

TRIPLE SHEET.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. The name and address of the writer must be accompanied by the article...

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

We yesterday published four editions of THE TRIBUNE, and had the satisfaction of being the first to spread all over the town the welcome intelligence regarding the exciting events at Norfolk...

Early yesterday morning we received the exciting intelligence of the capture of Norfolk and Portsmouth, with the Navy-Yard and its contents. Gen. Wool completed the landing of his troops at Wiloughby Point on Saturday morning...

We received news yesterday morning, which we published in an extra edition, dated New-Kent Court-House, Saturday afternoon, to the effect that the pursuit of the Rebels by the National troops under Gen. Stoneman had been in every respect successful.

Capt. Davis who commands for the time the Mississippi fleet, telegraphs from Fort Pillow, that six of his vessels were yesterday engaged with the Rebel boats off Fort Pillow.

GENERAL NEWS.

The United States transport Jersey Blue, arrived from New-Orleans, which she left on the 7th inst. The 3d Regiment of New-York Cavalry arrived at New-Orleans on the 7th inst., in good condition.

On Saturday afternoon a most destructive fire commenced in the city of Troy, originating in the covered wooden bridge across the Hudson. At the time the fire broke out the wind was blowing a furious gale from the west, and firebrands from the bridge were carried over various parts of the city...

We have a Washington dispatch this morning purporting to show that the leading plotters in the Island of Cuba are in favor of immediate steps being taken for the gradual emancipation of the slaves...

It is reported from Philadelphia that the city was yesterday in a state of great excitement over the good news from Fortress Monroe and in the evening the citizens of St. Stephen's rang a joyful peal in honor of the victories.

Our correspondent at Constantinople writes that an American missionary, the Rev. Mr. Coffin, has been assassinated, while traveling on the route from Adana to Aleppo.

The steamer ship Hansa, from Southampton on the 30th, arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning. The Hansa's news was 2 days later than that received by the Australia.

Major Scott, of the Post-Office Department, takes to New-Orleans 16,000 foreign letters, which have accumulated within the last two or three months.

We publish a dispatch this morning, which says that the Norfolk Navy-Yard will be officered immediately.

It is said General Wool is to be raised at once to the full rank of a Major-General.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

At the close of the week, the market settled down to a calmer, steadier tone, but with no signs of diminished activity or strength. The coupon stock of 1861 closed on Saturday at 104, and the 7-30 notes closed at the same price.

and refused for Corn. The business of the Sub-Treasury was Receipts, \$1,433,423—for Customs, \$1,068,000; Payments, \$2,539,014; Balance, \$18,424-1/4. Gold is advanced and firm at 103 1/2 @ 103 3/4 per cent. Demand Notes, receivable at the Custom-House, are selling at 1 1/4 per cent premium. The shipments of specie to Europe for the week were \$1,700,000. The Exchanges at the Clearing-House amounted to \$25,976,401.

The streets yesterday were filled with sympathizing and plying groups as well as wounded soldiers were carried by, and weeping eyes followed these maimed and suffering defenders of their country. But more than sympathy is needed. Though busy fingers are at work and purses are freely opened, the devoted women who have the sick and wounded in charge, still appeal for help.

The readers of this morning's TRIBUNE will find in the Supplement late and full letters from the Seat of War, as well as much other matter of interest. The whole paper, with its maps, dispatches, and letters, is of such a character as to justify us in calling special attention to it.

A DELUGE OF VICTORIES.

We print this morning the news of the surrender of NORFOLK to a Union force from Fortress Monroe, under Gen. Wool; the destruction by fire of the iron-plated Rebel steamship Virginia (formerly the U. S. steamer Merrimack); the capture—though still to be confirmed—by the U. S. iron-clad steamer Galea, during an expedition up James River, of the Rebel steamer Jamestown, and the sinking of her consort, the Yorktown; the continued pursuit of the flying Rebel main army to New-Kent Court-House, barely twenty-seven miles from Richmond, while our extreme advance (consisting of the 8th Illinois Cavalry) was, at 3 p. m. of Saturday, five miles further ahead, or barely twenty-two miles from Richmond, while the Rebels, still retreating in good order, driving in all their stragglers and destroying all bridges, food, forage, and whatever else might be of service to our army, are in sight before them, and are expected to make a resolute stand at Bottom-bridge, at the head of the Chickahominy, fifteen miles this side of Richmond.

