THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9758. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

INTERESTING FROM THE GULF.

Arrival of the Steamships Creole and United States.

Gradual Advance of Banks on Port Hudson.

Closing of the Toils Around the Rebels.

UNION EXPEDITION TO JACKSON.

THE RAILROAD DESTROYED.

Capture of Rebel Choctaw Indian Soldiers.

IMPORTANT FROM MOBILE

Rumored Capture of the Sloop-of-War Vincennes and Burning of the Storeship Relief by Rebel Iron-Clads, &c., &c., &c.

The steamship Creole, Captain Couch, from New Orleans May 24, via Havana 29th, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She experienced in the Gulf a heavy southeast gale of sixty hours' duration. Had heavy southeast winds, with squalls of rain, since leaving Havana.

On June 1, Theodore Eliesen, a seaman, fell from the topgallant yard, striking a passenger, Mr. Henry Read, of Lowell, Mass., on the back, receiving severe internal injuries. Mr. Reed was not seriously injured. The passengers, with praiseworthy benevolence, immediately subscribed a large sum of money for the benefit of the injured seaman.

The voyage of the Creole was a most successful one. The New Orleans *Era* contains the following complimentary notice of the last trip of this steamer:—

SOUTHWEST PASS, May 14, 1863.

TO ERA—Steamship Creole, six days and twenty-three hours from New York, crossed the bar at five o'clock this P. M. OPERATOR.

We believe this is the best time yet made by a steamship on her westward trip since the opening of this port. The Creole has before this established her reputation for speed, however. The return trip has been equally quick.

By this arrival we have received the first copy of the *Southern Sentinel*, a journal published at Alexandria, La. It is printed on wall paper of an artistic pattern; but the Union sentiments which are now printed on the other side far excel the fading beauty of the flowers so finely painted.

The United States steam transport United States, Capt. Powell, from New Orleans 24th ult., also arrived at this port yesterday. She is bound for Boston, and touched at New York to land passengers.

The Creole was detained three days by the government to transport troops to Port Hudson.

The steamer George Cromwell, also advertised to leave on the 24th., was taken by the government on the evening of the 23d for the same purpose.

The following is copied from an extra of the New Orleans *Era*, issued on Sunday, May 24:—

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, May 23, 1863.

[By Telegraph from Baton Rouge, May 23.]

To General Emory, Commanding Defences of New Orleans:—

The following despatch has just been received from General Augur's headquarters:—

L. GOODRICH, A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES, NEAR PORT HUDSON, May 23, 1863.

The following good news has just been received from General Grierson:—

We are half a mile north of the railroad.

We have formed a junction with the forces of Major General Banks. Major General AUGUR.

C. B. MAINWARD, Acting Adjutant General.

The *Era* of the 24th also contains the following:—

We learn on good authority that the military authorities of Mobile have called on the people to rally *en masse*, armed and equipped, for the defence of the city. This would indicate that Mobile is threatened by a federal force. The rebel troops are said, however, to be withdrawing from the city.

Deserters and prisoners report that General Pemberton has been hanged by his own men.

Our New Orleans Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, May 19, 1863.

Army Movements—The Late Campaign—The Operations of General Sherman's Division—Expedition up the Jackson Railroad—Immense Destruction of Enemy's Property—Capture of Choctaw Indians—Colonel Grierson Again at Work—Movements of Admiral Farragut—A Cavalry Expedition—News of the Death of Stonewall Jackson, &c.

Although no movement of importance has taken place by the main body of our army against the enemy since the occupation of Alexandria, still it must not be supposed they are idle, or that the campaign is over. A very few days more will find them in a new position, many miles distant from their late locality, and within a short distance of the most important and strongly fortified position of the enemy in this State, which will be attacked and captured beyond all doubt. General Banks will not be satisfied, nor will he remain quiet, until every rebel in arms is driven from this State; and the people of the North may rest assured that it will take but little time to accomplish all this. Carried on as the campaign has been with the most untiring energy and determination, no peace has been or will be given to the enemy until they lay down their arms and acknowledge themselves conquered.

