# VOL. L) II

The

The Raleigh Register. "Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1862.

NEW ORLEANS. As was to be expected, there is much speculation going on as to the effect of the enemy's gun boats in front of New Orleans. He certainly has not troops enough to land and take possession of the city which the heroic Mayor has so gallantly refused to surrender, and if he shall be guilty of the fiendish act of destroying the city by shelling it, he will bring down upon the Yankee cause the execrations of the whole oivilized world. What, then, will he do? To what quarter can he look for troops to take possession of the city by force ! As far as we know, the Forts on the Mississippi below New Orleans are yet in our possession, and in a condition to prevent the passage of transport ships coming up from the Balize, and it would therefore up from the Balize, and it would therefore themselves without detriment to the public inter-be very hazardous for the enemy to attempt est they might be less worthy condemnation. Reto bring up troops from that direction. If he attempts to bring them from Ship Island by the way of Lake Ponchartrain, in order to take the city in the rear, he must run the gauntlet of fortifications on Lake Ponchartrain, and in landing encounter the resistance of Gen. Lovell's army. If he should force a landing, he would have to pass entrenchments in the rear of New Orleans three miles long before he could occupy the city. A highly intelligent gentleman from Jackson, Mississippi, who is evidently very well acquainted with the localities about New Orleans, expressed the opinion to us a day or two since that Gen. Lovell had made a most able strategic movement, and was acting in perfect concert with Governor Moore and Mayor Monroe. There is, too, much strength in the conjecture of our contemporary of the Charlotte Bulletin, that Gen. L., knowing his inability to prevent the destruction of the city by the enemy's gunboats, left it for the purpose of depriving him of any excuse or pretext for destroying the city, it being against all of the usages of civilized warfare to shell a city or town left entirely in the possession of civilians. So that, after all, it may turn out that Commodore Farragut will find himself in the predicament of the man who won the elephant in the raffle, and did not know what to do with his prize. The Commodore may esteem himself lucky if he is able to get off by the way he came, and rejoin the Yankee squadron which is below our Forts on the Mississippi. When we reflect upon the above fac's, in connection with the further fact that the Yellow Fever will in a short time drive off or kill off the Yankees, we cannot make up our mind that Mr. Lincoln will ever "occupy, hold and possess" the Great Father of Waters.

We have had the usual difficulties which beset the thorny road of freedom. We have been as-sailed by superior forces—slandered by our infa-mous foe-weakened to a triffing extent by bovert traitors practising upon timidity. We may grant that our Government like all others may commit that our Government like all others may commit errors, which impede the success of the cause. What of all these? They are weights which patriots have had to carry in all sges. It is but the dresdjof the Bed Sea and the love of the flesh-pots. But we shall complete a successful exodus. Like Cortes, we have burned our ships and can but look upward and onward for deliverance. In the hour of calamity we have no word of compromise, concession or complaint; but hurl detestation and defiance against the toe. Rather than submit let our armies perish. Rather than live the subjects or associates of the invader, let us burn the goods that war has spared, and gathering our household go forth to plant in some

Weekly

bowed to a master. There we would worship. God and freedom, free from oppressors who disionor both. Our readers will pardon this warmth of expres-sion. It is an ebullition that wells up from the pressure of public calamity. It is an impatient fisshing of the spirit chafed with the discontent which temporary reverses engender. What is courage, if it cannot bear up against adversity? What is the wotth of wisdom, if it cannot parry the force of events? What is patriotism, if it cannot dare or die for the freedom of the State. We appeal to our friends. Be not cast down by repeated disasters. "Possess your souls in patience." Do not heddlessly condemn men or measures which may not at the moment meet our approval. Perhaps if they could explain member the unjustice dond the gallant Johnston by a public suspicion which could have had no foundation. When it is proper to condemn, do so in a spirit of kindly counsel, rather than of censure. Remember that our murmurs may be

far and fertile land the standard that has never

heard beyond the Potomac, perhaps over the Ocean, and that the discontent of a prominent Southern man, or the mutiny of a Southern regiment would diffuse as much delight throughout the North as similar events occurring at the North woull amongst us. Consider that when we are complaining of public measures here the friends of the war at the North are urging our alleged discontent as an evidence of public weakness.