Probably the most desperate, brilliant, and thoroughly successful fighting of this war was that whereby the National fleet on the Mississippi assailed and passed the forts St. Philip and Jackson intended to bar the ascent of the river, broke the big chain thrown across the mighty current, captured, sunk, or disabled the iron-clad rams, fire-ships, and gunboats of the Rebels, forced their way up to New-Orleans, took possession of that Rebel emporium, and thus compelled the forts left behind to surrender. Though not the most sanguinary, this was, as a whole, the most brilliant achievement of the war.

The fighting of the Grand Army of the Potomac has been splendid, and the recent generalship of McClellan commands universal praise. From the hour that Yorktown was evacuated by the Rebels as untenable, their retreating columns have been pursued with great vigor, and it seems with caution and judgment as well. An army retreating through a friendly and difficult country, breaking down the bridges as it passes, and destroying all that could serve its pursuers, can of course outstrip those pursuers, and by turning suddenly in force upon their advance, can engage them with a great advantage in numbers or push them back on their main body.

The conflict was a short one, lasting only an hour and a half at the most. By half past five in the morning our success had been achieved, and the result of New-Orleans decided. It was a destiny which the Rebels never had anticipated, and which could never have been obtained except by the most devoted and unshrinking bravery. The consternation of the people of New-Orleans was all the greater for the confidence they had cherished. After this decisive action only the merest show of resistance was offered at the fortifications intended for the immediate protection of the city. The fleet lay before New-Orleans on the

away from its intrenchments at Yorktown. With reasonable good fortune, Gen. McClellan will be in Richmond this week.

THE GALLANT DEEDS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The details of the great victory at New-Orleans are likely to be overlooked amid the mass of more exciting intelligence which now crowds upon us, but when the time for their closer examination shall arrive, it will be found that of all the thrilling events of the war, none can claim a higher admiration than this. The engagement of the 24th of April, upon which day the Union fleet stormed its way past the Rebel fortifications, is hardly paralleled in history. Probably no similar conflict was ever hazarded upon such unequal chances.

It is apparent that the reduction of the powerful forts, Jackson and St. Philip, could not have been effected by the mortar fleet without vast loss of time and material. The bombardment, which opened upon the 18th of April, was maintained vigorously for six days without materially weakening them. The walls of solid brick stood firm as ever, and their two hundred odd guns responded as fiercely to our fire as at the outset. It was therefore determined to force a passage by them at the 24th of April, while it was yet dark, Commodore Farragut led his squadron up to the perilous work. To oppose against the cannon of the forts and the assaults of a formidable Rebel fleet, including nearly a score of steamers, rams, and floating batteries, he had only six sloops-of-war and twelve gunboats. Considering the superior advantages of a land battery over a ship-of-war in any contest whatsoever, the disparity was enormous.

Just before dawn the squadron was discovered approaching by the enemy. The fury with which it was attacked is proved by the tremendous exertions our vessels were compelled to make in order to carry through their purpose. At first the Rebel fleet endeavored only to check their progress, while the two forts poured incessant volleys upon them; but presently the action became closer and more involved, and mainly confined to the river. Hollins's "ram," the Manassas, although it afterward turned out a helpless and feeble fabric, served the Rebels well for a time. It not only engaged Commodore Farragut's flagship, the Hartford, but also succeeded in forcing a fire raft upon her, from which she narrowly escaped destruction.

