

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE: W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAULT STS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE ENCHANTERS. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—THE HUNCHBACK.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Bowery.—DAVID AND GOLIATH. NEW YORK THEATRE, Bowery.—DAVID AND GOLIATH.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, May 10, 1862.

CIRCULATION OF THE DAILY HERALD LAST WEEK.

Table showing circulation of the Daily Herald last week. Saturday, May 3, 115,248; Sunday, 100,569; Monday, 122,472; Tuesday, 120,903; Wednesday, 125,250; Thursday, 121,290; Friday, 117,936.

THE SITUATION.

Another conflict and another victory for the government has been recorded to-day. The division of General Franklin, dispatched to West Point by General McClellan, had a brisk contest with the enemy and defeated them with great slaughter on Wednesday. Our troops effected a landing at Brick House Point, adjoining West Point, and although only numbering twenty thousand men, while the portion of the rebel army they encountered amounted to thirty thousand, our troops completely defeated them.

The Republican State Convention of Maine will meet in Portland on the 5th of June. The Ohio Legislature refused to pass a law allowing the troops of that State to vote while at the seat of war.

A mass meeting for the restoration of the State government of Tennessee will be held in Nashville next Monday. The call is signed by nearly one hundred of the prominent citizens of the State.

The Western Virginia Legislature assembled in Wheeling on the 5th inst., and Gov. Peirpoint delivered his message on the same day. The message is almost entirely devoted to the new State question, and takes strong ground in favor of the partition of the Old Dominion.

The usually complicated field orders in the two opposing armies in Virginia have recently undergone considerable modification. In the Union army they are simpler: "Attention! double-quick! march!" while with the rebels the orders are just as simple, and as easily understood. They are: "Attention! skeddaddie! run!"

Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, has informed the directors of the State Bank at Nashville, who have given the assets of the institution to the rebel leaders, that they must make a return of every cent of the amount which belonged to the State. The directors are wealthy, and have large interests in and around Nashville.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, petitions in favor of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river, and in favor of the passage of a Confiscation bill, were presented. The bill giving the President additional power in reference to the restriction of import and export trade intended to aid the rebellion was reported from the Committee on Commerce. The resolution calling on the Secretary of War for the reports of the officers commanding at the battle of Shiloh was taken up, when a discussion, somewhat personal in its character, ensued between several Senators as to the efficiency and bravery of the troops from different States and the ability of the principal generals engaged in that battle. The resolution was finally adopted. A bill was reported from the Navy Committee relative to appointments in the Marine Corps. A report was received from the select committee having under consideration the proposed impeachment of Judge Humphreys, of Tennessee, stating that they will take proper action in the case, and that no notice of the results of their examination will be given hereafter. The resolution was adopted. The bill providing for the education of the colored children of the District of Columbia was passed. The bill making appropriations for various civil expenses of the government was taken up, but final action on it was postponed. The bill making provision for the discharge of sick and disabled soldiers was passed. The Senate then, after holding an executive session, adjourned. In the House of Representatives, resolutions of thanks to General McClellan for his recent brilliant conduct in the field, and expressing the highest

confidence in his great military abilities, were adopted. The presence in the hall of the House of Captains Bailey and Boggs, who participated in the recent brilliant naval operations near New Orleans, was announced, and they were immediately, by a unanimous vote, invited to seats on the floor. Mr. Hovey offered a substitute for the bill acted upon the previous day, to secure freedom for all persons within the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal government. On this a long debate ensued, which was participated in by various members, consuming the remainder of the day's session. No final vote was had on the subject. Both houses adjourned till Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We think we have succeeded in making up a table of the loss in killed, wounded and missing in the late great battle at Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh. It is derived partly from official sources and partly from information derived from the several division officers. The second division of Grant's corps is not exact, as the full reports are not yet in, but is very nearly so. The sixth division of Grant's army is made up partly from conjecture of the remaining officers and partly from the few reports that have come in. This division was peculiarly unfortunate in the loss by death or capture of its general and most of his staff, and the capture of many of its men. Its loss in field and line officers was very heavy. This table is as full and accurate as it can possibly be under the circumstances, and any subsequent developments can vary it but little.

