by the guns of the Onward, the rebels fired upon the party, but not awaiting an attack escaped from the Island to the main land. The Onward has now complete command of the channel, so that no vessel can either enter or go out.

On the 3d ult., Lieut. Com. Nicholson of the Isaac Smith, then stationed at St. Augustine, having heard that a schooner had come in over Matanzas for some 13 miles to the Southward, dispatched three armed boats, together with a detachment of 25 men from Col. Bell's command, to capture her, which was done and the schooner brought to St. Augustine. The schooner was called the Empire City. She had an English register and cleared from Nassau for St. John, N. B. Her cargo consists of provisions, dry goods, medicines, etc. In consideration of the fact, the citizens of St. Augustine were without the necessaries of life and with no means of getting them. Lieut. Nicholson sold the cargo or a portion of it at auction, considering the overruling necessity. The gunboat Kerhawa on the 21st ult., off Mobile, captured the R. C. Files, which was attempting to run the blockade. She was loaded with cotton and has been sent to Key West.

Information has been received here that a cavalry reconnoissance was recently made to Culpepper Court House. Seven prisoners on horse back were captured as they were endeavoring to escape. They have been sent to Washington. Our troops were favorably received by the people, but only temporarily occupied the town.

Minister Adams has presented a claim to the British Government for the restoration of the ship Emily St. Pierre, the captain of which rose upon the prize crew and conveyed her to Liverpool after her capture by the United States fleet for violating the blockade.

An order from the War Department says:

Upon requisition made by the commanders of the army in the field, authority will be given by the Department to the Governors of the respective States to recruit regiments now in the service.

The Galena, Aristock and Port Royal started up the James river at six o'clock this morning have passed the Day's Point battery. Heavy firing has been heard up the river since their departure. This will cut off the river communication with the rebel army south of Chickahomany Creek.

Immediately after the gunboats started the rebel tug J. B. White, came out from Newport News, having left Norfolk this morning with a crew and two citizens on board on a mission to Craney's Point, and previous consent they ran down to Newport News and surrendered to Gen. Mansfield. This is the third time they have attempted to escape.

Sewell's Point is being evacuated.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED AT WILLIAMSBURG.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 7.—The following is a list of killed and wounded so far as relates to the regiments named:

Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania regiment, Col. W. F. Small Commanding: Killed—Albert Everman, Co. D; Sergeant Dickson, and Wm. Smith.

Badly Wounded—Patrick Killigan, Co. I; Peter Deibler, Co. G; James McCally, Co. I; James Broake, Co. I.

Not dangerously wounded—Thos. Renderm, Co. I; Samuel Lynch, Co. D; John Gody, Co. K; John Barger, Co. D; John Lamb, Co. G; Wm. Lamb, Co. I; ——— Edwards, Co. I.

Slightly wounded—W. L. Draper, Co. I; J. R. Richard, Co. E; Daniel Gilbert, Co. I; Hugh Nuttle, Co. E; John Banes, Co. C; Geo. Houghton, Co. C; Samuel Allen, Co. A; Benj. F. Thomas, Co. F; Jno. B. Thompson, Co. D; George Chatham, Co. C.

The regiment went into the field under the command of Col. Small who proved himself every inch a soldier.

Thirty-seventh New York, Col. Hayman commanding:

Killed—First Lieut. Patrick H. Hays, First Lieutenant J. O. Reilly, Co. B; Patrick Mangan, Bernard Egan, of Co. E; Wm. Stevenson, W. Ryan, Co. F; Sergeant John Mallagher, Capt. McDevitt, Thomas Burke, W. Russell, Co. G; John Mickey, Thomas Martin, John Gaffey, Patrick M'Cordie, John Green, Co. I; W. Martindale, Philo Turner, George P. Reik, Byars Ford, Fayette Morrow, Co. K; John O'Neill, James M'Gaine.