We are true to the Cause. Let us not forget that there may be others who use our honest objections to spread panic and impair our success. Let, then, the altar of public safety blaze with

## RALEI H WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1862.

FOURTEENTH N. C. REGIMENT. We learn that this Regiment, stationed near Yorktown, was re-organized, under the late Act of Congress, a few days since. The following Field Officers were elected, viz : Capt. P. W. ROBERTS, of Buncombe, Colonel. Capt. R. T. BENNETT, of Anson, Lieut.-Colonel. Adjutant SEATON GALES, of Raleigh, Major.

Adjutant Gales subsequently declined the Majority, and Capt. E. Dixon, of Cleaveland, was elected in his place.

Col. Junius Daniel, late commanding officer of the Regiment-than whom the service can boast no more accomplished soldierhad previously accepted the Coloneley of the 45th, now at Camp Mangum, near this City. We learn that Capt. Wm. H. Harrison, of this City, received a highly flattering vote for Colonel, although forbidding the use of his name as a candidate. We are pleased to record such evidences of the popularity and merit of our "Raleigh boys."

#### A SPY HUNG.

Timothy Webster, convicted of being a spy, was hung at the New Fair Grounds in Richmond on Tuesday last. Webster had been in the employment of one of the Departments of the Government at Richmond in running the underground railroad, in carrying leters to and fro between the Department and friends of the South residing in the North. It was proved on his trial that he was a spy in the pay of the United States Government, and that all the letters he carried to and brought from the enemy's country were first carried by him to Washington, and copied by the Yankee Government officials. It is stated that by this means many of our Northern sympathisers have been detected, and arrested and thrown into prison.

## FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Raleigh

NEW ORLEANS, Sunday, 5 p. m. (via Mobile). The Mayor's Private Secretary, Mr. Baker, visited the enemy's fleet, yesterday evening, under a fing of truce. Commodore Farragut, who is in command of the Yankee gunboats, promised him that he would make a renewed demand for the surrender of the city, but, up to this time, he has that might enable it to resist an overpowering not done so.

Our steamer, the McRse, came up from the fort to-day, under a flag of truce, bringing forty of our men, who have been wounded in the bombardment. She communicated with the Yankee fing ship ; but the result is unknown. It is ru mored that the enemy refused to let her return. After the correspondence between Mayor Monoe and Commodore Farragut had closed, a conference was held with one of the Federal officers, who demanded that the Confederate flag which floats over the City Hall, should be hauled down. This was refused, when the officer left, declaring that he would shoot it down. He has actually rought his vessel in range, just opposite the City Hall ; but, thus far, has not fired a shot. There is a rumor that the French and English men-of-war are below, and have entered a protest against the bombardment of the city.

It is believed that the Yankee fleet is short both of provisions and ammunition. And, as the city has hitherto drawn all its supplies from Texas, the prospect is that, if the present state of affairs continue, starvation must ensue among the people here. The city is remarkably orderly, but the excitement is intense, and a deep feeling of humiliation prevails. The Foreign Legion (composed exclusively of alien residents, and organzed some time ago for the defence of the city) is under arms. Gen. Paul Juge is in command .-Further than this, the aspect of things in the city is the same as when the enemy's vessels first appeared. All are waiting to see whether the Yankees will dare to shell the city.

There is a report that Fort Pike has been evacuated and blown up by our troops ; but this is not authentic.

LATER.

land is again returning to that station:

(Official Despatch from General Lovell.)

intelligence was received this morning by Adju-

tant General Cooper, from General Lovell :

RICHMOND, April 28 .- The following official

Forts Jackson and St. Phillip are still in good

condition, and in our hands. The steamers

Louisiana and McRae are safe. The enemy's

fleet is at the city; but he has no forces to

occupy the place. The inhabitants are staunchly

From the Richmond Dispatch.

AFFAIRS AT NEW ORLEANS.

· All that we have from this ill fated city of the

South, now in the hands of the Federal hirelings,

an inexpressible chagrin when he read this letter

and reflected upon the dastardly work in which

he was engaged, in attempting to force upon an

unwilling and spirited people a tyranny so odious

as the Lincoln Government is seeking to institute.

The following is the correspondence between

the Mayor of New Orleans and D. G. Farragut,

the commanding officer of the Federal squadron :

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD; }

To His Excellency the Mayor of the City of New

Off New Orleans, April 26, 1862.

CAMP MOORE, LA., April 27.

