

## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

RICHMOND, May 3.

The proclamation of Governor Letcher announces the amended Constitution of the State to be rejected by six hundred and seventy-eight majority.

SECOND DISPATCH.

AUGUSTA, May 1.

The Savannah Republican, of this morning, has a letter from Tampa, Fla., of the 25th, confirming the previous report of the refusal of Major Thomas to surrender the town. The enemy had threatened to shell the town, but had not done so yet.

Prisoners, who escaped from Key West, report that three thousand Federals were on the island, and three hundred in the Hospital, with the small pox, &c.

The Savannah Republican Corinth correspondent, of the 1st, confirms the reoccupation of Decatur by our troops. The enemy had shelled the town and burned the bridges.

We have probably occupied Huntsville—weather good, and the enemy slowly moving on our right.

The Mobile Register, of the 30th, says it has reason to doubt the destruction among our gun boats on Lake Pontchartrain as great as heretofore announced.

The Corinth correspondent of the Register says that Morgan had taken command of a regiment of infantry.

A special despatch to the Atlanta Intelligencer, from Chattanooga, of the 1st, says that the enemy had crossed the river in small force, and there was considerable force at bridgeport. We will fight them in the mountains.

THIRD DISPATCH.

AUGUSTA, May 3.

The Little Rock True Dellegate, of the 24th, says there is a report current that Standwater had had a fight in neutral lands with the Cherokees. He thrashed the enemy soundly, took two or three hundred prisoners, and eighty wagons. It has good reason to believe the report true.

It is also reported that McBride has had a successful skirmish in Missouri.

The Memphis Appeal, of the 28th, says: "We hear from above that during the bombardment of Fort Pillow on yesterday, three of the enemy's mortar guns exploded.

At last accounts the enemy had not appeared at Carondelet, sixty miles above New Orleans.

The Argus says that the enemy's gun boats above Memphis will soon be in our hands.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, May 3d.

Authentic information from New Orleans, by telegraph, received here, states that the troops at Fort Jackson mutinied and spiked some of the guns, when Duncan surrendered.

The Louisiana was at Fort St. Philip, unmanageable, and received a broadside thirty feet without injury. She was then blown up by her commander, McIntosh, who had an arm and leg blown off.

About thirteen of the enemy's steamers came up before the surrender of the forts, among them the Brooklyn, and three others of her class.

The enemy is believed to be in full possession of New Orleans.

The French Commander of Militaire gave notice that he required sixty days before the bombardment, to remove all French citizens. This was before the surrender.

City quiet. Great excitement. People fully loyal to the Confederacy.

All cotton and shipping in the city of New Orleans, and also of Baton Rouge, has been burnt—about thirty-two thousand bales.

ADDRESS OF GEN. BEAUREGARD TO THE ARMY.

CORINTH, Miss., May 2.

SOLDIERS OF SHILOH and ELKHORN:—We are about to meet once more, in the shock of battle, the invaders of our soil, the despoilers of our homes, the disturbers of our family ties, face to face and hand to hand.

We are to be freemen, or vile slaves to others, who are free only in name and who but yesterday you vanquished, although in largely superior numbers, in their own encampment, on the ever memorable battle field of Shiloh.

Let the impending battle decide our fate and add more illustrious pages to the history of our Revolution, one to which our children will point with noble pride, and say "Our fathers were at the battle of Corinth."

I congratulate you on your timely junction. With your mingled banners, for the first time during this war, we shall meet the foe in that struggle, that should give us the victory.

Soldiers! Can the result be doubtful?—Shall we not drive into Tennessee, the pre-emptive mercenaries, collected for our subjugation?

One more manly effort, and trusting in God and the justice of our cause, we shall

recover more than we have lately lost.

Let the sound of our victorious guns be re-echoed by those of the Army of Virginia on the historic battle-field of Yorktown.

(Signed,) G. T. BEAUREGARD,

Gen'l Com'dg.

RICHMOND, MAY 1, 1862.