LOSS OF THE UNION ARMY AT THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING, APRIL 6 AND 7, 1862.

Table showing losses of the Union Army at the Battle of Pittsburg Landing. Columns include Division, Killed, Wounded, Missing, Total, and Remarks.

We have also taken much pains to learn the number of rebel dead buried by our men. But few of the details from the various brigades reported the number buried. Those that did make return are as follows:—

Table showing the number of rebel dead buried by Union soldiers. Columns include Name of Brigade, Number Buried, and Remarks.

The above, it will be perceived, is the number buried by three divisions and one brigade of the nine divisions engaged. Of the nine divisions one (W. H. L. Wallace's) camped near the river, and probably did not bury more than twenty-five or fifty at the farthest. Taking the above as a basis, we can construct a table like the following:—

Table showing estimated total burials. Columns include Buried by Union, Buried by Rebels, Total Buried, and Remarks.

Added to this, the number they took from the ground and buried on Sunday night, while they held our camp, would swell their killed to not far from four thousand. Their wounded is probably less than ours. It will be recollected that Beauregard issued a general order before the battle for the rebels to fire low in order to wound our troops, and thus impede the operations of our army.

A Union mass meeting of the people of Missouri will be held in Booneville on Saturday, the 17th inst.

The Ohio Legislature refused to pass a law allowing the troops of that State to vote while at the seat of war.

A little dead contraband was found in a bale of cotton on Tuesday, at the Harmony Mills, at Cohoes, N. Y.

The One Hundred and First New York regiment, it is reported, has not come up to expectation. Through desertions, arrests and sickness, it is reduced about four hundred effective men, and it is proposed to consolidate them with some other incomplete regiment.

Charles Ready, who formerly represented the Fifth District of Tennessee in the United States Congress; Joseph C. Rye, cashier of the Branch Bank of Tennessee at Columbia; Major William Ledbetter and D. D. Wendell, of Murfreesboro, have been arrested for treason, and are now confined at Nashville.

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Henry Kuhl, a German, and Hamilton W. Wilson, a Virginian—both strong secession farmers—were to have been hung yesterday at Braxton Court House, Virginia, for murdering a young man who was on his way to join the Union camp in Braxton county, and had stopped at the house of Kuhl to rest. The murderers cut his head off with one stroke of a scythe.

In the General Sessions yesterday, Washington Simms, indicted for entering the house of Joseph Ellis, No. 21 East Broadway, with intent to steal, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to the State Prison for two years. John Rice and William Kirk, charged with stealing from Catherine Larnay, of No. 35 Cherry street, on the 24th of April, 1860 worth of clothing, pleaded guilty, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Michael Brennan, indicted for burglary in the second degree, having entered the dwelling house of Eliza Greene, No. 231 West Forty-second street, on the 24th of April, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. He attempted to take \$420 worth of watches, Judge McCann sent him to the State Prison for three years. George Allen, a young man jointly charged with two confederates with burglariously entering the house of Jacob Kaufman, No. 210 Irvington street, on the 4th of January, pleaded guilty to an attempt. These thieves attempted to carry away \$600 worth of goods. Allen was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

United States Deputy Marshal Charles McKay was deputed yesterday to proceed to the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, and convey the following state prisoners to Fort Lafayette:—Captain J. Cook, of the ship Belle; the captain, mate, steward and four members of the ship Mercury.

The stock market was higher yesterday; government bonds 1, and Hudson River 2 1/2 per cent, but there was no excitement in the market, which closed firm. Gold rose to 105 1/2, closing 104 1/2. Exchange steady at 144. Money very easy. The S. B. Treasurer received three or four more applications from parties who are anxious to convert their currency into five year 6 per cent stock of the United States.