Wounded—Capt. James F. Maguire, Capt. Wm. Delany, 2d Lieut. John Massey, 2d Lieut. Edward W. Brown, 2d Lieut. James Smith, Co. A; Corporal Hugh White, Michael Jennings, Thomas Garney, Co. B; Corporal James A. Drew, John Rogers, Lewis C. Dalton, Co. C; Sergeant Fergus Greely, Corporal John Collins, Corporal James Ryan, Corporal James Boyle, Edward Breck, John Collins, David Grammen, Martin Graham, Richard Holmes, Charles O'Brien, W. Stewart, Jacob Luerger, Patrick Mannon, Co. D; Richard Leanan, Michael Grady, Co. E; Pat. Caffe, Jno. Gallen, Co. F; Capt. James McGarry, J. Casey, Barnard Cannon, Henry Brady, Thos. Aldworth, Lawrence McDermot, Thos Hart, Michael Sutton, Bernard White, Pat. Krane, Hugh Small, Co. G; Corporal M. Kelly, Corporal Demot Conray, Corporal Thomas Campbell, John Wall, Martin F. Fynn, Patrick Flarral, Lieutenant Connell John McMannus, Cornelius Rahhan, Phil Plinch, Lawrence Curlos and James Hannelly, Co. H; Corporal F. J. Waters, and David Land, Co. I; Corporal H. T. Bryant, H. S. Huntly B. H. Conklin. A. Darfee, Jas. Morris, E. P. Bryant, Geo. Hurlbut and Wm. Errat, Co. K; Sergeant Owen Hamburg, Corporal John Sweeney, Jas. Souther, Robert McGinnis, Patrick Fitzgerald, J. C. Cumming, O. Finnagan, all of Preston.

Capt. Osborne's Co., 1st Artillery, Battery D:

Killed—E. Garrison.

Wounded—B. Relsey and A. W. Dennis, severly; Corporal E. D. Hiltz, lost an arm; F. W. Conant, slightly; A. W. Dennis lost a foot; Andrew Past, slightly; Charles L. Cleveland, slightly; Andrew Lang, slightly.

Capt. Smith's Co., 4th N. Y. Battery—R. C. Loring, killed; Corp. W. H. Pike, wounded severely; Robert Eben, George Creplee, do; John Johnson, E. G. Lallen, slightly; Geo. Kulber, G. Hill, mortally.

No regimental name was given to the following: 2d Lieut. R. D. Johnston, Co. A, slightly; Corp. W. Keade, do; private John Rach, Co. A, severely; 1st Serg. H. H. Daniels, Co. B, Serg. G. H. Evans, privates W. L. Mather, do, Lyman Heath, Theo. Oakley, John Dannon, Co. D, slightly; 1st Serg. B. F. Lee, Co. E, mortally; private Joel Cowagen, do, severely; Col. J. L. Gladden, slightly; privates Wm. H. Covert, slightly; Wm. H. Casto, J. B. Farnham and Wm. Gay, do, severely; J. K. P. McClory, slightly; Charles Richardson, do.; Wm. Jackson, Wm. Rusker, Thomas Stevenson, Capt. Wm R. Morse, Co. F, severely; Sergt. D. Stewart slightly; private Francis Haven, do.; Capt. Wm. B. McCreary, Co. G, severely; private W. Knight, do.; J. Rekliff, do.; W. Fox, do.; Sergeant J. Dobson, Co. H, severely; private George Ralber, do; D. Hill, do, mortally; H. Hone, do, slightly; F. Moore, do; John Opda and Asa Wilson, Co. I; Corporal C. K. Loomis, Co. K, severely; private G. C. Chaplin, do; Wm. Stewart, M. G. Walker, W. C. Yarmd. Total 40.

Occupation of Gill's Court House

HEADQUARTER'S MOUNTAIN DEP'T,
May 8, 1862.

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

Gen. Cox telegraphed that his advance consisting of a part of the 23d Ohio, under Major Conly, occupied Gill's Court House and the narrows of New river yesterday, driving out the rebels, who were taken by surprise. A considerable quantity of commissary stores was taken, and some twenty privates taken prisoners. The surprise prevented the burning of the place as the rebels intended. The citizens remained and most of them seems loyal disposed.—He adds that the reverses of the enemy at Camp Creek increase in importance as they become more known.