Dispatches from Knoxville state, that an engagement took place in the Cumberland Gap on the 28th ult. Confederate loss trifling; Enemy repulsed with considerable loss. The Federals have been reinforced by eight regiments, and have completed the Floating Bridge across the Cumberland River. General Morgan commanding, believes they will attempt to make a flank movement. No other news here.

RICHMOND, May 1.

Latest advices from Europe show that the result of the Naval fight in Hampton Roads, continue to excite wide-spread anxiety, and will lead to a revolution in naval architecture.

In the House of Commons on the 7th ult. De Iseralli attacked the financial policy of the Chancellor Exchequer, and thought England might find herself in an unpleasant predicament, if unforeseen difficulties should arise in America. Gladstone replied with considerable bitterness. Bentick condemned the policy of the government, and attributed the distress of the country to the inhuman policy of refusing to recognise the Confederate States. Pauperism has increased sixty-six per cent. within twelve months.

Lancashire and Cheshire crops, England, are represented as promising and luxuriant.

NOBOLK, May 1.

Northern papers were received yesterday. In them is a despatch from Fort Wright, furnishing some particulars relative to the reduction of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, and also of the capture of New Orleans. The latter fell without a struggle.

In the former there was an engagement of two days. One of the vessels of the enemy was sunk, and their loss very heavy.

Information by way of Fortress Monroe is received of the destruction of the gunboat Louisiana, by the Federal steamer Pensacola, while attempting to escape.

No official report of the surrender of New Orleans had been received at Washington City.

Lovell retired 70 miles back, on the Jackson Railroad.

The fortifications before Yorktown were progressing undisturbed.

Preparations on both sides were heavy, giving signs of the expectations of a great conflict.

A large staff of surgeons and nurses are detailed from different States, to take charge of the wounded, and arrangements are being made to identify the dead.

The flotilla is ready to carry the wounded to Fortress Monroe, Alexandria, Washington, Georgetown-New York and Philadelphia.

The N. Y. Herald says that Hancock had a brilliant skirmish with the enemy on Monday last. In a few days a terrific battle will open fearfully on both sides.

Commodore Foote is still bombarding Fort Wright. There was a smart skirmish on Monday between the cavalry forces, at Pittsburg landing. The loss was small on both sides. The Confederates are mounting heavy guns, and preparing for a desperate fight.

Col. Slough and Gen. Cauley, effected a junction at Galesto, on the 11th, when there was skirmishing between the opposing forces.

In the U. S. Senate, on Tuesday, a bill creating a bureau of clothing, and authorizing the appointment of a Medical Inspector-General, were reported from the Committee on Military Affairs.

Speeches in the House of Representatives show a most shameless wholesale plunder of the public treasury. Members of the House are still anxious to screen the robbers, even after conviction.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Stock market buoyant yesterday. Government 6's rose 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent. General Railway list rose 1/4 to 1/2 on account of the news from New Orleans.

Exchange 112 1/2 to 112 3/4. Gold 102.

Cotton market on the 29th exhibited irregular movements of small lots; prices unchanged. Sales of 530 bales—closing basis 29 1/2 for Middling Uplands.

The Herald says the war will end in one month, perhaps in two weeks, notwithstanding its magnitude.

Lieut. Robinson has been ordered to the command of Stevens' battery, at Fortress Monroe.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26th.—General Wright has issued an order to arrest all persons charged with aiding and abetting the rebellion, and such persons are required to take the oath of allegiance or be confined.

The steamship Bremen was at Southampton on the 16th.

York constructed iron clad ships are engaging the minds of the people in various parts of Europe.

LONDON, April 15.—The Japanese Ambassadors were received on Sunday, by the Emperor, at the Tuilleries. There was a brilliant display, and a speech by the Chief of the Embassy. Napoleon replied in reference to a treaty, tendering the hospitalities of the French nation, and promising to send them back in a war vessel.

LONDON, April 15.—Great distress in Lancashire; in the town of Blackburn alone, there were more than fifteen thousand people suffering from scarcity of food, clothing, bedding and fuel.