MOBILE, April 28 .- The forts on Lake Ponchartrain, in the rear of New Orleans, were all evacuated in great haste, on the 25th instant .--Guns were dismounted, but not destroyed, and there was considerable loss in supplies, etc. At Fort Pike, all the buildings were burned, including the telegraph office. An operator has gone to the limits of the city, to open an office, if possible. All the gunboats on the lake have been burned by our people. The Mobile boats White-

#### baul down the flag that still floats upon the breeze from the dome of this Hall. It becomes my duty to transmit to you an an

swer, which is the universal sentiment of my con stituents, no less than the promptings of my own heart dictated to me on this sad and solemn occa. sion. The city is without the means of defence and is utterly destitute of the force and materia armament displayed in sight of it. I am no mili tary man, and possess no authority beyond that of executing the municipal laws of the city of New Orleans. It would be presumtuous in me to attempt to lead an army to the field if I had one at command, and I know still less how to surrender an undefended place, held as this is at the mercy of your gunners and your mortars. To surrender such a place were an idle and unmeaning ceremony. The city is your's by the power of brutal force-not by my choice or the consent of its inhabitants. It is for you to determine what will be the fate that swaits us here.

As to hoisting any flag other than the flag of our own adoption and allegiance, let me say to you that the man lives not in our midst whose hand and heart would not be palsied at the mere thought of such an act, nor could I find, in my entire constituency, so wretched and desperate a renegade as would dare to profane with his hand

the sacred emblem of our aspirations. Sir, you have manifested sentiments which would become one engaged in a better cause than that to which you have devoted your sword. I doubt not but that they spring from a noble though deluded nature, and I know how to appreciate the emotions which inspired them. You will have a gallant people to administer to during your occupation of this city-a people sensitive to all that can in the least affect their dignity and self-respect. Pray, sir, do not fail to regard their susceptibilities. The obligations which I shall assume in their name shall be religiously complied with. You may trust their honor, though you might not count on their submission to unmerited wrong.

In conclusion, I beg you to understand that the people of New Orleans, while unable to resist your force, do not allow themselves to be insulted by the interference of such as have rendered themelves odious and comtemptible by their dastardly desertion of our cause in the mighty struggle in which we are egaged, or rsuch as might remind them too painfully that they are the conquered and and you the conquerors. Peace and order may be preserved without resort to measures which I could not at this moment prevent. Your occupying the city does not transfer allegiance from the

Government of their choice to one which they

FALL OF FORT MACON.

**NO 18** 

State Alord,

Register.

We have the following details of this event which took place on Friday last when the enemy opened fire from strong batteries of heavy Parret and other rifled guns and mortars planted within 1,400 yards of the Fort, and behind very high sand banks, which prevented their being seen by the garrison until the fire was opened. After ten hours fire of shot. and shell the Fort was breach. ed and completely torn to pieces. The fleet outside did no damage' whatever to the Fort. Most of the guns in the Fort were disabled, including all that could have been brought to bear upon the enemy

Under these circumstances Col. White surrendered the Fort with the honors of war, the officers retaining their side arms. All the bagesge of the officers and men were saved. Col. White and 155 of his command was brought to the main

Cape Fear Bar yesterday (Monday) afternoon, on board the U. S. gunboat Chippenea, where they were transferred to one of our transport scamers under a flag of truce. They reached town at 12 o'clock last night. The remainder of the men composing the garrison were sent through the Sound,-to Newbern, we presume: They all on parole.

The loss on our side was seven killed and eigh teen wounded, two of them mortally. Th latter two were left in the Fort.

P. S. We have just learned that fire opon the Fort was opened at quarter before six on Friday morning, and that the engagement between the For and batte ies was kept up until about 7 o'clock that evening, when the Fort became wholly untenable and was surrendered as above.

All the gans on the side of the Fort opposi to that attacked were dismounted. All but three of the guns bearing upon the enemy's batteries were dismounted. The enemy's central battery of breaching guns was within eleven hundred yards The right and left flanking mortar batteries were more distant.

It turns out that the report of fifteen of our men having been killed in a scout undertaken some time since against the enemy's pickets is untrue. One man only was even wounded and none killed until Friday last, the day of the sttack .- Wilmington Journal.

NORTHERN TAXES.