[Signed] JOHN C. FREMONT,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Pickets Driven Back.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Yesterday afternoon the rebel pickets above Columbiana bridge, on the East side of the Shenandoah, were driven back by the detachments under Col. Foster, who was subsequently ambuscaded by two rebel regiments; the action lasted an hour, when Foster withdrew in good order. The enemy did not pursue. A company of Vermont cavalry were cut off and surrounded, but escaped by swimming the river. The enemy's loss is not stated, except seven prisoners belonging to the 6th Virginia and 7th Louisiana, which indicates the enemy's force was one of Ewles' brigade. This morning 12 of our men are reported missing. It is represented here that a skirmish occurred yesterday near Stanton, between Milroy's advance and Edward Johnson's command. The latter was repulsed and retreated.

From Pittsburg Landing.

CHICAGO, May 8.—A special from Cairo to the Times, says it is reported from Pittsburg Landing that three brigades of Buell's army had seized that part of the Memphis and Charleston road, midway between Corinth and Grand Junction, thus cutting off rebel communication between these two points. It is also reported that a detachment of Pope's army had seized the road south of Corinth.

Burning their Cotton

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—Two thoroughly reliable Kentuckians, just arrived from New Orleans, report that all along the Mississippi, from Memphis to New Orleans, there is one general bonfire of property, particularly of cotton, of which 11,700 bales were burned at New Orleans.

At Memphis sugar and molasses in large quantities is on the bluff ready to be rolled into the river, and all stock cotton was ready to be fired on the approach of the Federal fleet.

The people of the river towns are releasing inward and destroying property along all the southern tributaries of the Mississippi, planters in many cases applying the torch to their own cotton. The rebel Government has also boats running up the river destroying cotton. Among the great number of steamers only one was found who refused to the burning of his cotton.

Arrival of Bearer of Dispatches from Flag-Officer Farragut.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 8.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

I have the honor to announce that in the Providence of God, which smiles upon a just cause, the squadron under Flag Officer Farragut has been vouchsafed a glorious victory and triumph in the capture of the city of New Orleans, Forts Jackson, St. Phillip, Livingston and Pike, the batteries above and below New Orleans, as well as the total destruction of the enemy's gunboats, steam rams, floating iron-clad fire rafts and obstructions, booms and chains.

The enemy with their own hands destroyed from eight to ten millions worth of cotton and shipping.

Our loss is thirty-six killed, and one hundred and twenty-three wounded. The enemy lost from one thousand to fifteen hundred, besides several hundred taken prisoners.

The way is clear, and rebel defenses destroyed, from the Gulf to Baton Rouge, and probably to Memphis. Our flag waves triumphantly over them all. I am bearer of dispatches. THEO. BAILEY,

Captain, and second in command of attacking forces of gunboat Cayuga.

No Engagement yet.

CAIRO, May 8.—The steamboat Louisiana, from Pittsburg Landing, arrived to-night.

No engagement had occurred at Corinth up to yesterday noon.

Our forces were advancing gradually, and were on an average of three miles from the enemy's advance. The latter are acting strictly on the defensive. For three days they had sent out no reconnoitering parties.

The roads are still in bad condition owing to the late heavy rains.

The expedition from Hickman sent against Clay King's guerrillas, has returned. They fell in with them in the vicinity of Obion river, and after a sharp skirmish the rebels were routed. It appears in the first skirmish with Curtiss' Nebraska Cavalry that six of our men were killed, twelve wounded and fifty captured.

The steamer Desota, from Fort Wright, arrived with New Orleans news.

A rebel spy had been captured while endeavoring to cross the Mississippi at night in a skiff. He had copies of several late Northern papers. He was placed in close confinement.

Fight in Mountain Department.

NEW YORK, May 8.—A special dispatch to the Times says:

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT,
NEAR PANSBURG, VA., May 8.

A dispatch from Fayetteville announces that the advance of General Cox, composed of part of the 23d Ohio, under Major Cowley, occupied Giles Court House and Danows, on New river, yesterday.

The rebels ran, and did not burn the place as was intended, leaving abundance of commissary stores. A Lieutenant Colonel Major and twenty privates were captured. The citizens remain, and seem loyal.

The defeat of the rebels at