The floating battery Louisiana, which lay moored not far from Fort Jackson, also occasioned great inconvenience. Its firing was well directed, and its metallic sides were found to be quite impenetrable. Other "rams" emulated the Manassas, and attacked our gunboats with considerable effect. The Varuna, gallantly commanded by Capt. Boggs, was broken in pieces by their repeated shots, but memorable for its destruction she made her name before her own destruction and destroying no less than six of the Rebel craft. Five of these were set in flames by the Varuna's shell, which beat in the sides of the ram Morgan, was fired while the gun-carriages on her upper deck were already settling in the water. During this time our other gunboats were not idle. One of them, together with the sloops-of-war, fought their way up the river, and gradually widened the space between themselves and the forts. A few were beaten back, having received injuries to their machinery which rendered them incapable of proceeding. The Itasca, for example, is said to have received thirteen shots under her water line, beside having her boiler destroyed. But a sufficient number passed to secure the success of the expedition. Even at the last moment, the Rebels maintained the struggle. Some of their steamers, which had been spared on condition of surrendering, broke away and renewed the fight at other points. Finally, the "ram" Manassas, after the engagement had virtually ended, and when the Union Squadron was seeking an anchorage, bustled up to Richmond, and fired a shot or two at the archer. The Mississippi turned swiftly to resent the insult, when, as if fearful of the consequences of its temerity, the "ram" immediately ran ashore, was deserted, and was forthwith pounded to fragments by three heavy broadsides from its pursuer.

The conflict was a short one, lasting only an hour and a half at the most. By half past five in the morning our success had been achieved, and the result of New-Orleans decided. It was a destiny which the Rebels never had anticipated, and which could never have been obtained except by the most devoted and unshrinking bravery. The consternation of the people of New-Orleans was all the greater for the confidence they had cherished. After this decisive action only the merest show of resistance was offered at the fortifications intended for the immediate protection of the city. The fleet lay before New-Orleans on the

morning of the 25th. The inhabitants seemed possessed with a frenzy of rage and apprehension. They were destroying all accessible property, the Rebel General Lovell having set the example by burning his own goods. The officer sent on shore by Commodore Farragut was received by the people whom their Mayor afterward characterized as "gallant and sensitive to all that can affect their dignity and self-respect." With brutal and ferocious demonstrations of insult. In spite of this and similar actions, the dignity of our own mission was sustained, and the quiet occupation of the city by our forces was duly carried into effect.

As a natural consequence, Forts Jackson and St. Philip surrendered on the 26th to Captain Porter. Their endeavors to interrupt the progress of our fleet had failed, their supplies from New-Orleans were cut off, and it was useless for them to hold out. In fact their fate was fixed the moment that Commodore Farragut had evaded them. The honors of the event, therefore, clearly belong to him, since the victory was accomplished by his immediate action. Of the cooperation of Captain Porter and the other officers associated with him, it is impossible to speak in qualified terms. The battles on the Mississippi are an honor to all Union men who were engaged in them, and would have shed some luster upon the waning credit of the Rebels themselves, but for their having conducted their side of the fight in violation of all accepted faith and honor.

A SUGGESTION TO FRIENDS.

We are among those who believe that the overthrow of the Slaveholders' Rebellion ought to involve the destruction of its inciting cause. We do not say that Congress must necessarily decree the abolition of Slavery, nor that the President should proclaim the liberation of all persons claimed as slaves by Rebels, nor that Emancipation should be made an inexorable condition of peace. We propose no Shibboleth or test, beyond whereby other men's orthodoxy shall be tested. But we point to the uniform deportment of the slaveholding caste and their organs in all the regions yet penetrated by the National troops—the absurdrodomontade of Mayor Monroe of New-Orleans, the persistent and applauded acronouncement of the Secessionist ruffianism of that city in tearing down the National flag after their emporium was wholly and notoriously at the mercy of our victorious fleet—the cotton-burning and general incendiarism of the routed Rebels—the unanimous and quite gratuitous declaration of the Municipality of Fredericksburg that, though compelled to submit to the National forces, their hearts were still with Jeff. Davis & Co.—the persistently, maliciously traitorous tone and temper of the New-Orleans journals after that City lay at the mercy of the Unionists—and a thousand more indications of Southern Pro-Slavery sentiment, to prove that the maintenance of Slavery renders the restoration of the Union impossible. No mortally wounded snake ever evinced by his hiss a more demone hate and rage than does the rebellion through all its organs at this moment. The well whipped schoolboy, who exultingly proclaimed to his chastiser, "I can't lick you, but I can and will make mouths at your sister!" was just another such example of impotent but unquerable spite and rage. It pleases the "conservatives" of our day to talk loudly and often of "Secessionists and Abolitionists," as if they were kindred sects; and this general falsehood, blindly indicates a partial truth—this, namely, that they are unconsciously working together for the downfall of Slavery. When the history of our time shall be truly written, it will appear that, while Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips did much for the cause of Emancipation, Jeff. Davis and Floyd really effected still more in that direction. Let them, when fairly beaten out of the open field, protract the contest by inaugurating a guerrilla struggle, and the downfall of American Slavery can hardly be doubted.