The Northern people have rushed into every kind of expense to carry on the war of subjagation, regardless of the future. They are issuing promises topay without count, as fast as their presses can print them. The Cincinnati Times is authority for saying that by the first of the approaching July their war debt will be a thousand five hundred millions of dollars ; and that owing to the increased expense of transportation in conducting the invasion into the interior of the South, their Secretary of War asserts that the expenses of the war is now five millions of dollars a day. Now, to keep this tremendous bubble affort is their ticklish job. We learn from letters recently received from the Eastern Shore of Virginia, that the screws are being applied there. The Federal assessor, according to this authority, values the and or other property at what suits him, on which the owner has to pay a tax of five per cent. This appears to include everything, land, negroes, stocks, notes, bonds, &c. A negro is valued at \$1,000. land his owner has to pay a tax of \$50 on him, whather he is worth that amount or worth nothing. The land is valued far above the idea of the owner, and a taxed assessed accordingly. If he don't like it, it will be sold to pay the tax, and by this means pass into Northern hands. This is probably the process of confiscation, after subju-gation. Whether so or not, we are unable to say. The war tax don't appear to meet with much fa-vor, even in Deleware, as we learn from the same source that the Federal forces were lately withdrawn from the Eastern Shore to go to Delaware, in order to put down a war tax rebellion in that State. A gentleman on the Eastern Shore, who is not considered wealthy, is assessed with a war tax of 1,500-possibly more than one-half of bis revenue. With this prospect staring us in the face, what should the South not do and suffer to avert subjugation ?-Norfolk Day Book.

In this connection we give the views of several of our exchange papers :

THE NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS. Our telegraphic accounts from New Orleans (says the Savannah News,) encourage the hope that matters are not as had as was at first supposed. It would appear that the city, though threated by the Yankee fleet, is not yet in their hands. Their gunboats, failing to silence the forts, have dashed by them, and are in front of the city, which they dare not shell, and which they have not sufficient force to occupy. Our army, having destroyed the cotton and public stores, has evacusted the city, which is protected by the foreign legion, and over which the Confederate flag still W&Fes.

The report that the French and English war vessels have protested against the shelling of New Orleans, seems not improbable, especially when we reflect that there are millions of French and English property and a large number of English and French residents in the city.

It looks very much as if the Yankees had capin their power, but under such embarrassing circumstances that they are at a loss to know what to do with it. They dare not shell it-unable to bring up their transports they have not a suffithe offering of every private grievance and every public discontent. Let the world see that we are an united, determined and fraternal people, and we shall be invincible.

#### From the Charlotte Bulletin. "THE FALL OF NEW ORLEANS!"

The above caption appears prominent in almost every Southern exchange we have opened during the past two days, but as yet we have not been advised that New Orleans is in the hands of the enemy, nor are we prepared to say that it will be very soon if at all.

It is true that several of the Yankee gunboats have succeeded in running by the Forts at the mouth of the Mississippi and have taken position opposite the city, and the commanding officer has lemanded the surrender, which the mayor and Council have promptly refused to do pr even counlenance

The Wilmington Journal thinks that the Federal fleet in its present position is about as bad off as is the city of New Orleans. Commodore Farragut is in the position of the man who held the bear by the ears, and was more in fear of the bear than the bear was of him, and in greater

danger. The experiment of running boats past a Fort without silencing it, is as yet one of doubtful safety, and Commodore Farragut has not solved the doubt. Transports with supplies and troops cannot pass, and vandalism itself will not justify the shelling of a city which has been evacuated by its troops, and which cannot be occupied.

Besides, it is stated on reliable authority that both the French and English men of war below uen Orleans have entered a protest against shelling the city.

Now, if the Mayor and people of New Orleans will not surrender the city, Captain Farragut must find troops to enter it, take forcible possession of and keep it, if he expects to accomplish any real good. But where is he to obtain troops for that purpose. They are not on board the gunboats, and his transports at Ship Island are

not prepared to run the gauntlet with their wooden sides exposed to the batteries of our Forts and on the banks of the river.

The end is not yet, and we are very much mistaken if Capt. Furragut has not run his boats into a place from which he will find it difficult to remove them, unless he assumes the responsibility of disregarding the protest of the French and English Comroodores, and destroy the city by shelling it.

In that event he may produce a complication which will very soon result in an armed interven. tion.

We commend the policy both of the Mayor of New Orleans and Gen. Lovell. They have outgeneralled Farragut, and may yet bag their game. God grant they may soon do so.