The cotton market was much agitated and excited yesterday by the reported destruction of large quantities of the staple in New Orleans, stated by some dispatches to amount to the large quantity of 11,000 bales, or to about the total stock in that market. Statements were also current that a similar fate had befallen the cotton at the river landings for a long distance above New Orleans. The result was that the market here speedily advanced from 1c. to 1 1/2c. per lb. It closed the day before at 20 1/2c. for middling uplands. Yesterday it closed still at 27 1/2c. a 20c., with sales to the trade of 1,075 bales. A government public auction sale also came off earlier in the day, and before the effect of the news was developed. It comprised 400 bales of Sea Island, of small weight, at an average price of 61 1/2c. It was taken chiefly for export; and 85 bales of Gulf cotton (low medium) were sold at 24 1/2c.; and 55 bales Sea Island, of inferior quality, on account of private owners, were sold the same day chiefly at 24c. a 30c., and 113 bales Gulf cotton do. at 24c. a 27c. Flour was heavy and dull, and declined 5c. a 10c. per bbl., with rather more doing at the concession. Wheat was heavy and lower, though somewhat active at the decline. Its sales of Western mixed at 62c. a 65c. in store and delivered. Pork was less active and buoyant, with sales at \$11.87 a \$13 for mess and at \$10 for prime. The government contract for 9,450 bales of prime mess was taken at \$12.50 a \$13.24, average \$12.78 per bbl., and 1,200 do. mess at \$13.25 a \$13.50. Sugars were firmer and active. Pair to prime refined Cuba sold at 7c. a 7 1/2c.; prime grades were firm, and the stock of all kinds was light. The sales embraced 1,650 hhds. and 1,200 boxes, 800 of which were sold at 7 1/2c. Freight was firmer, with more doing for English ports.

The Great Federal Victory at New Orleans—Progress of the Revolution in Naval Warfare.

We publish this morning full details of the victory gained by our squadron at New Orleans, than which, considering the obstacles encountered, the naval character of some of the vessels employed by the rebels, and the magnitude and importance of the results reached, no more memorable achievement stands recorded in the annals of naval warfare. Ever since Louisiana cast off her allegiance to the Union the most formidable preparations had been made to render New Orleans impregnable to the approach of a federal fleet. Every point on the Mississippi river below the city was fortified in a manner that led the rebels to entertain the fullest confidence in its defenses. On Fort Jackson and St. Philip were mounted one hundred and seventy rifled sixty-eight pounders brought from England. About a quarter of a mile from the forts a chain was stretched, which it was calculated would delay the attacking fleet a couple of hours, during which time it would be exposed to the fire of all their batteries, several of which were prepared to discharge red hot shot at intervals of a few seconds. From the forts to the city ran a continuous succession of earthworks, and at Chalmette were redoubts armed with rifled cannon, the balls from which were said to be effective at a distance of five miles. In the two forts St. Philip and Jackson were picked garrisons of three thousand men, many of whom were skilled artillerymen who had served in the navy. In addition to all this the enemy had from fifteen to twenty gunboats, three iron rams and several iron-plated floating batteries, and booms, torpedoes, chains, fire rafts and ships in quantity.

Progress of the War in a Commercial View—The Reopening of Our Southern Ports.

While our loyal people are rejoicing in the full belief that the glorious victories of our land and naval forces over this Southern rebellion indicate its speedy extinction, our federal administration is not unmindful of the measures required for the restoration of the rights, the power and the blessings of the Union, as rapidly as possible, in the wake of our advancing fleets and armies.

In connection with an official circular of Mr. Seward to the diplomatic corps at Washington on the subject, we published on Monday last a leading editorial announcing that within a few days a proclamation would be issued by President Lincoln, reopening to foreign and domestic commerce our Southern ports of Beaufort, Newbern, Savannah, Fernandina and New Orleans. It is possible now, however, that the proclamation may be delayed a few days longer, in anticipation of embracing in it the additional Southern ports of Norfolk and Richmond, and perhaps some others.

