CARLISLE, PA. Friday, May 16, 1862.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., O. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the Herald those cities, and are authorized to take Advertise-lents and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

People's State Convention.

The people of Pennsylvania, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National Administration in its patrictic efforts to suppress a sectional and unboly rebellion against the port, by every power of the Government, one hundred thousand heroic brethren in arms, braving-disease-and-the-perils of-the field-topreserve the Union of our fathers, are requested to select the number of Delegates equal to the Legislative Representation of the State. at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in State Convention, at Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 17th day of July next, at 11 o clock on said day, to nominate candidates for the office of Auditor General, and to take "such measures as may be deemed necessary to strength en to the Government in this season of com-

mon peril to a common country.

A. K. McCLURE,
Chairman of People's State Committee.
GEO. W. HAMMERSLY,
JOHN M. SULLIVAN,
Secretaries.

We print to day a call for a People's State Convention at Harisburg on the 17th of June next. It was prepared and adopted at a meeting of the People's Central Committee, in Philadelphia, on Thursday afternoon, and invites the loval citizens of the State to assemble in their respective Counties and select delegates to a State Convention to nominate a State Ticket. Every loyal man who is willing to sustain the National Administration an overwhelming rally of the patriotic masses. Hence, an opportunity is presented to make We feel that we hazard nothing in promising ing, profine and swaggering cavaliers of old a hearty response from Cumberland county. England.

We neglected to notice, Inst week, the pardon, by Gov. Curtin of the defendants in the late "secession case," from Mechanicsburg. In thus extending the executive elem- relieved by the emigration thither of a better ency to these gentlemen, Gov. Curtin will and purer stock than the English refugeesbe sustained by the approbation of every we mean the French Hugenots-large numhonest patriot in the State. There never was, bers of whom, after the revocation of the we believe a case, which was so clearly entitled to this remedy.

VAN ANDEN'S PORTABLE COPYING PRESS: -We have tried the above named article. Sta es and find it to answer its purpose in every

THE WAR NEWS .- We devote a large portion of our paper to day in chronicling the late most glorious war news. This audacious and unholy rebellion is about played out, and a large portion of the Southern people now curse and condemn the ambitious lead at every point our gallant forces are victorious, demoratization, defeuts and consequent desertions, seem to be fast thinning the ranks of the traitors. Four hundred Ger mans, in a body, lately deserted to General Halleck's army. Every true patriot should thank God and take fresh courage.

In this contest, the rebels have found to their sorrow that Northern courage and patriotism are more than a match for Southern bluster and bragadocia.

us according to his pleasure." In so much that a jury of Cumberland County has decided that exemplary damages should be awarded to the plaintiff who feels himself aggrieved because his neighbors, and loyal citizens everywhere, feel and speak their intense disgust at, and utter abhorrance of, his sympathy and leaning towards the rebels in arms against our government-he is right. We have on several occasions, spoken what we believe to be the sentiments and feelings of our entire community on this subject; and this-citizens of Cumberland County, is what that paper means when it says it has us in its power. How many of our readers are equally culpable. On reflection, we feel that as far as the Volunteer is concerned, we can well afford to refer this matter to the intelligent judgment verdict will encourage the paltry dodge of seeking refuge from a mean act behind such a piti ful shelter. But the Volunteer speaks of "punknock down, cut-and thrust, McGowan articase, however, we are ready for its onset, and beseech it to come on. Don't delay the "mill" another week; and we promise-if only to keep up the interest of the performance—that if we don't give our readers some of the most elegant and chaste " stereoscopic" views of that bear garden-animals and all-we will write ourselves down defeated. Again we say

"Lay on Macduff" And damned be he who first cries hold, enough!" ADVERTISING AGENCY. - We have placed at the head of this column, the card of Messrs. S. M. PETTINGIL & Co., No 37 Park Row, N. scription and advertising patronage for the the cities we have found to our detriment to population. be base swindling establishments. The Mesers. Pettingill & Co., are an exception. We know them to be perfectly reliable, that any busiand properly done .- American. We cordially second the above.

fined to officers fighting for the country, and brave conduct. For instance, instead of makof the gallant nervices on the control of the gallantry, win distinction. | xlolanco.

CAVALIERS AND PURITANS,

A Southern writer asserts that the present var is neither for the perpetuation or aboliion of slavery, but is to decide which of the two parties, Cavaliers or Puritans, shall hereafter sway the power and control the destiies of America.

It has always been a favorite boast of the Southern politicians, particularly those of Virginia and South Carolina, that whilst hey were descended from the English cava iers of the times of the James' and the Charles', (meaning thereby the nobility and gentry) the people of the North were descen lants of the Roundheads, or Puritans. They assert that while the Southern people enter tain a chivalrous sense of honor, those of the North are nothing but pedagogues and neddlers, whose rule of conduct is governed by the almighty dollar, and who, when insultd, dare not resent the indignity.