Accounts from France state that the iron cased frigates, Heroine, Sullivan and Solferino, will soon be launched.

LATER FROM CORINTH.

GOV. LETCHERS MESSAGE.

THE REPORTED BATTLE AT CORINTH.

The Savannah Republican's Corinth correspondent, of the 4th, says:

"5 O'clock, Afternoon.—All quiet here.—Both armies maintain threatening positions. It is now raining.

RICHMOND, April 6th.

The Legislature met yesterday in extra session. In his message, to-day, Gov. Letcher says it his deliberate opinion that the conscription act is unconstitutional, but the peculiar condition of affairs, and the exciting time, requires its passage. He forbears comment, and says that unity and conciliation are indispensable to our success, and urges upon the people to make prompt and cheerful response. The Gov. says there is no occasion for despondency; our successes, so far, are more brilliant than those which attended our ancestors in the origin of their great struggle. He urges the vigorous prosecution of the war, and says we must make a war of invasion. Maryland must be redeemed. The North must be made to feel the evil of war, before we can hope for permanent peace.

The fall of New Orleans renders a change in our policy necessary, and it should be made without delay.

The counties in Virginia, overrun by the enemy, contain a slave population of eighty thousand, which, at moderate valuation, are worth forty-five millions.

The Governor says he has been informed that the constitution adopted by the traitors who constituted the Wheeling Convention had been rejected by the people to whom it was submitted. A clause, providing for the gradual emancipation, was also rejected. The Governor vindicates the people of Northwestern Virginia against the imputations of disloyalty to the Confederacy.

An official letter from Williamsburg states that the enemy pursued our cavalry pickets nearly to town, on Sunday afternoon, but were easily repulsed by our rear guard, commanded by Brig. Gen. McLaws.—The enemy lost one piece of artillery, two caissons, and fifteen prisoners. The fourth Virginia cavalry under Lieut. Col. Wickland, made a handsome charge.

Official despatches of the 5th inst., state that the enemy evacuated Harrisburg on Monday, and that the town is now in possession of our cavalry, under Capt. Winfield.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

AUGUSTA, GEO. May 6.

The Jackson Mississippian of the 1st inst., has seen New Orleans papers of Tuesday. The authorities of the city held out to the last, in stubborn heroic refusal to lower the flag of their adoption.

All the guns at Fort Jackson were spiked before surrender.

Fort Pike was evacuated and every thing it contained was abandoned.

Farragut sent a communication to the Mayor and Council, on the 28th ult., complaining of their refusal to haul down the Confederate flag, &c., and notified them to remove the women and children from the city, within forty-eight hours. The Mayor convened the Council, and decided not to recede from their position. The Louisiana flag still floats to the breeze. Mayor Monroe nobly replied to Farragut, saying, "We will stand your bombardment, undefended as we are."

Farragut, on the 29th, again addressed the Mayor, saying that Forts Jackson and St. Phillip had fallen and he would proceed to raise the Federal flag on the Custom House, and the Mayor must see it respected in his official capacity.

The N. Orleans Evening Delta, of Wednesday, says that all the Confederate flags were lowered, and the Federal flag floated from all the public buildings under the protection of the enemy's guns.

All the city papers were still published, but their matter was confined to local topics.

The Federals expected to take military possession of the city on Wednesday.

The commandant of the French steamer Milan, opposite to N. Orleans, notified Farragut that forty-eight hours notice of bombardment was ridiculous, and demanded sixty days for evacuation.

LATEST.

INTERESTING FROM N. ORLEANS.

The Mobile Tribune, of the 4th inst., has despatches from Jackson, Miss., of the 2d.

The Delta, of Thursday says that business was generally suspended in New Orleans.—Most of the banks are closed—the city is very sad.

The Delta thinks that the Federal troops will be landed to-day.

The Post Office remains open, guarded by

marines. The Telegraph Office is closed.—The Railroad travel is stopped.

