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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1862.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The flight of the Rebels from Yorktown and Williamsburg, before the advancing colums of the gallant McClellan, some interesting particulars of which are published in another column, has constituted the absorbing topic of the week. It was supposed that the Rebels evacuated Yorktown with the intention of making a determined staud at some selected place, but if the chosen place was not Williamsburg, which they made an effort to hold, it is evident that they are retreating because they are not able to fight with any show of success. It is believed that it is their intention to evacuate Virginia entirely, and migrate southward while their line of retreat is yet open, and before McDowell and Banks appear before Richmond. There can be little doubt that they have gone upon compulsion, and that they are as ignorant of the place where they intend to make a stand as is General McClellan himself.

By the arrival of a steamer at New York from Havana, we have the first accounts through other than Rebel sources, of the brilliant naval engagement with Forts Philip and Jackson, and the capture of New Orleans. The war has scarcely furnished a parallel to the brilliancy of the achievement, and our gallant navy has added to its laurels a new record of imperishable deeds. *The whole Rebel fleet, consisting of eleven gunboats and the steam ram Manassas, was either captured or sunk!* The Rebel papers were of course long since aware of this fact, but never made it public. The whole Mississippi river will shortly be in possession of our gunboats. When Commodore Farragut, who is now steaming up towards Memphis, reaches that place, the Rebel gunboats assisting in the defence of Fort Wright will all be captured or destroyed, and a speedy end will thus be put to the war on the Mississippi, three months ago the great boasted stronghold of the rebellion.

A reconnoitering party from General Banks' army had an encounter on Tuesday with a body of Ashby's cavalry, near Harrisonburg, and routed them, killing ten and taking six prisoners. The Federal loss was one killed and one prisoner.

The latest intelligence from Corinth is to the effect that the Rebels intend to give battle there, and that the reported evacuation of that place is untrue. It is stated that Beauregard was daily receiving large reinforcements.

Intelligence from Middle Tennessee states that General Dumont with a body of National cavalry, on Monday last, attacked and routed the guerilla force of the Rebel Colonel Morgan. A large number were slain, one hundred and fifty prisoners taken, and nearly all their horses and arms captured. Morgan was reported to have been killed. The attack was a complete surprise to the Rebels.

The Federal fleet off the Southern coast have been reaping a rich harvest during the last three weeks. A large number of vessels have been captured in attempting to run the blockade, some of them laden cotton and other valuable cargoes.

General Pope's divison had a battle with the rebels on Saturday last, at Farmington, twelve miles from Corinth, in which he took between 200 and 300 prisoners, a large quantity of stores, tents, camp equipage, four pieces of artillery, and several hundred muskets.

Advices from Gen. Burnside's Department state that the Union men of North Carolina were volunteering. Two regiments were already in progress of organization.

In Nashville, Tenn., business houses and hotels keep posted placards inscribed "*No Southern Money taken here,*" and Confederate notes are valued about as much as the same amount of brown paper, but the United States Treasury notes pass at par in all transactions.

DR. FOULKES, editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, has been arrested for publishing an article advising the holders of Confederate bonds and money to dispossess themselves thereof as soon as possible!—It is charged that the article is calculated to array the planters against the Government. The editor plainly sees that the doom of "the Confederacy" is inevitable and close at hand. Jeff's floating debt is in a speedy train of *redemption!*

The statement made in a N. York journal that the border (slave) State members of Congress and deliberating upon a proposition to leave Congress and force upon the country a new issue, or a new revolution, is pronounced by them to be false. It is said a Virginia member went around among the slave State members, and found that every one of them pronounced a flat denial to the story.

Hon. John Minor Botts.

The Richmond papers state that the Hon. John Minor Botts, who has been incarcerated in that city for three or four months past on *suscipion of being friendly to the old flag*, was recently brought out for a hearing, and "might have been set at liberty but for his characteristic obstinacy in declaring himself a *neutral* in this war." He was thereupon sent further South. Suppose the Government should commence arresting, not *neutral* men, but those in Maryland who openly express their desire for the success of the Rebels in arms? What an outcry against *oppression* and the *rights of the people* would be heard in every quarter of our State? Yet Jeff Davis will not permit even neutral men to remain unmolested within his realm, but all must take an active part in the rebellion against the Government, though honestly and conscientiously opposed to it, under pain of imprisonment. And yet they have the audacity to call their "Confederacy" the "last home of constitutional liberty!" It is unquestionably the veriest despotism on earth!