In the early settlement of Virginia, a fe f the aristocratic families of England, for nstance, the Berkleys, Lees, Madisons, Washingtons, Jeffersons and Marshals, emigrated to that colony, taking with them large numbers of their stupid, ignorant and unedgreat extent, a penal colony, and before the introduction of negro slavery, the English convicts who were transported thither, were sold to the highest bidder for a term of years. Upon serving out their term of service, the population being sparce and land plenty the peasantry, became planters, and in the course of time were accounted wealthy and prosperous colonists. The convicts. being generally single men, procured their wives from certain localities in London, for whom so much tobocco was given, according to the in the vigorous prosecution of the war, is in- youth and beauty of the lady. From such cluded in the call-thus opening the way for pure and immaculate stock are many of the present first families of the "Old Dominion" descended .-- Although possessed of consid one grand united, vigorous effort. "with no erable wealth and local influence, there first other banner than the glarious flag of the families, with some exceptions, retain the stars and stripes, under which the armies of uncouth manners, the same want of educa the Union are marching on to victory over the tion, refinement and general intelligence, as rebel foe, in order that by this harmonious did their English progenitors two centuries action at home we may strengthen the hands ago. And these are the men who call them of the Government while our brothren are selves the "chicalry," and boast their pure crushing out their enemies in the South."- blood and direct descent from the hard drink

> The above remarks apply with equal force to South Carolina. True, the history of the settlement of the latter State is somewhat edict of Nantz, settled in that colony.

Let us now briefly advert to the early settlement of the Northern and Middle

New England was peopled by the stern respect. It is neat, compact and easily and conscientious Puritans, at whom the used. We would cordially recommend it to chiralry so much delight to sneer .business men and all others who wish to They were of the middle class of British keep copies of their correspondence. Price subjects, with a slight infusion of English \$1,00 for letter size, \$1,25 extra letter size. gentry. They were possessed of considera-Extra books, letter size 12 cts, extra letter | ble means, but to escape the unrelenting size 15cts. For sale by Hannah & Co. sole religious persecution of the government, and Proprietors, 258 Main St. Poughkeepsie N. Y. in order that they might worship God accor allusion is made below, is a native of Newding to the dictates of their own conscience, ville, in this county, and was educated at they left the comforts of home, crossed the Dickinson College, at the expense of the Presbybroad Atlantic, and on an almost burron and terian church. He was for some years pastor inhospitable shore, established a "church of the 2nd Presbyterian church, in this borwithout a Bishop, and a State without a ough, and although esteemed and able man king." They were men of iron mould, fear. and good preacher, his aristocratic opinions will heartily rejoice at its termination. They ing God and hating ecclessiastical and king. and repulsive manners rendered him unpopuhave found it to be a loosing game, and they by syranny, and would make no compromise lar with his congregation and our citizens with corruption or sin. They loved liberty generally. The reason of the Rev. gentlecivil and religious, and to secure that bless ing to themselves and their posterity, they voluntarily exiled themselves from their native land. They held the same docrines and advocated the same principles as did Hampden, Sidney, Vane, Cromwell and Ireton, men who overturned the English throne, abolished kingly and priestly privileges, established an almost Democratic Commonwealth, and secured for the British Richmond, Virginia, has signalized himself people the liberty they now enjoy. The by the vituperative language he has applied people of New England, at the present day, people of New England, at the present day, are noted for their love of rational liberty, thas us in his power, and that he will punish their enterprise and their exertions in behalf of the oppressed of every nation.

New York was settled originally by the Dutch an honest, frugal, and industrious people. Afterwards, large numbers of English settlers arrived in the colony, none of whom, however, were convicts.

The Eastern portion of Pennsylvania, was, under the auspices of that great and good man, WILLIAM PENN, colonized by English Friends, who, like the people of New Eng. land, fled from religious persecution, from pains and penalties, at home. By their industry, thrift and frugality, they soon ac quired wealth, and at the present time their descendants are among the most respected citizens in the State. After the settlement by Penn, large numbers of Germans from of our loyal people, not fearing that their the Palatinate, and Irish Presbyterians from the North of Ireland, emigrated to the colo. ny, bringing with them stout hearts and willing hands. The Germans, for the most ishment." We are not informed whether it part, settled in the eastern and middle counmeans castigation of the fistic order—the real- ties, while a majority of the Irish took pos. session of the western portion of the olony. cle: or whether it will demolish us with one fell In the course of years, these German and blow of its Junius-like sarcasm. In either Irish emigrants, and their immediate descent made the wilderness to blossom as the rose fertile fields soon took the place of swamps and water. Colleges, school houses, church es, and other public institutions were erected, and everywhere, within its limits, the people

were contented, prosperous and happy. The true reason of the prosperity of the Northern and Middle States over Virginia and the South generally, is the indomitable energy, untiring industry and public spirit of the people, and in their exertions to promote the interests of education, morals and reli-Y. as our authorized agents to receive sub. gion. Whilst for a century, a great portion of the South has been at a stand-still, the American. This firm is among the few adver. Northern, Middle and Western States have tising agencies in our experience entitled to prospered beyond all parallel, and have in ow or children, the bounty and pay will deconfidence. Minety per cent of the trash in creased mightily both in resources and

GOVERNOR LETCHER has issued a proclamation "carnestly invoking" the people of that ness outrusted in their hands will be carefully part of Virginia from which the robel armies have been expelled by Banks and Fremont "to tax bill now before Congress. The result form guerilla companies, and strike where least will be the elevation of the dog standard. expected, once more, for the state that gave The Spartans, were accustomed to kill all IT is proposed that all nominations for them birth." In reply, the loyal citizens who their children except those which were healthy places in the army henceforth be strictly con- have suffered long enough from rebel violence, and well formed, and dog fanciers will now carnestly invoke Gen. Fremont to hang every drown the whole, of the litter, unless they that the nominations be given as a reward for guerilla he catches. It is said he waits for happen to find in it an unsually fine speciorders from Washington, But Halleck did men. When dogs become an expensive and cing aby more brigadiers out of dvillans, let not wait for orders. He gave notice that he troublesome luxury, people will be more them be made out of gallant colonels and cap | mould surely hang all guerillas who fell into fastidious respecting the quality of the breed, tains in the field. This is certainly a good his hands; and to-day Missouri is free of and the intrinsic value of the animal. As for idea. The country needs no more broadeleds these bands of highway, robbers and murderbrigadiers, but it does ask for the recognition ors. We hope to see our Generals in Virginia which we notice sometimes on the streets,

CONGRESS.