We believe Slavery ought to die—that Congress and the President should expedite that glorious consummation; and, precisely because we desire and anxiously await the passage of some vigorous measure of confiscation, we ask our friends in Congress to consider well the policy of introducing or pressing petty, inconclusive measures of hostility to the Slave Power, such as Mr. Sumner's bill repealing the act which forbids colored persons to be employed in carrying Mails, or Mr. Lovejoy's that abolishes Slavery in U. S. forts, arsenals, navy-yards, &c. If nothing more could be done, we should consider either of these worth doing; but we fear these measures consume time and exhaust energy that are needed for a larger purpose. If this Session should be brought to a close, with half a dozen such bills passed and nothing further, members who must profess to be Republican, yet mean as little as possible thereby, point triumphantly their votes for these bills and ask, "What more would you have? Suppose we did refuse to sustain a Confiscation bill, have not we supported Anti-Slavery measures enough for one Session?" And this will with thousands pass for a vindication.

Should a peace soon be patched up, leaving the slaveholding oligarchy as strong as ever in their several States, it is very clear to our mind that the rebellion will only be smothered, not suppressed—the issue will be merely adjourned, not decided. It is beyond the power of man to make the aristocracy who have hitherto ruled South Carolina, for example, loyal citizens of the United States. You may shoot a thousand of them, hang a thousand more, exile two or three thousand, and swear the rest to loyalty by the strongest oaths that even Gov. Seward can concoct, yet all those that are left alive will be traitors from crown to sole. And it is but little worse there than elsewhere. The slaveholders of Missouri as a class are today as hostile to the Union as they dare be; those of Maryland are no less so. We entreat the conservative Union members of Congress from those States respectively to make out, each for himself, a list of the known slaveholders of his district, marking those who are devotedly Union and those who are in heart Rebels; and we are sure they will be surprised to find how immense is the proportion

of the latter, and how generally the former are, like the grandson and heir of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, in favor of Emancipation on the plan of President Lincoln. Let that plan be adopted and carried into effect in those States, and it will make them both thoroughly loyal; but so long as they remain slaveholding, they will be agitated and disturbed by projects of hostility to the Union. If this Session should close without the passage of some effective Confiscation bill, the opportunity may be lost. Next Winter will probably see full delegations from most of the Slave States at Washington, all professing devotion to the Union and all intent on the preservation of Slavery. The real Unionists of those States will profess devotion to Slavery in order to conciliate or to disarm the Rebels; and a policy which has no warrant in prudence or justice may thus be fastened on the country irrevocably.

To us it seems an issue of our terrible contest at once disastrous and disgraceful that Four Millions of loyal, Union-loving Americans should be left in the condition of chattels to three hundred thousand implacable Rebels, who have just done their utmost by conspiracy and arms to divide and destroy the Republic. And we beg those who think with us on this point to consider well whether pressing upon Congress Anti-Slavery measures of very subordinate consequence, and thus giving color to the assertion that nearly all the time of either House is absorbed by such measures, does not tend to weaken the probabilities of passing any effective Confiscation bill.

CONSERVATISM.

The "Conservative" members of Congress held a meeting in the hall of the House of Representatives on Saturday. The venerable John J. Crittenden of Kentucky presided, and "Sunset" Cox of Ohio was made Secretary. Forty-three in all were present, including Lazarus W. Powell of Kentucky, who has had a very narrow escape from treason, his vote being recorded with that of his colleague Breckinridge on (we think) every division of the last Session. We judge that the difference between these two apocryphal Kentucky Democrats is one rather of nerve than of principle. The only member of this concave who voted for Abraham Lincoln as President is the Hon. William Kellogg of Illinois, who has for some years been drifting toward the harbor in which he has now cast anchor—or, perhaps we should say, toward the shoal whereon he has been stranded. He was appointed on the Committee directed to prepare a platform for the new Conservative conglomeration. He will find himself in novel but not ungenial company in the confederates of that Committee.