CONGRESS.—The House of Representatives on Tuesday passed the Pacific railroad bill—yeas 79, nays 49. The Hon. Joseph Segar, of Va., was admitted to his seat.

The Senate, on Tuesday, passed the homestead bill, yeas 33, nays 7, after rejecting an amendment to grant 160 acres of land to soldiers in lieu of $100 bounty money. The confiscation bill, together with the whole subject of confiscation of the property of Rebels, was referred to a select committee of nine. There is a general inclination, even among the members from the border States, to confiscate the property of the *leading* Rebels—those who instigated the rebellion, as well as those who have been most active in perpetuating it—if it can be constitutionally done. The reference of the bill to a committee is regarded as equivalent to a defeat of the abolition wing, the most of whom strenuously opposed it. The views of a majority of the committee are known to be averse to harsh and extreme measures, and it is to be hoped that this intricate and difficult question may be adjusted to the satisfaction of all loyal men.

The Cause of the Visit of the French Minister to Richmond.

The New York Times has a letter from Washington, which pretends to give the real object of the French Minister's visit to Richmond. Whether true or not, the statement of the writer is calculated to make a sensation. It is as follows:

The speculations of your cotemporaries on Mr. Mercier's visit have, so far, been extremely superficial and absurd. His mission had a far deeper import than any one has yet publicly indicated, and it is well to let the people have a correct idea of it, that they may be prepared to meet the political necessities of their position.

And first, M. Mercier did not visit Richmond to look after the French government's tobacco, for he is not a commercial agent, but a diplomatist.

Secondly, M. Mercier did not go to Richmond in the interest of the rebels.—He could not, as an honorable man, have gone through the Union lines on a mission unfriendly to the Union; and he could not, as the representative of an honorable government, remain at Washington plotting adversely to the government to which he is accredited.

Then what did the French Minister go to Richmond for? The answer is this: To assure the rebels that the Emperor of the French does not recognize them as a power among the nations, that England and France, by recognizing them as belligerents, did all that could be expected on the part of neutral governments; that the blockade of their ports is effectual; that they are fairly beaten in arms, and their independence as a nation impossible; that a continuance of hostilities by the threatened destruction of the cotton and tobacco crops of their citizens, would only be a wanton injury to the commerce of the world, injuring France and England even more than the United States; and that a resort to guerilla warfare, as proposed, when their armies are destroyed, would demoralize society, and be a simple return to barbarism.

The rebels have been admonished, therefore, that a cessation of hostilities is a duty they owe to themselves and to the world, which all civilized nations will unite in requiring of them.

At the same time, to save their honor and their existence as a free people, the French Emperor has assured them that civilized Europe will not approve the enforcement of any hard terms on them by the United States; that their society shall not be disorganized; their industry shall not be overthrown; their families shall not be impoverished by general and indiscriminate confiscations of their property; and that Mr. Lincoln's administration will be held to a faithful observance of the programme with which he appealed to Europe for forbearance at the outbreak of the rebellion, to wit: A restoration of the Union on the basis of the Constitution, with the inherent rights of all the States preserved.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO EX-GOV. HICKS.—The ladies of East Baltimore presented a handsome American Flag to Ex Gov Hicks, on Tuesday evening, at Maryland Institute. The presentation address was made by Rev. J. McK. Reiley, on behalf of the ladies, and was highly complimentary to the ex-Governor, who responded in an appropriate and patriotic speech. The vast building was crowded on the occasion.

Local Matters.

ADVERTISING is to business what a good fertilizer is to the earth—it makes cent per cent returns.

ADVERTISING is the ever active portion of a man's capital.

If there is any duty a man owes to his business, "in season and out of season," it is to advertise it.

MANY of our farmers have not yet finished planting corn. They are about two weeks later than usual, in consequence of the frequent heavy rains. In low lands the wheat has suffered somewhat from the same cause.