On Friday last, in the United States Sen ate, the bill making an additional appropriation of 30,000,000, for the pay of volunteers. was passed. In the course of debate Mr. Wilson states the force at present in the field sand men. The bill limititing the number of Major and Brigadier Generals was passed .-The bill establishing an Agricultural Department was passed. The bill to establish Beaufort S. C, as a port of entry, and the bill relating to jurors in the several Courts of the District of Columbia were passed. The bill providing for the education of colored children in the District, repealing the laws of Maryland as applicable to negroes in the District of Columbia was lost for want of a quorum voting on it. The vote stood ayes 26, nays 6. The House of Representives on Friday, adopted a resolution of inquiry in relation to

the recent killing of two citizens of Virginia by two soldiers of the army. The bill providing a temporary government for Arizona was passed. One provision of the bill prohibits slavery in all Territories of the United States. Mr. Lovejoy's bill to render slavery sectional and to secure freedom to all persons within ucated peasantry. Virginia also, was to a the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States was discussed but the House adjourned without coming to a vote on it. On motion of Mr. Lovejoy, the House unanimously adopted resolutions expressing a feeling of profound gratitude to Almighty God for the triumphs of the supremacy of the Constitution and the and cheap, many of the convicts, as well as integrity of the Union, recognising the importance of the recent victories achieved by the Army of the Potomac, and tendering the thanks of the House to Major General Mc-Clellan "for the display of those high military qualities which secure important results with but little sacrifice of human life." Mr. Loveliev's bill randaring slavary sactional and freedom national, by abolishing slavery in all New Orleans, have been captured and all the

> collection of taxes in the insurrectionary districts. During a debate on the motion uttering treas mable sentiments. After some explanation the point of order was withdrawn and the motion laid on the table. The House bill to facilitate the discharge of soldiers laboring under physical disabilities was passed.

In the House of Representatives Monday, cing. This advance is on the direct route Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, submitted a to East Tenfersee. series of resolutions defining the powers of the Government for the suppression of in surrection. Mr. Lovejoy's bill to render surrection. Mr. Lovejoy's bill to render while he holds his troops in line of tattle slavery sectional and freedom national was ready for an attack. The latest despatch taken up. Mr Lovejoy withdrew the origi. nal bill and submitted a substitute which all the Territories of the United States now existing or hereafter acquired in any way. The bill thus modified was passed-yeas 80, nays 50. The bill making appropriation for the payment of bounty to the legal heirs of volunteers was passed.

The Rev. Thomas V. Moore, to whom man's recreancy can be accounted for by the fact that he married a wealthy Southern wo

the South were those Northerners who married rich Southern women with niggers!" able and patriotic religious paper, the Phila- about 400 men, and to have a

delphia Presbyterian. RECREANT -The Rev. Dr. T. V. Moore. to the North. We are sorry to say he is by accept it, and as we have been told, on acgenuineness of his conversion, he stands forth about ten miles above Newbern. prominent in abusing the North, in setting lefiance to the obligation of oaths, in denounc ing his once friends, and upholding a foul re lion. His last freak is a philological one. He has subjected the name of Davis to ety-mological analysis, and finds its meaning to be "God with us :" also that of Lincoln, and

precipice." Sage doctor !

Only last Congressional Election, John lughes, Esquire, was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Schuykill and Northumberland district. The other day, when Gen. Burnside took up a deserted Rebel's house, he found that it was the recent abode of John Hughes, Esq., late the Breckinridge nominee for Congress, in Pottsville, Pa., now a Rebel fugitive from Newbern, N. C! Among the letters found in Virginia was

one from a man claiming an office because he was lately a Democratic candidate for Assembly, from Alleghemy Co., Pa. These would have been sweet " Union" men

if they had been elected!

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS .-- All soldiers enlisted for the present war in the United States service for three years, are entitled, beside their regular pay, to \$100 bounty. In case they are discharged for disabilities or wounds received while in the service, they are entitled to a pension according to the disability. In case of the death of the soldier through disease contracted or wounds received while in service, his widow is entitled to receive \$100 bounty, besides arrearages of pay and pension, during her lifetime and widowhood. If deceased soldier leaves no widow, the children are entitled to the same benefits as the widow, except where the child or children may be over the age of 16 years. If no wid scend to their heirs as follows : First, to the Father; Second to the Mother; Third to the Brothers and Sisters; and then to the next of kin.

Dogs are subject to taxation by the of the gallant nervices of the officers in the as prompt to protect loyal residents against their race will happily become entirely extinct.

WAR NEWS.