It is of course understood that the thing to be conserved by this new Conservative organization is Slavery. In his speech at the meeting, Mr. K. suggested the expediency of defeating the bill of his colleague Lovejoy before it could be amended so as to render it less objectionable. This is rather a new style of conservatism, but in this fast age we do not start at novelties.

Messrs. Richardson, Voorhees, the two Steeles, &c., were in that meeting purely as Democrats intent on strengthening the position of their party. Should this movement succeed, one of its first results will be the banishment of Messrs. Crittenden, Garret Davis, Maynard, Grider, Rollins, &c., from Congress and from the public service. Democrats will supplement them in the confidence of the Slave Power, let them do their best or worst. Mr. Kellogg may secure the "Conservative" vote of his District, provided it remains strongly Republican, just as that vote is now openly tendered to Mr. Diven in our Steven County; but neither Kellogg nor Diven could obtain a shred of that vote if it were deemed possible to elect a regular Democrat in his stead. Conservatism means Slavery, and Slavery resists its hopes of longevity and sway in the Union on the triumph of Sham Democracy. If you want to save Slavery from the righteous doom invoked by her treason, better go square over to the camp of her natural ally and protector. For Slavery is to be saved, if at all, by Northern Democracy, and her rescue is to ensure to the benefit of the Democratic party. Though you point an inch thick, to this complexion you must come at last.

ELIAS SCHNAEBEL.

A certain Elias B. Schnabel, sometimes styled "Col. Schnabel," busied himself with orating at what were called "Peace Meetings" in Connecticut and perhaps elsewhere directly after the Black Run disaster. What was meant by "Peace Meetings" is pretty generally known; what the people of Connecticut think of them was indicated in the result of their late Election. For the style of remark in which "Col. Schnabel" saw fit to indulge in these meetings, he was arrested by Gov. Seward and lodged in Fort Lafayette. After a while, he was released—we trust in some small degree through the influence of THE TRIBUNE; for, while we loathe the sort of "Peace Meetings" whereof "Col. Schnabel" was so eminent an attraction, we never did like the Fort Lafayette style of doing business, and very quietly but decidedly said so long since. Our view of the matter is, that one "Col. Schnabel" shut up in Fort Lafayette on a mere order of the Secretary of State—or any other Secretary—does more harm to the National cause than a dozen such could do, petting for Jeff. Davis under the pretense of advocating Peace. Schnabel in prison was an object of general interest, but Schnabel at large sunk out of sight and hearing; so that a Southern journal having announced "Col. Schnabel" as in command of an Arkansas regiment of Rebels, somebody jumped to the conclusion that this was the identical E. B. Schnabel who made "Peace" speeches in Connecticut, and was judged thereof by Gov. Seward. This blunder, to our regret, found its way into THE TRIBUNE—we know not when nor how. Hereupon, a certain J. O. Carter writes to The Express a card sees fit to say: "I am ready to declare under oath that I have been in company with Col. E. B. Schnabel every day, without a single

exception, since his discharge from the Republican jail upon the close of the latter, and I know the fact, as hundreds of others also do, that he has not been twelve hours since freed. He has been a great sufferer from his incarceration. So far from having any in public affairs he is now living a retired life, in one of his homes, from having to father the care of his own person in New-York. I know him always to have been a staunch supporter of the Union, a determined enemy of the Confederation, and as a conscientious and industrious man to the false political economy of Abolitionists and despotic Republicanism. Every man who knows him will attest to the above. Therefore, Bureau Govey's paper, in publishing him as a commanding officer in the Rebel army, hasily led as it has, in every case, whenever his name has been mentioned in its columns, to the effect that he is a pro-secessionist, and is a conscientious and industrious man to the false political economy of Abolitionists and despotic Republicanism. I promise THE TRIBUNE that this man, about whom it has in every instance, will state the truth, and will not be deceived.