EARLY BARLEY.—We have been sent a head of barley, pulled on the first day of May, from the field of Mr. William O. Shallcross, near Locust Grove, in this county. The head is full two inches long, and was taken from a stalk about three feet high. This is something unusual, as barley rarely heads out before the first of June, and is an indication of the general advanced state of the growing crops.

"THE CHESTER CEMETERY."—On our first page will be found the Act to Incorporate the Chester Cemetery Company, as passed by the Legislature. The names of the first Board of Managers are mentioned in the act, and as the ground has been selected and is free from incumbrance, the managers will at once proceed to lay off the lots and offer them for sale. We congratulate our citizens on the inauguration of this place of sepulture, the necessity of which has been so long felt, and has at last become indispensable.

CIRCUS.—Gardner & Hemmings' celebrated circus will exhibit in Chestertown on Wednesday next, afternoon and night. Persons fond of witnessing sports of this character will have an opportunity of beholding some of the most wonderful feats ever performed in the ring.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—We are gratified to learn, says the National Intelligencer, that the Maryland Agricultural College, so beautifully situated near Bladensburg, is again in active operation. The Faculty is composed of gentlemen eminent in their respective branches. The institution is finished in a style of elegance, appropriateness, and comfort, probably unsurpassed; the grounds are tastetully arranged. No expense has been spared to furnish all the advantages necessary to a thorough practical education. Between forty and fifty young men are now on the rolls, with almost daily applications. To the Hon. C. B. Calvert the State of Maryland is mainly indebted for this noble institution.

MR. SEWARD ON THE MEXICAN QUESTION.—The attitude assumed by the American Government toward the allied movements in Mexico, is very clearly stated in a circular dispatch of Mr. Seward. The allies are not only distinctly advised of the indisposition of our people to see a direct interposition of European influence in the domestic affairs of any State on this continent, but they are warned that the mere presence of their land and naval forces on the scene' while the Reactionists inaugurate and prosecute their revolution against the existing Government, is equivalent to active intervention, and must be regarded here with the utmost disfavor. The language of the Secretary amounts, in fact, to a vigorous protest against the policy of the Allies.

GENERAL SCOTT AND THE WAR.—A gentleman who on Sunday last had a long interview with Gen. Scott, in Elizabeth, N. J., states that he declares that the war will be virtually over by the 1st of July next. He expresses the utmost confidence that by that time General McClellan will have completely subdued and driven the Rebels from the field. He also expresses the utmost admiration of the manner in which the President and the Secretary of State have managed their share of the responsibility of the times.

Our Financial Condition.

Not the least surprising feature in public affairs is that with pretty brisk importations, money is down to four or five per cent, in fact, begging for profitable employment, and United States six per cent bonds are *above par*. They crossed the meridian last Saturday, amid the cheers of the Board of Brokers. What will Mrs. Grundy of the London Times say of the fact that at a time when, according to the rule in the old world, we ought to have been paying three per cent, a month for money, and been unable to get it at that?

This rise in value is, of course, mainly due to political events. All doubts as to the permanency of the Union are now removed; and the people have the utmost confidence in the ability and good faith of the General Government to pay its citizens the loans that it has been contracting. Everybody, indeed, is interested in preserving the national honor, since failure to fulfil its obligations would entail pecuniary losses probably equal to the entire national debt.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

ARKANSAS VIRTUALLY RESTORED TO THE UNION.—The following letter was received in Washington on Tuesday morning, by the Hon. J. B. Steele, of New York, from his brother, a brigadier general:

PITMAN'S FERRY, Ark., April 26, 1862.

Dear Brother:—We expect to reach Pocahontas to-morrow or next day. Our movements have been delayed by constant rains and high water. Some of the streams have been impassable, and the mud almost fathomless. The secession troops have all left Arkansas except five or six hundred, and my cavalry are after them. I consider Arkansas in the Union again effectually. We have no fighting except skirmishing. The rebels would not stand.

Yours, &c. F. STEELE.

CAMP CORRESPONDENCE.