The intelligence from Fortress Monroe, re ceived via Cherrystone points to the rapid ocsurrence of important events in connection with the onward movement to Richmond. The James river is at last taken possession of to be about five hundred and twenty-five thou-sand mon. The bill limititing the number of off. Unless the river is permanently obstruct ed, a feat hard to accomplish. the gunboats will doubt ess overcome all other impediments

and totally cut off the water communication of the Rebel army with Richmond. It is even possible that may reach Richmond itself, and thus deprive the Rebels of their base of operntions. A Rebel tug ran ever to Newport News and surrendered to Gen. Mansfield — She had been sent on a mission to Tannery Point, but the crew, with two citzens on board, seized the opportunity to escape. The Monitor, the Naugatuck, and several other gunboats, had gone over to Sewell's Point and the Rebels were abandoning their batteries there. The time for Norfolk has come.

The advices from General McClellan's arm confirm the retrent of the Rebels behind the line of the Chickahominy river. This river rises in Hanover county, a short distance in front of Richmond, and runs obliquely into the James river. In the vicinity of Richmond it is quite a small stream. The position into which the Rebels have been pushed seems to have been just that desired by Gen. McClell an. He has followed their retreat up rapidly on the left, driving them before him. On the right, by way of York river, he is throwing a force in a position to flank their approach to Richmond, and by the James river our gunboats will probably get completely in their rear. The position is desperate, and can on ly be relieved by what they are not likely to

gain - a great victory.

Captain Theodorus Bailey, bearer of de-

spatches from Commodore Farragut, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday last, and from their telegraphs to the Navy Department intrain, with all the batteries above and below places over which the United States shall have guaboats, steam rams and floating batteries exclusive jurisdiction, and, pending a motion destroyed. The Rebels burnt up cotton and exclusive jurisdiction, and, pending a motion shipping valued at from eight to ten millions of dollars. Our loss in accomplishing these The United States Senate on Monday passed Mr. Doolittle's bill providing for the thousand besides several hundred prisoners A despatch from the headquarters of the Mountain Department in Western Virginia fixing a time of adjournment, Mr. Wilson shows that important movements are being called Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, to order for | made by our forces in that direction. The advance of our forces under General Cos have occupied Giles Court House, Giles county, Va., a point only about twenty miles from the Virgi is and East Tennessee Rail-road. The Rebels fled as our forces advanced." Gen." Milroy, at some point not

> Concerning the movements of Beauregard but little is known. He is thought to be gradually falling back to Grand Junction,

a fight, and Gen. Shenck's brigade advan-

reports no engagement yet.

A despatch from Gen. Banks' column reports that a skirmish occured near Staunton simply declares that slavery is prohibited in on Wednesday, between Gen Milroy's ad vance and the Rebels, in which the latter were repulsed and retreated. This indicates that the forces of Gen. Banks and General Fremont are both advancing towards S a n ton. A portion of Gen. Banks' column drove in the Rebel pickets on the ast side of the Shennndoah, but had finally to retreat to avoid an ambuscade

The intercepted cipher de patch of Beau regard to Jeff. Davis should have read that

the former had 86 000 effecti e men, instelv of 36,000. A letter from a national prisoner confined at Salisbury, N. C., dited April 16, states that there were then at that place fourteen hundred pringings and that five hundred more were expected with Gen. Prentiss in a

The transport stenmer Haze arrived at Nashville after her failure to run the blockman. The late Thomas H. Benton once said ade, proceeded to Wilmington, N. C., and that the meanest and most despicable men in succeeded in gettin in there with a cargo of arms and ammunition for the Rubels which she took on board at Nassau, N. P. The following extract we clip from that Wilmington, is said to have a garrison of armament. Fort Macon is at Present gar isoned by two artillery companies. The damage done to the fort is not as severe as anticipated. The walls, though somewhat battered, are still strong. The main cause in a short time became too hot for safety. count of his abhorrence of slavery. He has Gen. Burnside has advanced his force, and now got over such qualms, and, to show the at last accounts he was at Badger's creek

Gen. McClellan's army on Sunday evening was at Cumberland, and no fresh movements had been made during the day, McClellan being desirous not only of observing the day but also of giving his troops rest. The Rebels are all, except their scouting parties, beyoud the Chickshominy river discovers that it means "on the verge of a guard was fifteen miles this side of Richmond. Our gunboats have gone up the Pamunkey a branch of the York, to a point known as the White House.

The Richmond Dispatch of Thursday of last week gives the Rebel account of the battle of Williamsburg. They claim a great victory, but say nothing of their subsequent retreat and desertion of their sick, wounded and dead. Among the list of casualities they give Gen. Earlys, South Carolina, mortally Gen. Anderson, killed; Colonels Mott and Ward, killed; and Colonels Corse, Kemper and Garland, wounded, the latter severely.— Two of their regiments are spoken of as badly out up. Gen Magruder was quite sick at Westover on the James river.