Mr. Seward, in announcing that a collector has already been appointed for New Orleans, says "that the necessary preparations are being made to modify the blockade so far as to permit limited shipments to and from that and one or more other ports which are now closed by blockades, at times and upon conditions which will be made known by proclamation;" and we have no doubt that those "other ports" are those which we have indicated.

The great commercial Powers of Europe cannot fail to appreciate the objects of the administration in this proceeding. England and France, for example, are sorely pinched for cotton in consequence of our Southern blockade. President Lincoln avails himself of the first opportunity to make manifest to those Powers his anxiety to remove the restrictions of this blockade to the fullest extent consistent with that paramount object—the suppression of this Southern rebellion. Secondly, to the fullest extent which the necessities of this war against the rebel government of Jeff. Davis will warrant, President Lincoln is anxious to prove to the people of the South his desire to relieve them of their commercial privations and distresses resulting from this blockade.

Thus the commercial wants of foreign nations and of our Southern people will soon be met by some liberal commercial concessions on the part of our government—concessions which are enabled to grant from the recent splendid victories of our army and navy over the armed forces of this rebellion.

With the leaders of this rebellion—second only to the idea of an unmixt and continually expanding pro-slavery confederation—has been this other Southern revolutionary hallucination of an independent Southern commercial system. The conviction fixed in the public mind of South Carolina by Mr. Calhoun and his disciples, that under the tariffs of the government of the Union the South was impoverished to enrich the North, brought about that South Carolina nullification rebellion of 1832-3. After that day, although the safety of the Southern institution of slavery apparently superseded among our Southern revolutionary leaders, the issue of a commercial separation from the North, this commercial question in reality was the most powerful element employed in the organization of this rebellion. Thus the people of the South, and especially of South Carolina, were taught to believe that, if released from their commercial dependence upon the Northern Northern seaports would speedily sink into decay, and Charleston, like Venice in her glory, would soon become the chosen bride of the sea.

"King Cotton" would hold the balance of commercial power against the North and all the nations of the earth, and a purely pro-slavery Southern confederacy would extend indefinitely the reign, the dominions and the power of "King Cotton." A year of this rebellion has scattered the supporting columns of this magnificent fabric of a Southern pro-slavery confederation in ruins upon the ground. "King Cotton" has failed to meet the expectations of his subjects, and, under the pressure of our federal blockade, they pronounce him a failure. And so all this vast commercial system of Southern independence, direct traffic and free trade with Europe is exploded, and the government of the United States vindicates its right and its power to maintain its political and commercial authority over the South, cotton and all.

England and France, in the reopening of our Southern ports, with their occupation by our armed forces, will be compelled to recognize the magnanimous principles by which Mr. Lincoln's administration is guided; and the suffering people of the South will soon discover that only under the protection of the "old flag" can their present privations and sufferings be ended. We await the President's commercial proclamation with the fullest assurance that it will command the respect of foreign Powers, and be productive of the best results among the Southern people, whose great distress he is thus prepared to relieve, even in advance of a complete suppression of the squalid despotism of Davis and his confederates.

The Great Federal Victory at New Orleans—Progress of the Revolution in Naval Warfare.

Mr. Lovell's resolution of thanks to General McClellan, for his services in the capture of New Orleans, was taken up in the House to-day, and excited considerable interest in the Capitol. Some regarded it as an act of political strategy, and others as a mere act of political courtesy, and an attempt to spite the sense of General McClellan's friends before they had an opportunity to file a substitute in honor of his victories. In any view of the case it is a triumph for General McClellan, for a month ago such a resolution coming from the other side of the House would have met with fierce opposition from members of the hovey school.