NEWPORT NEWS, May 2, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—Although surrounded with all the pomp and panoply of "glorious war," yet habit has so accustomed us to it, that very few exhibit any unusual excitement thereat. The angel visits of the *Merrimac* are an exception to the rule. Her *threatened* appearance, on each successive day, and her persistent *nonappearance*, has led to the conclusion that she is afraid to venture. She is well aware that a formidable addition has been made to the number of her opponents, and very wisely considers (for a rebel) "*discretion the better part of valor.*" There is every reason to suppose that her visit is postponed for an indefinite period. Occasionally we are amused by the freaks of a coadjutor of hers, called the "*Teaser*," that ventures as far as the mouth of the Warwick river, and most pertinaciously endeavors to throw a shell into our encampments. She did succeed after repeated attempts on Monday last in throwing a shell into an old barn, and satisfied with the exploit hurriedly withdrew.

Contrabands continue to run the blockade, and are enabled to give valuable information. It would appear, from a very recent arrival, that the Rebel force at Norfolk has been considerably reduced of late, in order to reinforce their troops at Yorktown. The booming of our heavy siege guns are heard distinctly at this distance, and each successive despatch announces the slow but certain success of our brave army. It is apparent to the eye of the most casual observer of events, that the curtain is about to be raised, and the present generation will witness the last "act" of a tragedy unsurpassed in the world's history Generations yet unborn will bless the efforts of their Union ancestors in preserving a cause, which, already crimson with the hearts' blood of its defenders, will render it doubly sacred in their eyes.

The several regiments stationed here have a magnificent parade ground, there being room and to spare to drill a whole division. The appearance of the men's quarters have been very much improved of late by the planting of ornamental trees and flowers along the different avenues and around the officers' quarters, giving quite a rural aspect to the place.

This is one of the most changeful climates I have ever experienced; and in consequence very trying on the health of the men. Almost every alternate day we have it fluctuating from a temperature of eighty degrees in the shade to the freezing point, from very dry to heavy wet.—It rains more or less every twenty-four hours, rendering things in general very uncomfortable. You could scarcely conceive a more miserable looking crowd than the occupants of a tent in wet weather.—To fully appreciate the inconveniences to which officers and men are subjected on the tented field, an outsider should pass a night or two with us. I feel satisfied that they would consider soldiers as uncommon mortals. The hearty laugh, the merry tale, the cheering song, particulars of news from friends in Chestertown, North East, Elkton, Chesapeake; news from Yorktown, New Orleans, Corinth, Norfolk and Charleston, each place having its special agent present, giving information concerning the climate, productiveness, population, &c. &c. A good many have already selected their hundred and sixty acres, and *declared their intentions* to locate as soon as the war is ended—always provided that "Uncle Sam" is satisfied. And so the weary hours are passed in camp of a wet day or night. When the day is favorable the company roll is called before sun up, and taken out for "target practice." After breakfast, company or regimental drill, the same after dinner, and after supper dress parade.

It would be almost superfluous to repeat what I have so often reiterated in previous letters, viz: the superior discipline and drill evidenced by this command since leaving Baltimore. The company officers all deserve the highest credit for their exertions. But aside from all vain flattery, and simply giving honor where honor is due, our gallant and much-esteemed Colonel (Wm. Louis Schley) is entitled to distinguished consideration, for having been mainly instrumental iu producing this result. He has been incessant and indefatigable in his exertions to render the Fifth Maryland *second to no other regiment in the service*, and this is saying a good deal for him and for ourselves. But I must conclude. J. W.

Co A., 5th Md. Regt.

Progress of the Union Fleet up the Mississippi from New Orleans.

CHICAGO, May 5.—A refugee from Memphis has reached Cairo. He confirms the report of the occupation of Baton Rouge by the United States forces and the passage of the Federal gunboats up the Mississippi river towards Memphis.

The Union men of New Orleans had an enthusiastic meeting on the occupation of that city by the Federal forces.

An immense amount of cotton had been discovered and seized.

General Butler's army had landed at New Orleans.

According to our informant, but little opposition will be made to our gunboats coming up the river. At Baton Rouge a few Rebel troops were lately enrolled and stationed there, but they fled on the approach of the Union fleet.

Department of the Rappahannock.