President Lincoln, Scoretary Stanton, and Secretary Chase returned to Washington on Monday from their brief and successful cam-paign at Fortress Monroe. The influence of the President's visit has been of the most hap-

The bark Texana, from Port Royal at New York, brought 1.943 bales of gotton. From General Fremont's Department we are informed that General Milroy, on Wednesday of last week, was confronted by forces said to be those of Jackson, Johnston and Ewell. After a sharp shirmish with a portion of Jack son's army, he effected a junction with Gen Schenck, who had made a forced march of thirty-four miles in one day, to join him.— The enemy then approached in three divisions, with a large force, appearing at various points on the mountains. General Milroy de-tached four regiments, which, in attempting to prevent the placing of a Rebel battery. brought on an engagement. Our loss was five killed and seventy wounded. The Rebels lost severely, and were not able to place their battery in position General Schenck, by orders from headquarters, then withdrew his whole force back upon the reinforcements which General Fremont was bringing forward. Ar noldsburg and Spencer, two towns near Par kersburg, have been occupied by an organ ized guerilly band numbering about four hun dred who were threatening the Grafton Rail road. But heer despatches state that Major Trimble, having been reinforced, had defeated the guerillas, who have been rayaging the country about Spenger, and he expected to capture or kill the whole gang

The Rebels made a demonstration on Gon ral McDowell's position in advance of Fred ericksburg on Manday last, but retired after losing a Lieutenant and ten men, who were

o'clook; and give me an answer. That the General had retired, and that he had resumed the duties of his office as Mayor, and would endeavor to keep order in the city, and pre-vent the destruction of property. I sent him by his Secretary the letter No. 1

copy inclosed.) I also sent him a letter de-nanding the surrender of the city, in conformty with the demand made by me vesterday through Capt. Bailey, copy No. 2. This morning, at 6 a. m., I sent Capt. Morris, whose ship commanded the Mint, to take possession of it and hoist the American flag thereon, which was done, and the peopl At 10 o'clock I sent on shore again, and or

lered Lieut. Kortz of the Navy and Brown of the marines, with a marine guard, to hoist the flag on the Custom-House, but the excitement of the crowd was so great, that the May-or and Councilmen thought it would produce a conflict and great loss of life. At 11, a signal was made to the fleet for divine service, under a general order, copy No. 3 April 26, in the afternoon, having been inormed that there were two forts eight miles above the city, at a place called Carrolton, I determined to take a look at them and demol-

ish them. We accordingly ran up, but to our surprise we found the gun carriages all on ire, and upon examination found the guns all sniked. It was most formidable work for Foote to encounter on his way down-a long line of defenses extending back from the river to Lake Poulchartrain, both above and below the city, on which were 29 and 30 guns each.

Immediately on my getting above the forts, I sent Capt. Boggs, who is now deprived of a command, by the sinking of his ship, which he had so nobly defended, down to Capt. Porter, through the bayou at Quarantine, directing him to demand the surrender of the forts. His demand was at first refused, but the soldiers told their officers that we were in their rear, and that they would not be sacrificed. So, this morning, 20th, the gallant Bailey brought us the intelligence, in the Cayuga, Capt. Harrison, that the forts had surrendered,

the ram blown up, and that the American flag floats over both forts.

I have sent dgwn for Gen. Butler's troops to come up and occupy this city, and will soon be off for Mobile Depend upon it we will keep the stampede up.

I send Capt. Bailey home as bearer of dis-

patches. He has done his work nobly, and that while suffering under an infirmity which required attention and repose.

I am, very truly and respectfully, your

obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT, Flag-Officer Western Gulf Blocknding Squad-

ron
To G. V. Fox, esq., Ass't. See'y, of Navy.
[Here follows the etter from Flag Officer
Farragut dated 26th April, 1862, to the Mayor of New Orleans, which has already been published, demanding the surrender of the City of New Orleans. ]

UNITED STATES FLOG SHIP HARTFORD AT ANCHOR OFF THE CITY OF NEW OBLEANS, April 26, 1882. }
To His Honor the Mayor of New Orleans.
Your Honor will please give directions that no flag but that of the United States will be permitted to fly in the presence of this Fleet, so long as it has the power to prevent it; and as all displays of that kind may be the cause of bloodshed. I have to request that you will named, was, at the last advices, engaged in give this communication as wide a circulation

> I have the honor to be very respectfully, Your obedient servant D G FARRAGUT, Flag Officer Western Gulf Blockading

GENERAL ORDER: Eleven o'clock this morn

ng is the hour appointed for all the officers in l crews of the fleet to return thanks to Almighty God for his great goodness and morey in permitting us to pass the events of the last two days, with so little loss of life and blood At that hour the church pennant will be isted on every vesel of the fleet and their crew-assembled, will in umiliation and prayer make their acknowledgements there one to the Great Disponser of all human D G FARRAGUT, Fing Officer,

Western Gulf Blockading Squadron.

GLORIOUS NEWS. ~ SURRENDER OF NORFOLK.

Norfolk is ours, and with its fall comes also the news of the destruction of the famous bug-bear Merrimao. The Rebels succeeded in ef-New York on Wednesday from Newbern on Saturday and Hatter's inlet on Monday last. The most important news by this arrival is the Rebel inconductive were busy and went from place to place with pitch pine torches, the announcement that the Rebel steamer to make the fining buildings and shipping until an immense conflagration ensued. They also attempted the conduct of our troops was excellent. to blow up the dry dook but only partially