If the force on board the gunboats dare to land, they are not nigh strong enough to enforce obe-dience and they kkow it, for they may be cut to pieces with pen knives, by the population. We await later advices with great anxiety.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT MACON. We understand that there was an incessant bombardment of eleven hours duration, tured an elephant in the Crescent City, the great in the course of which the walls were terriemporium of Western commerce. They have it bly injured, before the Fort was given up, and that Col. White refused twice to surrender ; nor did he agree to do so until his magazine was in such an exposed condition cient force to enable them to take and occupy it, as to warrant the belief that it would ex-

Two men, named Scully and Lewis, had previously been tried and convicted as spies, but in order to save their own necks they turned State's evidence, and it was upon their testimony principally that Webster was convicted. This is the first execution of a spy that has taken place at the South. Perhaps it would have been better if the business had been commenced at an earlier day.

### POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The Richmond papers publish a list of appointments of Postmasters, among which we find the following : George T. Cooke, Raleigh, N. C .; James G. Cook, Fayetteville, N. C.; Daniel Dickson, Wilmington, N. C.; John Taylor, Goldsboro, N. C.

#### THE WEATHER.

If the remaining days of the "merrie, merrie month of May" follow suit to the first, we may literally look out for squalls. The morning of the first day of May was cloudy, but varied occasionally by a gleam of sunshine. At about 4 o'clock, P. M., the clouds gathered thickly, and soon poured down almost a flood of water, which soon turned into hall, which rattled down in large size some ten minutes, when, in turn, it gave way to rain again, which continued to fall heavily until a late hour in the night. We apprehend that a good deal of the fruit, such as peaches and cherries, has been beaten from the stems by the hail.

Among the killed in the great battle of Shiloh was Governor Johnson, who was elected Provisional Governor of Kentucky by the Southern Convention held in that State some months ago. He fought and fell as a private in one of the Kentucky Regiments. Maj. Thos. B. Monroe, the able editor of the Kentucky Statesman, also fell in the thickest of the fight. He was appointed Secretary of State in Kentucky some years since. which place he held till 1861, when he resigned it, refusing to become a participant in the arrangement by which the State was reduced to subjection to the Lincoln Government. He hecame an officer in the Confederate army under General Breckinridge,

## THE NEWS.

The Norfolk papers report a vigorous bombardment by the Yankees of our forces at Yorktown on Monday without results so far as ascer-

tained. The 16 Yankee prisoners brought to this city vesterday were captured on Saturday last by Confederate cavalry company, between Swift's Gap and the Shenandoah river, in Rockingham county. A number of the Hessians were made to bite the dust, and the survivors were chased by our cavalry to the river where several were drowned in attempting to recross.

The latest intelligence from Gen. Jackson's army represented the prospects of a battle between and even if they did take military possession plode. He then ran up the white flag and himself and the minions of Banks and Shields as imminant A knowledge of the character and

man, Brown, and another, name unknown, with have deliberately repudiated, and that they yield several others, are now busy removing troops, simply the obedience which the conqueror is stores and ordnance to Manshack. After the entitled to extort from the conquered. task is completed, it is feared that these boats will Repectfully, also be burned. The Yankee fleet from Ship Is-

JOHN F. MONROE, MAYOF. (Signed)

#### LATE NORTHERN NEWS.

The Norfolk Day Book copies the following letter from the New York Herald of the 26th :

IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENT-THE REPORTED VISIT OF A BRITISH AGENT. TO RICHMOND-THE DANISH AND SWED-ISH MINISTERS GOING TO THE REBEL CAPITAL-M. MERCIER'S VISIT, ETC. WASHINGTON, April 25, 1862.

Lord Lyons has not gone to Richmond, but it is anderstood that a representative of the British authorities has gone there, and also both the Swedish and Danish Ministers.

These visits of foreign dignitaries to the rebel capital, in the last hours of the rebellion, are significant. They are the subject of much comment here. Some members of the Cabinet are blind enough to imagine that these visits are simply charitable, and intended to remonstrate with the rebel leaders, and advise a econciliation and a reconstruction of the Union .-Wiser and more far-seeing men in the Cabinet recognize in these mysterious visitations only a speculation in cotton and tobacco. It would not be surprising. when our armies reach Richmond and New Orleans, to find that all the tobacco belongs to France and all the cotton to England.