The River Bridged at Fredericksburg—Our Troops Occupying the City.

The Rappahannock is now bridged and troops can cross at pleasure. We now occupy Fredericksburg, and the Rebel pickets have fallen back

From all that I can learn the Rebels are encamped in three divisions, distant from us in different directions about 14 miles, and in considerable force. It was undoubtedly their intention to tempt us to an immediate advance, and then sweep down on our rear, cutting off this division of the army from the main column.

EVACUATION OF YORKTOWN.

PARTICULARS OF THE EVENT.

The Rebel army at Yorktown have deserted the strong works they held there, abandoned many of their siege guns, ammunition and other property, and fallen back to Williamsburg. As to the motive for the action, the prisoners taken represent it to have been a necessity on the part of the Generals from which they could not escape. The news from New Orleans, together with the scarcity of provisions, had created so much dissatisfaction that many of the Rebel regiments were almost in open revolt. The difficulty of transportation and the scarcity of beef, especially if the gunboats should advance above Yorktown, gave promise of actual starvation, and such was the state of demoralization that a collision could only have resulted in total destruction.

THE 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, Gens. 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.

THE EVACUATION.

The enemy have witnessed with great concern McClellan'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 battallion of artillerists marched out of their works at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning.

FEDERAL OCCUPATION.

It was only by a stern command that the Union 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. Gen. Jameson and Colonel Black mounted first. They were closely followed by Col. Gove, Lieut. 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 deserted battlements amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

THE PURSUIT.

The following order was sent to divisions at 7, A.M., from Gen. McCllellan:

"Commandants of regiments will prepare to march, with two days' rations, with the utmost dispatch. Leave not to return."

Tents were struck, knapsacks strapped, and, within an hour after the order was given, the troops were marching on beyond Yorktown. The gun-boats ascended the river to cut off the retreat of the enemy.

THE REBELS ENTRENCHED AT WILLIAMSBURG.

Severe Fighting—Two of the Redoubts Taken—One Hundred and Fifty Prisoners Taken—Brilliant Action of General Hancock's Brigade.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The boat from Fortress Monroe to Cherrystone brings despatches to the Government which indicate that the enemy are in large force and strongly entrenched near Williamsburg, and intended to dispute at that point the further passage of our army.

There had been some brisk fighting, in which General Hancock had taken two redoubts, and repulsed Early's Rebel brigade by a brilliant bayonet charge.

The Rebels left upward of 80 dead and 40 wounded on the field. We also took nearly 200 of them prisoners. Among their killed and wounded was the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth North Carolina Regiment. Our loss in this brilliant charge was 17 killed and about 40 wounded.

General McClellan highly complimented Gen. Hancock's conduct in this affair.

General Hancock remained during the night in two of the enemy's works. Gen. McClellan and Staff arrived on the field at five o'clock, and immediately road to the front, where his presence among the troops was most joyfully hailed. He immediately assumed command in person.

From information received from the prisoners taken the enemy will make a decisive stand at Williamsburg. Reinforcements have been arriving all day, and General J. E. Johnston is in command.

Williamsburg Evacuated!

THE REBELS IN FULL RETREAT TOWARDS RICHMOND.

The Federal Army in Pursuit.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 6.—The enemy evacuated this place and their works in front last night. At 9 o'clock this morning Gen. McClellan and escort entered the town and took possession.

In the engagement of yesterday the enemy suffered terribly. General Ricketts was among their killed.

[OFFICIAL DESPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The following has been received at the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WILLIAMSBURG, May 6.

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

I have the pleasure to anounce the occupation of this place as the result of the hard fought action of yesterday.

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

His loss yesterday was very severe. We have some three hundred uninjured prisoners and more than *one thousand wounded.* Their loss in killed is heavy.

The victory is complete. I have sent cavalry in pursuit.

The conduct of our men has been excellent with scarcely an exception The enemy's works are very extensive and exceedingly strong, both in respect to their position and the works themselves.

Our loss was heavy in Hooker's Division, but very little on other parts of the field. Gen. Hancock's success was gained with a loss of not over twenty killed and wounded.