The following is the official despatch of FORTRESS MONROE, May 12. Hon. E. M. Stanton Secretary of War:
On the 9th of May, Friday afternoon, I organized a force to march against Norfolk. -- On Saturday morning, 10th of May, the troops

were landed, under the direction of Colonel Crane, at Ocean view, and commenced the march toward Norfolk. Generals Mansfield and Weber proceeded on the direct route' by way of Tanners' creek bridge, but finding it on fire they returned to the cross road, where I joined them and took the direction of the column. I arrived by the old road and entered the entrenchments in front of the city at twenty minutes before five o'clock P M. I immediately proceeded towards Norfolk, accompanied by the Hon Secretary Chase, and met the Mayor and a Select Committee of the Common Council of Norfolk at the limits of the city, when they surrendered the city, agreeably to the forth in the resolution of the Common Council, presented by the Mayor, Wm. W. Lamb, which were accepted by me, so far as related to the

civil rights of the citizens. A copy of the resdutions have been already furnished. I immediately took possession of the city and ap-pointed Brigadier General Egbert L Viele Military Governor of Nortolk, with directions to see that the citizens were projected in all their civil rights. Soon after I took possess ion of Gosport and Portsmouth.

The taking of Norfolk caused the destruc tion of the Merrimac, which was blown up by

he Rebels about five o'clock on the morning of the 11th of May, which wassoon after com. nunicated to you and the President of the United States On the 11th I visited the Navy Yard, and

by the Rebels, who at the same time partially

I also visited Craney Island, where I found thirty nine guns of large calibre, most of which were spiked. Also a large number of shot and shells, with about 5,000 pounds of powder, all of which, with the buildings, were in good order as far as I have been able to ascertain. We have taken about two hundred cannon, including those at Sowell's Point bat eries, with a large number of shot and shells, is well as many other articles of value sta ioned at the Navy Yard and Crancy Island,

Sowell's Point and other places.
(Signed) JOHN E. WOOL,
Major General Commanding. .....

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

We give the letter of Flag Officer, D. G. Farragut, as the most succint, and connected natative of the operations of the fleet, which culminated in the capture of the crescent Flug Officer David G. FARRAGUT, Comdg., U. S. Squadror

U. S. FLAG SHIP HARTFORD,
OFF THE CITY OF NEW-OKLEANS, April 25, 1862. 
DEAB SIR. In the excitement of the last few days you must not be surprised if I leave undone many things which I ought to do, and one of which was to write you on the occasion of my taking this city. But, thank hung over the river the Rebel fleet retired God, it has been done, and in what I con

They informed me that there a c two forts near the city, and as we approached the locality I tried to concentrate the vessels, captured by our envalry.

Captured by our en Gobaral of Volunteers.

Gobaral of Volunteers.

This morning the Mayorsent his Secretary permitted as to approach within a mile, and and Chief of Police to see me, and say that he would call the City Council together at 10 Bailey on the Cayuga, Licut. Commanding o'clock, and give me an answer. That the Harrison, was in advance, and received most General bad really and that he had received most

ressel.

The Cayuga then fell back and the Hart-berland. JOHN E. WOOL; Major Gen.

ford took her place. We had only two guns which I had placed on the topgallant fore castle, that could bear on them until we got within half a mile. We then steered off, and gave them such a fire "as they never dreamed of in their philosophy"

The Pensacola ran up after a while, and took the starboard battery off our hands, and in a few minutes the Brooklyn ranged up and took a chance at my friends on the left bank, but they were silenced in, I should say, twenty minutes or half an hour, but I cannot keep a note of time on such occasions I only know that half of the vessels did to not get a chance at them. The river was too narrow for more than two or three vessels to act with advantage, but all were so aux ious, that my greatest fear was that we would fire into each other, and Capt. Wainright and myself were hallouing ourselves house of myself were hallouing ourselves house of the same day say's of and all the aldermen have been arrested on refusing to take the costs.

at the men not to fire into our ships. Jackson and St. Philip was one of the most awful sights I ever saw. The smoke was so dense that it was only now and then you could see anything but the flash of the cannon and the fire ships or rafts, one of which was pushed down upon us (the Hartford) by the ram Manassas, and in my effort to avoid it. ran the ship on shore, and then the fireship was pushed alongside, and in a moment the ship was one blaze all along the port side, half way up the main and mizzen tops, but thanks to the good organization of the fire department by Licut. Thornton, the flames were extinguished, and at the same time we backed off and got clear of the raft but all this time we were pouring the shells into the forts, and they into us, and every now

brondside. At I ngth the fire slackened, the smoke cleared off, and we saw, to our surprise, we were above the forts, and here and there a Rebel gunboat on fire, as we came up with them, trying to make their escape. They were fired in o and riddled, so that they ran them on shore, and all who could made their escape to the shore.

I am told, I do not know how truly, that Gen. Lovell had gone down that evening to the Federal cause.

anako an attack with thirteen gunboats, a large ram of 18 guns, and the Manassas. The to all the offices and refused. When the guard Manassas and the Mississippi made a set at came to the Delta office and were each other at full speed, and when they were they took possession, and sent for within 30 or 40 yards the ram dodged the Mississippi and run on shore, when the lat ter poured h r broadside into her, knocking away her smoke stack, and then sent of board of her, but she was deserted and riddled, and after a while she drifted down the stream full of water. She was the last of the seven we destroyed, but the large ram

was still at Fort Jackson; but they say here that she wassentdown before she was ready, and that she will have to surrepler with the forts, which I hope will te to-day or to morrow. I will give them my attention as soon as I can settle the affairs of the city. I demanded the surrender of the city yes terday of the Mayor, through Capt. Bailey as the second in command. His reply was that the city was under martial law, and he would consult Gen. Lovell. His lordship said he would surrender nothing, but at the

THE LATEST FROM GEN, HAL-LECK.