MOOR ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The House was refreshed this afternoon by a debate upon the negro. It appears that some officers of the army and navy have in Southern localities adapted themselves to surrounding circumstances, and employed slaves as servants. Accordingly, a bill has been framed and placed before the House by some country politicians, providing for the abolition of slavery in all the dockyards and arsenals, with their outbuildings, under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. Judge Thomas, of Massachusetts, interposed some constitutional objections against this sort of legislation upon which he has in many instances been cited and sold to the government with a reservation of all local municipal rights. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, treated all constitutional objections with contempt, and resorted bitterly at the gentleman from Massachusetts, who had dared to oppose abolishing the constitution for the sake of abolishing slavery in Southern dockyards.

MR. CAMERON'S RECENT SPEECH.

The Parthenon orator, Mr. Cameron, at certain moments of Congress, in his late speech at Harrisburg, has caused some stir here. The Chairman of the Committee on Government Contracts, Colonel Van Wyck, who, according to ex-Secretary Cameron, was expelled from the War Office for applying for arms and munitions for a regiment, is in the peninsula with his command, and the other members of the committee, laugh at the boast upon which Mr. Cameron is so proud. Some of those who voted to condemn Mr. Cameron at any of his speeches, and the republican members generally lament the exposure of rank corruption among Congressmen of that party which have been made by the investigating Committee and ex-Secretary Cameron.

CHEVALIER NUISSEMAN'S RETURN TO AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Minister, Chevalier Nuisseman, is about to return home for a summer sojourn.

CONDITION OF COLONEL BLOPPSTEIN.

Colonel Blopstein, according to a late letter from North Carolina, is recovering from the effects of the wound he received in North Carolina. The amputation of his leg will not, as at first thought, become necessary.

RECOVERY OF COLONEL POTTER.

Lieutenant Colonel Potter is now recovering, convalescent, and will be reported for duty in North Carolina. Both these officers command New York troops.

THE KEY WEST MATRONS.

Key West, Florida, has become a distributing post office. By this arrangement official dispatches as well as private correspondence, will be regularly and quickly transmitted in every direction.

NAVAL ORDERS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The following naval appointments have been made:—John M. Butler, of New York, appointed Acting Master at the New York Navy Yard. Permission has been given to the following to report at Boston for examination as master's mates:—George W. Cleaver, of Rockport, Mass.; Albert Taylor, of Boston; John Griffin, of Boston; Otis W. Thompson, of Boston; William C. Littlefield, of Newburyport; Charles H. Littlefield, of Bangor, Me.; Willis G. Perry, of Bangor, Me.; Elias Stewart, of Bangor, Me.; S. C. Heath, of Bangor, Me.; Nathaniel E. Davis, of Greenfield, Mass.; Sidney F. Gray, of Westport, Mass.; John S. Vennard, of Westport, N. H.

The following are to report at New York for examination as master's mates:—Edmund P. W. of New York; Thos. H. Melville, Chas. S. Soden and E. B. G. Singleton, of Brooklyn; Francis Adlington, Jr., of Edgartown, Mass.; Jas. C. Crocker, of Barnstable, Mass.; Jno. T. Thompson, of New Haven, Conn.; Jno. B. E. Smith, of Newport, Rhode Island; Hank Baldwin, Jr., and Jos. G. Butler, of Philadelphia; Elijah S. D. Howard, of New Bedford, Mass.

DR. SAMUEL L. GOULD, JR., OF BOSTON, APPOINTED ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON, AND ORDERED TO REPORT TO COMMANDER FAULDING.

Acting Master Wm. Badd, promoted to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant in Commodore Dupont's squadron. The following appointments have been made by Flag Officer Dupont's squadron:—Andrew McKur, Acting Third Assistant Engineer on the Adger; David M. Lane, do. do. do. Florida; Alvin M. Odell, do. do. do. Norwalk; A. H. McCormick and R. B. Arrants, Acting Masters on the Norwalk; Geo. H. Wood, Acting Master's Mate on the Wabash.

NOMINATION OF COLONEL WILLIAMS.