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

Am I authorized to follow the example of other Generals and direct the names of battles to be placed on the colors of regiments? We have other battles to fight before reaching Richmond.

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

THE VERY LATEST.

The U. S. Iron-Clad Gunboat Galena and the Gunboats Port Royal and Aristook gone up James River.

Rebels Evacuating Sowell's Point.

By yesterday's Baltimore papers, we have important intelligence from Fortress Monroe. The *James river has been taken possession of by our naval forces*, and the rear of the Rebel retreat to Richmond in danger of being cut off.

The iron-clad gunboat Galena, the Aristook and the Port Royal proceeded up the James river at 6 o'clock, on Thursday morning. They had already passed Sowell's Point battery and heavy firing had been heard farther up the river.

Unless the river is permanently obstructed, a feat hard to accomplish, the gunboats will doubtless overcome all other impediments and totally cut off the water communication of the Rebel army with Richmond. It is even possible that they may reach Richmond itself, and thus deprive the Rebels of their base of operations. Immediately after the departure of the boats a Rebel tug ran over to Newport News and surrendered to Gen. Mansfield. She had been sent on a mission to Tannery Point, but the crew, with two citizens on board, seized the opportunity to escape. The Monitor, the Naugatuck, and several other gunboats, had gone over to Sowell's Point and the Rebels were abandoning their batteries there. The time for Norfolk has come.

Highly Interesting Details of the Capture of New Orleans.

SIX DAYS' BOMBARDMENT OF FORTS PHILIP AND JACKSON.

Eleven Gunboats and the Steam-Ram Manassas Captured.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The steamer Columbia, from Havana on the 3d inst., has arrived, bringing highly interesting particulars of the taking of New Orleans.

The gunboat Daniel Smith arrived at Havana on the 30th ult., from Fort Jackson on the 26th.

The attack on the Rebel forts commenced on the 18th. On the 23d Commodore Farragut, in the flag-ship Hartford, with 13 other steamers, passed the forts, and Gen. Butler landed 4,000 men above.

The Rebels lost *eleven* gunboats, including the famous Hollins' Turtle Manassas.

Our forces took 400 prisoners. We lost 150 men. Our gunboat Verona was sunk.

On the 24th a flag of truce was sent to Commodore Porter by the enemy, asking conditions of surrender, to which Commodore Porter replied that "no conditions" would be granted.

The Old Flag waves over the Custom House at New Orleans.

An American war steamer reports capturing three Rebel steamers, and having sent them to Key West.

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

The Rebels sent fire rafts down the river, but they did but little damage. One set fire to the Hartford, but the flames were speedily extinguished.

The Verona and the Rebel iron-clad steamer Webster had a splendid engagement. The Webster ran into the Verona, sinking her, but before going down the Verona's crew heroically poured in a volley of eight guns so destructive and crushing that both the Verona and Webster went down together!

The arrangements for the surrender of the forts were to be made on the 27th, the day after the Daniel Smith left.

The Rebel Ram Manassas was sunk by the steamship Mississippi.

Our forces sent small boats to the rafts and towed them out of the way before they could do any harm.

The Rebels loss is from 1,000 to 1,500. Our loss in killed and wounded is 114.

The Surrender of Fort Macon.

Fort Macon, at Beaufort, N. C., surrendered to General Burnside on Friday, 25th ult., after a bombardment of eleven hours. The officers were allowed to retire with their side arms, and were released on parole with their men. All the guns on the side of the fort opposite to that attacked were dismounted, and all but three of the guns bearing upon the Federal batteries were dismounted. But three of the old forts of the Union are now desecrated by the Rebel flag—Forts Sumter and Moultrie, in Charleston harbor, and Fort Caswell, at Wilmington, N. C., and from these it must shortly come down!

NORTH CAROLINIANS VOLUNTEERING UNDER GENERAL BURNSIDE.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Advices from Gen. Burnside's Division state that a regiment of North Carolinians has been organized, and that Captain Potter, of Gen. Foster's staff, has been appointed Colonel. Two companies of our troops had left for Washington, North Carolina, to form the nucleus of another regiment. Large numbers of Union men voluntarily came and took the oath of allegiance, to be armed and equipped by General Burnside.