Mayor unembarrass d.

same time he would retire and leave the

Reconnectering Skirmish near Farmington Engagement Between General Bragg's Division and General Paines' Com mand - The Ribels Repulsed With Great Saughter.

Pittsburg, Tenne see, May 11 following despatch has just been received from Gen. Pop:: NEAR FARMINGTON, May 9, P. M.

To Major General Hallech : The enemy, twenty thousand strong, drove in an pickets beyond Farmington and ad vanced against the brigade occupying the further side of the creek in front of my bear Merrimae. The Rebels succeeded in efforcing the destruction of the Gosport Navy,

Yard and of mearly all the vessels lying there

Our troops did not occupy Norfolk in force
on Siturday night, and none at fall, were in them without passing the creek with my New York on Wednesday from Newbern on Portsmouth or Gosport. During the night whole force which was contrary to your or.

reluctantly. The enemy made a demonstra-tion to cross, but abandoned the movement. Our loss was considerable though I can-not yet tell how great; the enemy being much exposed suffered very severely. of his batteries being completely disabled, and his infantry line drive back reveral times. My command are eager for an advance.

(Signed) JOHN POPE, Major Gen

THE NAVAL VICTORY ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

A FEARFUL STRUGGLE. The Rebel Gunboat Mallory Goes

Down with All on Board. FEDERAL FLOTILLA VICTORIOUS. CAIRO, May 12 -The following are the particulars of the brilliant naval victory, near

Fort Wright, on Saturday.

Early on Saturday morning eight Rebel gunboats came around the point above the fort, and boldly advanced towards our flotilla The Cincinnatti, which was stationed at the point where the Rebels came up on Friday. did not attract their attention until the flee had passed above her, but as soon as she was een a simultaneous attack of the whole fleet of gunboats was made upon her, but with little effect, as the 'cnemy's guns were poorly

aimed. The Cincinnatti meantime had hauled into the stream where an iron clad ram, supposed to be the Mallory, advanced in the face of continued broadsides from the former until within forty yards. Being the faster sailer the Rebel boat succeeded in running between the Cincinnatti and the right bank, when found all the workshops, storehouses and other or appeared upon her decks preparing to be buildings in ruins, having been set on fire board the Cincinnatti, with grapuels thrown out, which design was frustrated by throwing hot water from the steam batteries of the Cincinnatti.

In the meantime the rest of our gunbonts had arrived at the scene of the action and engaged the Rebol fleet.

The Mallory undnunted by the failure of her attempts to board the Cincinnatti, crowd. ed on a full head of steam, and came towards the Cincinnatti, evidently intending to run her down. Capt. Stemble, who was in com-mand, waited until the Rebel monster was within twenty yards, when he fired a broadside into her from his Parrott guns, which did | Doubtless, this is by far the largest positively, fearful execution The two boats were so close together by this time that it was impossible for the gunners of the Cincinnatti swab out their guns, and it was only by bringing the stern batteries to bear or ignin that the Mallory was compelled to haul off. Capt. Stemble shot her pilot with his

pistol shot fired by the Pilot's Mate of the Mallory.
While this fierce engagement between the Mallory and the Cincinnatti was in progress our shots from our other vessels had exploded the boiler on one of the Rebel gunbonis and

evolver, and was himself wounded by a

set fire to another, burning her to the water's edge.
The air at the same time was very heavy, God, it has been done, and in what I con but was pursued until they gained shotter be erroneous. Saturday was a very windy ceive a ha donne style. I had two Union men on board who had been forced into the smoka cleared away a broad-side from the flag that day would have revaged almost any confederate service at Fort Jackson as ship Benton was sent after the Mallory and city in the land.—N. Y. Tribune.

down with all on board.

None of our boats were injured except the Cincinnatti and the damage to her is so slight that it can be repaired in 24 hours. Four ner on her were wounded, including the Master's Mate. No other casualties are men

CAPTURE OF SUFFOLK. To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secy. of War. Harrison, was in advance, and received a control of the first fire, but although the shooting was good, they did not damage his little ing by Major Dodge. All was quiet.

Major Gen. M'Clellan's troops are at Cuminative word. Major Gen. News From Southern Papers. THE NEWS FROM RICHMOND "PAIN-FULLY SIGNIFICANT."

CINGINNATI, May 13.—The following Southern news have been received: The Memphis Avalanche of the 6th says? "The telegraphic news from Richmond is painfully significant. M'Clellan seems to have been proparing the same fate for Richmond that Butler and Porter got up for Now Orleans. The Congressional stampede from Richmond had a very depressing effect, and it was be-lieved that it foreshadowed the early evacua-

refusing to take the oath of allegiance, and This last affair was what I call one of sent to prison. Great distress prevails in the the elegances of the profession—a dush and oily. Food of all kinds is extremely scarce, a victory But the passing of the Forts and flour is not to be had at any price. There is more of the federal

be landed and the river is full of federal gunboats mortar vessels and transports.

The Memphis Argus says that the Confederate loss at Shiloah was 7,000 killed and younded. The same paper says, in an article on gun.

boats: Thus far it must be confessed that our attempts with gunboats on the river have been disgusting fizzles. The people know it.