The mutiny at Fort Jackson was caused by a false rumor that the city had surrendered. The Delta says 300 men mutinied and marched off to the enemy. A company stood firm.

The Mobile Tribune has official despatches from Camp Moore, of the 2d inst. A deserter from the Yankee fleet says the Porter has left the river, for the purpose of attacking Mobile. We have faith in the statement.

In answer to foreign Consuls, Farragut said he would allow permission for Flat Boats and Skiffs to come to the city, but no steamer would be allowed to come.

Farragut has notified the Mayor that he would have no further communication with the authorities, as he had been misrepresented. He stated that Gen. Belcher was soon expected, to whom the command of the city would be given.

RICHMOND, APRIL 7.

The Hon. Robert Scott, of Fauquier Co. Va. and a promising member of the Convention, was killed on Saturday by a marauding party of union Tories from Fauquier county.

RICHMOND, APRIL 7th.

Northern papers of the 4th are received. Special dispatches from Yorktown say that it is rumored that all the members of Congress from the border States, and a number of conservative sympathizers from other States, are seriously considering the propriety of withdrawing in a body from the Senate and House.

There was great excitement in Baltimore, growing out of a report that France intended to interfere in American affairs.

The New York Herald says that diplomatic movements are on foot at Washington, with the view of bringing about a compromise involving the independence of the South.

The steamer Bermuda, which sailed from Liverpool about the 1st of April for Bermuda, was captured on Sunday last, and taken to Philadelphia.—Her cargo consisted of munitions of war.

RICHMOND, APRIL 7.

An official letter from General Johnson states that a handsome affair had taken place at Williamsburg. The enemy attacked our rear guard with great force, and were driven back to about one mile. The troops principally engaged on our side consisted of Longstreet's and Sigel's Divisions.

A report was current in the street, this morning, that in the above affair the enemy were completely repulsed, with a loss of several hundred prisoners.—This report was traced to a soldier, who arrived this morning from below, and affirmed that he had seen General McLaws to General Cobb, was read in his hearing, communicating the above information.

Subsequently a despatch was received by the Secretary of War, from General Magruder, via Petersburg, which states that the loss of the enemy included nine hundred prisoners and ten pieces of artillery. Our loss, in killed and wounded, was about five hundred.

The despatch says that the enemy are again pressing forward.

DIED.

At Murphey's Creek, near South Washington, at about 8 o'clock, p. m., on the 30th of April, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. William J. Love, WILLIAM J. LOVE, Son, of Wilmington, aged 76 years and 8 months.

He had all his children around him, and gave them his parting blessing. For three or four weeks before his death, he suffered the most intense pain, but under the influence of faith and trust in God.

It is not the dictation of a long personal friendship alone, that causes the Editor of the Tribune to give a special notice of the death of this estimable man, but simple justice requires us to say, that he was a man of exemplary honesty, frugality and unswerving industry—and faithful in all his several relations.

As a member of the M. E. Church, he has devoted his life to the service of God, his Saviour, and of him it may be truly said: "May I die the death of the righteous, and may my last end be like his."

ATTENTION

GUERRILLAS

I AM raising a PARTIZAN BAND OF RANGERS. Have now about 100 enlisted men, and will continue to receive those wishing to join until the 15th inst. will receive them either as Infantry or Cavalry.

None wanted but able bodied men of good moral character. Apply to

Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE, Surgeon

MOSES F. MOYE, Esq.

R. F. EDWARDS

J. E. DAVIS

Goldsboro, April 7, 1862.—d 21-w 1.

\$100 REWARD

ON the 5th inst., sometime about midnight, my trunk was opened by the key, which was in my pants, by some one who entered my room at GRANGER'S HOTEL, while I was asleep. My pocket book, containing several hundred dollars, was abstracted therefrom. The thief also took a pair of drab pantaloons and a marshall's vest. The above reward will be paid for the detection of the thief.

Apply to H. CLAY BROWN, At the Telegraph Office.

Goldsboro, N. C., May 6th, 1862.—d 21-w 1.