It is absurd for the American Cabinet to flatter itself that the representatives of foreign powers are taking so much trouble with the very laudable purpose of aiding the Government to reconstruct the Union-They are more probably attending to their own business, and keeping an eye to driving profitable bargains.

During the past week, for the first time for several nonths, well known secessionists here had a grand convivial gathering. It was a celebration of the visit of the French Minister to Richmond. It is, however, untrue that Comte Mercier, while in the rebel Capital held any official communication with any other person except the French Consul. His intercourse with prominent rebel leaders, was altogether unofficial, and did not justify the statements in the Richmond papers in regard to Dr. Lemoine, with whom M. Mercier had no communication whatever. His visit, as has been heretofore announced in the Herald, was entirely in relation to commercial affairs.

SIR-Upon my arrival before your city I had the honor to send to your Honor Capt. Bailey. It is well known here that the rebel Secretary U. S. Navy, second in command of the of Legation to France, George Eutis; Jr. expedition, to demand of you the surrender of has sent home a despatch full of encourage-New Orleans to me as the representative of the ment to the rebel leaders. He expresses gratification at the kind and favorable reception he has received in the French capital, and is by no means hopeless of patching upsome kind of recognition of the Confederate States of America by the French Government.

It is well authenticated that the rebel leaders would gladly see Mexico made a French colony. and France enjoying the monopoly of its trade, in return for French aid and recognition at the rresent critical moment in the affairs of the rebel confederation. The recent dispatches of Mr. Eustia are believed to have reference to such an arrangement. These speculations are indulged by well wishers of the conspiracy, under the impression that England's present weakness is Louis Napoleon's opportunity to earry out his policy for the aggrandizement of the power of France among the nations.

NINE CHEERS FOR KENTUCKY .- On Satur-

#### MARRIED.

In this city, on the 1st Inst., by M. H. Brown, MR. THOMAS BOLYN to MISS EMILY C. BRINK-LEY all of Wake County.

In the city of Raleigh, on the 17th of April, by M. H. Brown, MR. W. N. HUNTER to Miss SARAH L. HOWARD, of Wake County.

#### DIED:

In this City, at the Yarborough House, on the even-ing of the 28th ult., Major LEONARD, HILL DUN. LOP, in the 47th year of his age. Major D. was in the Confederate Army at Yorktown, and had been authorized to raise a Battalion, and had been in North Carolina for some weeks on a recruiting ex pedition for this purpose, and had nearly filled up his entire companies, when, some five or six weeks ago, he was stricken down with a violent attack of passmonia, from which he never recovered. He was an remains were interred with Masonic honors, having been a member of that time-honored Fraternity.

Com

Louisburg Female College. THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER THE management of Mr. JAMES SOUTHGATE and LADY, is located in one of the most delightful

villages in North Carolina. Villages in North Carolina. The most chorough instruction in all branches of female education will be imparted by teachers of large experience and undoubted guilification. The music department is in charge of Professor V. Kneringer, (of Paris, France,) a pupil of Thalberg. Circulars will be sent to all who desire them. For

fall particulars, address JAMES SOUTHGATE,

my 3-w4w Louisburg, N. C.

Executive Department North Carolina, )

Government of the United States. Capt. Bailey reported the result of an interview with yourself and the military authorities. It must occur to your Honor that it is not within the province of a nava' officer to assume the duties of a military

commandant. I come here to reduce New Orleans to obedience to the laws of and to vindicate the offended majesty of the Goverment of the United States. The rights of persons and property shall be secured. I therefore demand of you. as its representative, the unqualified surrender of the city, and that the emblem of sovereignty of the United States be hoisted over the City Hall, Mint, and Custom-House, by meridian this day. All flags and other emblems of sovereignty other than those of the United States to be removed

Orleans:

from all the public buildings by that hour. I particularly request that you shall exercise your authority, quell disturbances, restore order, and call upon all of the good people of New Or-

#### is presented in our columns this morning. We are too much pained at the misfortune which has befallen us on the the lower Mississippi to indulge in any extended comment upon the result. The whole transaction is deeply mortifying, and is only relieved by the noble, manly, and patriotic

loyal.