Among the recent nominations of the President was that of Colonel Robert Williams, (Captain of the Fifth United States Cavalry), now Colonel commanding the First Massachusetts Cavalry, and also the commander of the three regiments of United States Volunteers at this time occupying the Island of Hilton Head. Colonel W. is one of the most efficient and accomplished officers in the regular service, his present Massachusetts Cavalry regiment being proverbially well equipped in soldierly qualities by any other regiment in either branch of the service. It will be recalled that he was General Banks' Assistant Adjutant General at Baltimore and on the north bank of the Potomac.

INSURANCE ON BRIGANTINE COLORED.

Mr. Sumner's resolution, to forbid the inscription of our victories upon the flags of regiments, engaged in successful battles, will be warmly opposed in the Senate. The Secretary of War ordered that regiments who fought at Donelson should be allowed to write "Fort Donelson" on their banners, and General Beuregard gave his regiments the privilege of inscribing "Bunker's Hill," "New Orleans," "Chancellorsville," and "Fort Mifflin" upon theirs; but when General McClellan asked the same privilege with reference to his command, Sumner, who is devoted to great ideas, introduced a resolution to cut out of the Army of the Potomac the coveted honor. Soldiers fight for glory, and it would be unjust, simply to gratify political malice, to deny them the merited honor of the battle which they are winning in Virginia.

MOVEMENTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC POLITICIANS.

The Union men and so-called national democrats are industriously organizing for the municipal election here. The national democracy cloak their secession sympathy under allegations of antipathy to abolitionism. The Union men present a support of the administration and maintenance of the Union as the only issues. The latter will nominate Richard Wallace for Mayor. The national democrats would not have presumed to revive their organization if a pretext had not been afforded by the mad ultramans of the radical abolition faction in Congress, whose assistants upon the constitution are everywhere reanimating the defunct democratic party, as well as giving encouragement and vitality to the rebellion.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1862.

THE TRIUMPH OF GENERAL McCLELLAN OVER HIS REBELS.

General McClellan has achieved a victory over his rebel opponents and revellers in Congress, not less splendid than that won by him over the rebel army on the banks of James river. Those who were only a few days ago eager to apply the gallows to his neck, are now pressing forward to praise him. The transition from denunciation to praise has been remarkably sudden. When the news came of the evacuation of Yorktown the denunciations were of unmitigated bitterness; but they found no echo among the masses, and were lost in the universal public rejoicing. When Williamsburg was taken, after a short, sharp and deadly contest, the cannon roars were absorbed before the roar of popular commendation of the commander of the Army of the Potomac. When the prospect is so near that General McClellan will either capture or annihilate the whole rebel army in Virginia, the howlers are suddenly converted of his great merit as a General and a patriot, and listen to him before all others in offering resolutions in praise of him when a few days ago they openly and fiercely denounced the friends of the administration as gratified at this indication that the radical faction is beginning to appreciate the overwhelming force of public sentiment that is rally to the support of the President and General McClellan.

THE REPORTS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The people here are anxiously waiting for the Bureau's account of the capture of New Orleans, before they will place any confidence in the statements published outside of the official reports.

AMONG THE SLAVES.

It is hinted that a portion of the extra appropriation of thirty millions, which passed the Senate yesterday, is covertly designed to defray the expense of uniforming and arming negroes to fight on the Union side during the fever march down South. It is said that we shall have for this appropriation, a march of five millions of red breeches and breeches for the Great Republic.

MR. BROWN'S RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO GENERAL McCLELLAN.

Mr. Brown's resolution of thanks to General McClellan, for his services in the capture of New Orleans, was taken up in the House to-day, and excited considerable interest in the Capitol. Some regarded it as an act of political strategy, and others as a mere act of political courtesy, and an attempt to spite the sense of General McClellan's friends before they had an opportunity to file a substitute in honor of his victories. In any view of the case it is a triumph for General McClellan, for a month ago such a resolution coming from the other side of the House would have met with fierce opposition from members of the hovey school.

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