The Memphis Avalanche says that 834 per cent of Bishop Polk's army were killed and wounded at Shiloh.

The Avalanche of the 7th says we have advices from New Orleans up to Saturday, at PL a m Gen Butler had taken the St Charles Hotel for his Head Quarters. The Evans and then a Rebel steamer would get under House in Poydras street has been converted our fire and receives our salutation of a into a hospital. The Jackson railroad depot was taken possession of on Saturday.

The Federal Pickets have been extended as far as the crossing of the Jefferson and Jack-son railroads. Four gunboats and one transport started for Baton Rogue on Saturday amorning and seven federal regiments had

been hinded at New Orleans.

All the newspapers at New Orleans are still-published, though a federal censor has been placed over every office to examine all matters and to exclude whatever may prove inimical

came to the Delta office and were refused. printers, who worked it off in the edition.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

PORTER'S MORTAR FLEFT OFF FORT MORGAN.

AN ATTACK ON MOBILE HOURLY EXPECTED.

NEW YORK May 13. Intelligence has been received that Commoove Porter's mortar fleet was off Fort Morgan at the entrance of Mobile harbor, on

gan at the entrance of Mobile hirbor, on Thursday, and that an attack was hourly expected on the city.

Our gunboats were reconnoitering the Savanna river all the morning of the same day.

[The city of Mobile is a port of entry of the State of Alabama, and capital of Mobile county. It is signated on the west bank of county. It is situated on the west bank of the Mobile river, immediately above its entrance into the bay of Savannah, and 1,033 miles from Washington city. It is by far the most considerable town of the State both in population and commerce, and next to New rleans, is the greatest cotton market in the Uni ted States. Population in 1840, 15 672; and in 1850, 20,515. The site is a level, sandy plain, sufficiently elevated for the purpose of convenient drainage, being about fifteen feet higher than the bay. The streets are wide and mostly run north and south, and east and west. It is not compactly built, excepting the portion occupied by the commercial houses. On the south and west sides of the town there are dry, sandy, pine hills, which afford agree-able and healthy retreats during the hot season. Their situation affords find sites for defence, and the rebels have no doubt thorough-

ly fortified thom.

Mobile is the seat of Spring Hill College, founded by the Catholics, having a library of 7000 volumes. It also contains an institution for the blind, a city hospital, a U. S. marine hospital, two orphan asylums, a theatre, two or three banks and six newspapers. are churches of six denominations and several academies. The entrance of the bay is de fended by Fort Morgan, formerly Fort Brower, and there is a light house in the same vicinity Mobile has an advantageous position for trade, and the withdrawal made by them very being the natural outlet of the greatest cotton region in the South. Previous to the rebellon, steam boats plied regularly between Mobeing One abled, train. A railroad about 450 miles long was in course of construction from the city to the nouth of the Ohio river, connecting with the Central railroad of Illinois The exports of cotton at Mobile for the year ending September 1st 1852, amounted to 549,499 bales. 1851, 6,816,024 feet of lumber were also shipped from this port. The tonnage of the port, June 80,1862, amounted to an aggregate of 7,412 registered, and 21,120 enrolled The capture of this city, in a military point of view, is scarcely less important than that of New Orleans.

> MGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY. TIVE RELEASED PRISONERS ON THEIR WAY NORTH

> NINETY REBEL PRISONERS REFUSE TO GO BACK TO RICHMOND.

FORTRESS MONROE. May 18. Eght hundred and eighty five prisoners re-leased from Richmond on parole leave to day on the steamer William Kent. Ninety contederate prisoners who were to be returned to Richmond, positively refused, although earnestly urged and threatened by their officers,

and took the oath of allegiance. Burning of Troy.

A fearful disaster has befallen the City of Troy, one of the most enterprising and ener getic of our State's inland centers of Trade and Manufactures. Troy is intimately con-nected by Canal and Railroad with Western Vermont, North-Eenstern New York, and a small see ion of North Western Massachusetts, and her commerce is probably less affected by political or financial convulsions of any other city in our State, Her population in 1850 was 28,785, and in 1860 38,235, placing her twenty fourth in rank of cities in the Union.

Great fires are quite common in our wood built American cities, yet it seems to us that Troy has had an undue proportion of them, It our memory, serves us, this is the fourth sweeping confingration to which she has been subjected within our remembrance. though perhaps no larger relatively than one of its predecessors. The blotting out of existence Two or Three Millions worth of property in a day must have reduced hun. dreds from affluence to a narrow competence, and many more from independent poverty, to utter destitution. We trust it may not be found or deemed impossible to supply some aid to the homeless and foodless by contributions from other cities and towns: should such be required. The senson is favorable to the homeless, though the distractions of the times and the threatened calls upon public liberatity do not justify hopes of a

large contribution.
Some may infer that Troy has exposed herself to such directes by narrow streets or some other malformation, but this would

GENERAL ASSEMBLY. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church (O. S.) in the United States, commenced its annual meeting Onice, on Thursday, the 15th of May, (yesterday.) It was opened with a sermon by the Rev. John C. Backus, D. D., Moderator of

the last Assembly.
It is expected that there will be a full attendance of Delegates from the loyal States, as business of the utmost importance is to be transacted. Among other things, resolutions, having in view the union of all the different Presbyterian organizations in the county, will doubtless be offered and acted upon.