response of Mayor Monroe (which is herewith appended) to the impertinent and insulting demand of the Federal Commodore to surrender. -This response is worthy the chief officer of the gallant city whose fate we so deeply deplore; and the assurance which he gives of the unalterable devotion of his constituents to the sacred cause of the South, which they have so heartily espoused, is encouraging to the heart of every patriot. Surely Commander Farragut must have felt

	declaration of independence has a meaning of the source in the council with the city and that these who have told Europe "to wait" and that these who have told Europe "to wait" for our subjugation have contracted to deliver the skin of the wolf therefore the hunt has fairly begun.	will be almost worth the loss of the city in a strategic point of view. It will disprove the Yan- kee pledge to re-open the staple ports. It was show the stern determination of our people to carry this war to an extremity of resistance wor	This delay will give us time to remove the gold from the banks, and destroy the cotton, sugar and tobacco collected in the city. If we make a tobacco collected in the city. If we make a	been bombarded. It is removed even that the highest praise and the thanks of the could from the powerful prejectiles of the set of the powerful prejectiles of the set of the se	in the published dispatches, and which we trust it will not withdraw before we go to press. New Orleans has not capitulated. It has not white and his gallant command deserve the New Orleans has not capitulated. It has not	NEW ORLEANS REDIVIVUS. We forgive the telegraph some of its vagaries in consideration of the straw it has extended us	in consideration of the straw it has extended us in the published dispatches, and which we trust i will not withdraw before we go to press. New Orleans has not capitulated. It has no been bombarded. It is rumored even that the fleet of France and England have intervened to protest against the destruction of life and prop- erty to result from the powerful prejectiles of the enemy. This delay will give us time to remove the gold from the banks, and destroy the cotton, suga and tobacco collected in the city. If we make cotton Moscow in sight of the foreign fleets, i will be almost worth the loss of the city in strategic point of view. It will disprove the Yan kee pledge to re-open the staple ports. It we show the stern determination of our people to carry this war to an extremity of resistance wor thy of classic example. It will show that our declaration of independence has a meaning and that those who have told Europe "to wart' for our subjugation have contracted to deliver the	with the honors of war. This the Yankees at first refused, but on being informed by Col. White that if they did not grant the terms demanded by him the fight must go on, they finally acceded to his demand. Colonel White and his gallant command deserve the highest praise and the thanks of the coun- try for their conduct. SALT IN PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY, VIRGINIA. SACCOMES," the Rishmond correspondent of the Norfolk Day Book, states that he has visited the Salt Spring in the County of Princess Anne, and on enquiry, was informed by Mr. Burroughs, the owner of the Spring, that more than two millions of bushels of salt annually could be taken from it. "Acco- mas" urges upon the Legislature, which will meet on next Monday, to take some steps to make the proper use of this Spring, which	<ul> <li>amount of the forces under Jackson leaves but little to apprehend when the conflict of arms shall take place. It is now deemed certain that the enemy are in possession of Harrisonburg, and their pickets extend to within seventeen miles of Staunton.—<i>Richmond Dispatch</i>.</li> <li>LATER FROM THE NORTH AND WEST.</li> <li>NORFOLK, April 29th.—Copies of the New York <i>Herald</i> and Philadelphia <i>Inquirer</i>, of the 28th inst., have been received here.</li> <li>Pressdent Lincoln was received on the 26th with all the honors extended to crowned heads, on board the frigate Gassendra, at Washington. Count Mercier was present.</li> <li>A negro from Portsmouth carried a copy of the Petersburg <i>Express</i>, of the 27th instant, to Gen. Wool at Fortress Monroe, informing him of the capture of New Orleans.</li> <li>The Chicago papers of the 27th state that Gen. Beauregard is evacuating Corinth and going to Memphis. Generals Buell and Beauregard have effected an arrangement for an exchange of prisoners.</li> <li>Gen. Butler is busy preparing for an advance on New Orleans.