—We trust no one will hold Mr. Schnabel responsible for the stupidity and scurrility of the above. As Mr. J. O. Carter intimates, it is quite enough for Mr. S. to bear his own sin, without implicating him in those of every ill-named fellow who may seek to ride into notoriety on his back. Schnabel, we believe, has been an editor, and must know how absurdly out of place is this lowly swagger and swash his volunteer champion. Should he ever find any statement in our columns which does him injustice, let him send directly to us the proper data for its correction, and it shall be promptly attended to. He will thus save himself the mortification of seeing his name coupled in the public mind with the preposterous blackguardism of such vulgar aspirants to ephemeral celebrity as Mr. J. O. Carter.

BURNING OF TROY.

A fearful disaster has befallen the City of Troy, one of the most enterprising and energetic of our State's inland centers of Trade and Manufacture. Troy is intimately connected by Canal and Railroad with Western Vermont, North-Eastern New-York, and a small section of North-Western Massachusetts, and her commerce is probably less affected by political or financial convulsions than that of any other city in our State. Her population in 1850 was 24,785, and in 1860 29,225, placing her twenty-fourth in rank of the cities of the Union.

Great fires are quite common in our largely wood-built American cities, yet it seems to us that Troy has had an undue proportion of them. If our memory serves, this is the fourth sweeping conflagration to which she has been subjected within our remembrance. Doubtless, this is by far the largest positively, though perhaps no larger relatively than one of its predecessors. The blotting out of existence of Two or Three Millions' worth of property in a day must have reduced hundreds 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 the other cities and towns, should such be required. The season is favorable to the homeless, though the distractions of the times and the thousand calls upon public liberality do not justify hopes of large contributions.

Some may infer that Troy has exposed herself to such disasters by narrow streets or some other malformation, but this would be erroneous. Saturday was a very windy day, and a fire which obtained a start on that day would have ravaged almost any city in the land.

LL-Gov. SALOMON, who, by the lamented death of Gov. Harvey, has become Governor of Wisconsin, has been claimed by The Albany Argus and kindred journals as a Democrat. We showed, when the claim was first made, that he was elected last Fall on the straight Republican ticket by a party majority. The Madison (Wisconsin) papers unite in scotching the pretense that Gov. Salomon is, in a party sense, a Democrat. The Journal (Repub.) says: "A man who voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and was elected on the straight Republican ticket in a State office in 1861, against the active efforts of the Democrats, can hardly be claimed as a Democrat."

The Pacific Railroad bill of the House has been considered by the Senate Committee, and agreed to without amendment. It will be reported—probably this morning—and, we judge generally, the friends of the measure are personally relieved that it shall not be indefinitely postponed on account of any local differences or heartburnings, but passed at this Session.

The Hon. Goldsmith F. Bailey, M. C. from Massachusetts (Worcester District) died at his residence in Fitchburg on Friday last. He was first elected in 1860, and had served but in this Congress. Ill health has prevented his taking any conspicuous part in the proceedings of the House. He will doubtless be succeeded by another firm and true Republican.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Commodore Storer and Commodore Capt. of the United States Navy Retiring Board, Eng. Warden, late in command of the Monitor, and family; Capt. Gansvoort of the United States Navy, and family; and Lieut. Temple and Lieut. Hall, of the United States Navy, are at the Pierrepont Hotel, Brooklyn.

The Hon. Jas. N. Goodwin and Lady O. Mills, Gordon McKays of Boston, Judge A. A. Miles of Vermont, Judge Sherman of Newburgh, Maj. Gen. J. East of the U. S. Army, Major Council of the 1st Virginia Artillery, and family, Capt. Cook, Capt. Mahon and Mr. Price from Montreal, Capt. Berret and family from Kentucky, and Dr. Bancroft and Lady of Boston, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Lieut. Abbott of the United States Navy and family, E. K. Harris, S. Hase, and S. W. Leach of the United States Navy, E. H. Perkins, United States Consul at Santa Cruz, Capt. E. S. Boigen of the United States Army, and the United States Sanitary Committee, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Chauncy V. Board of Albany, Amasa Sprague of Providence, and Ferdinand de Moy of France, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

E. M. Bannum of Oregon, Dr. Grimes of Costa Rica, J. D. Robbins of Wisconsin, J. Wilkinson, and E. Wells of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

F. Newlands of West Point, Dr. Macfarlan of Cuba, and W. Mackay of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.