</li> </ul>	timents of loyalty to their Government. I shall speedily and severely punish any person, or persons, who shall commit such outrages as were witnessed yesterday by armed men firing upon helpless women and children, for giving expression to their pleasure at witnessing the old flag. I am, very repectfully, your ob't serv't, (Signed) D. G. FAERAGUT, The BEPLY. MAYORALTY OF NEW OBLEANS, City Hall, April 26, 1862. To Flag-Officer D. G. Farragut, U. S. Flag Ship Hartford. Str: In pursuance of a resolution which he thought proper to take, out of regard for the lives of the women and children who still crowd the great metropolis, General Lovell has evacuated it with his troops, and restored back to me the administration of its government and the custody of its honor. I have, in council with the city fathers, considered the demand you made of me yesterday, of an unconditional surrender of the city, coupled with a requisition to hoist the flag.	enrolled themselves as soldiers for the war. They represent that thousands are ready to follow their example should Gen. Marshall make another for- ward movement into Kentucky : No Lincoln troops are in Eastern Kentucky except 800 at Pikesville. These are there as a blind to prevent the forward movement of our troops. IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—A dispatch received in Savannah from Baldwin, Florida, states that a gentleman arrived at that place from Gainsville on Sanday night, who says that he had seen a Captain of a vessel who, in attempting to run the blockade, was chased by the blockaders, and was compelled to blow up his vessel, the crew es- caping in their boats. The Captain had late Havana papers, in which it was stated that the Spanish Govern meut had recognized the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and the embassdors from that Gov- ernment were on their way to Richmond with dispatches to that effect. We give the above as it comes to us, from a reliable source, in the hope	GENERAL ORDER No.6 A LL COMPANIES [AUTHORIZED BY A the Governor to be raised prior to the passage of the law known as the "Conscription Bill," must come to Camp Mangum, near this city, before the 17th day of May; otherwise they will not be received
SW ORLEANS REDIVIVUS. We forget the balagraphs some of the regarding the distances more of the straw it has catended by him the fight course to be independent of Linguistic and provide gand and provide gand of Linguistic and provide gand and provide gand of Linguistic and provide gand gand gand gand gand gand gand gand	NEW ORLEAMS REDIVIVUS. We forgive the blegraph come of it are against in the public dispatches and which are the fight most go on the plant of the straw it has extended within seveneen miles of Sauthant from Covington and violating. They make a fight of the straw it has extended to his demand. Colonel in the public action to within seveneen and the straw it has extended to his demand. Colonel in the public action to within seveneen and the straw it has extended to his demand. Colonel in the public action to within seveneen and the straw it has extended to his demand. Colonel in the public action to within seveneen and the straw it has extended to his demand. Colonel in the public action to within seveneen and the straw it has extended to his demand. Colonel in the public action to within seveneen and the straw it has extended to his demand. Colonel in the public action to within seveneen and the straw it is adjust to command deserve the highest prizes and the thanks of the order try for their conduct. April 29th Conserved to the 28th its and have the straw it is adjust to conserved the straw it is adjust to command deserve the highest prizes and the thanks of the order try for their conduct. April 29th Conserved to the 28th its and have the straw it is adjust to conserved the straw it is adjust to conserved the straw it is adjust to conserved to the straw it is adjust to conserve the straw it is adjust to conserved to straw it is adjust to conserved to the straw ithe straw it	NEW ORLEANS REDIVIVUS. We forgive the tolegraph some of its vagaries in consideration of the starw it has actended by him the fight must go on in the published dispatches, and which we trust it will not withdraw before we go to press. New Orleans has not captulated. It is runnored even that the feet of France and England have intervened to protest against the destruction of life and prop- erty to result from the banks, and destroy the cotton, sugar and tobace coellected in the city. If we make sea and tobace coellected in the city. If we	NEW ORLEANS REDIVIVUS. We forgive the telegraph some of its vagaries in che published dispatches, and which we truet it the published dispatches, and which we truet it will not withdraw before we go to press. New Orleans has not capitulated. It is rumored even that the been bombarded. It is rumored even that the try to result from the powerful prejectiles of the protest against if no description the powerful prejectiles of the try to result from the powerful prejectiles of the stry to result fr	NEW ORLEANS REDIVIVUS. We forgive the telegraph some of its vagaries in consideration of the straw it has extended us in the published dispatches, and which we trust it will not withdraw before we go to press. New Orleans has not capitulated. It has not	NEW ORLEANS REDIVIVUS. We forgive the telegraph some of its vagaries in consideration of the straw it has extended us		hold it. From the Richmond Whig.	should be paroled, and should march out with the honors of war. This the Yankees	little to apprehend when the conflict of arms shall take place. It is now deemed certain that the	particularly demand that no person shall be mo- lested, in person or property, for professing sen-	made to resound with gladsome shouts and huz-	GENERAL ORDER ]