Although I have reviewed the campaign of General Banks in my former letters, still it is a subject that I can refer to over and over again with pride and pleasure; for it proves how much our generals can and will do when removed from the influence and authority of the powers that be at Washington. General Banks planned this campaign that has resulted in so much good to our cause and glory to our arms, and he carried it out according to his own ideas and those of his generals, without being compelled to deviate by higher authority. Wherever this has been the case our armies have been successful; and had it been so with all our commanders since the breaking out of hostilities the war would long since have been over. We see here one of the richest States of the South reconquered in a few weeks' time, and with a small army, and a campaign carried on that pays for itself by the immense amount of property captured from the enemy. And we ask ourselves where else has this been the case? Not in Tennessee, South Carolina or Virginia; and simply for the reason that we are ten days removed from those in the North who plan campaigns and fight battles by the bright lights and warm fires of a Washington city government office or private drawingroom. When our generals in the North are allowed to carry out their plans without interference, we may then, and not until then, hope for success equal to that of General Banks in Louisiana.

While the main body of the Nineteenth army corps has been so busily engaged in Western Louisiana, the division of General Sherman, quartered in and around this city, has also been employed in annoying the enemy in the most serious manner. It has been the desire of General Sherman for some time past to operate against the enemy, and bring him as much as possible along the line of the Jackson Railroad. Consequently he arranged an expedition which has been carried out in a most successful manner. The brigade of General Nickerson marched from Bonnet Carre for the purpose of attacking any forces that the enemy may have had in the neighborhood of Pontchatoula. The First Texas cavalry, under command of Colonel Davis, formed part of the command, and they pushed their way as far as Tickfaw Station, on the Jackson Railroad, where they succeeded in capturing a large amount of cotton, lumber, corn and bacon, destroying four schooners with an immense amount of contraband goods on board, and seriously damaging the railroad. A rebel lieutenant and eighteen men were made prisoners. Among them were fourteen Choctaw Indians, armed with guns and scalping knives. These Indians are now prisoners in the Baronne street prison. They are fine looking men, and when taken were comfortably clothed. I visited them, and heard from the lips of one, who could speak English, the story of how they came in the rebel army. They form part of a tribe who have always borne the reputation of being fond of war and its accompanying horrors. They inform me, however, that it was against their wish to take any part in the hostilities now going on; but the rebels would not permit them to remain neutral; they were pressed into the rebel service, having been in many cases taken forcibly from the fields in which they were at work, and compelled to bear arms. No desire was expressed to go back into the so-called confederacy. On the contrary, all they appeared to want was to recover their wives and children and remain in New Orleans. They were promised fifteen dollars a month, but since they entered the service have not received one cent of pay and but little to eat. There were over a hundred of them originally; but all have deserted excepting those taken prisoners. They will be sent North on Thursday, in the steamer United States, in charge of an officer of General Bowen's staff, and will arrive in Boston in a few days after the receipt of this letter, *en route* to Washington.

This part of the foray into the enemy's country occurred during last week, and a continuation of it has been made since as far as Camp Moore, inflicting upon the enemy a still more serious injury, in the complete destruction of the large tannery near Tickfaw, the Tangipaha bridge, a large car shop and other valuable property. The tannery furnished an immense amount of leather, and shoes and boots for the rebels. In the car shop quite a number of unfinished gun carriages were found, with other material of value to the rebels. The Tangipaha bridge was an immense structure that cost much time and money to construct. The people of that section of the country are coming forward and taking the oath, declaring that the confederacy has "gone up," and that there is no chance for Jeff. Davis & Co. Madisonville and Mandeville are also in our possession. Consequently the shores of Lakes Pontchartrain and Maurepas are rid of all the rebels that have for so long infested that region. I wonder now if any one else, with a knowledge of all these facts, will write to Northern journals stating that New Orleans is in danger of an attack by the rebels from all directions, and that the probabilities are we shall be driven out of the city by hordes of "butternuts"

The division of General Augur at Baton Rouge has also been at work. Colonel Dudley is in the advance with his brigade, and Colonel Grierson's cavalry command has been again giving the enemy cause to remember his name. The latter officer has penetrated to a point on the railroad between Clinton and Port Hudson, where he encountered a body of the enemy, putting them to flight, killing five, wounding many, and capturing twenty-five or thirty prisoners, with their horses and accoutrements. Colonel Grierson recently captured and drove into Baton Rouge from within two miles of Port Hudson three hundred head of cattle. He has also been annoying the enemy in various ways, and is making himself generally very useful. It is a fortunate circumstance that he is with General Banks; for his command is destined to be of great service in future operations.

It will be seen from the sketch I have given of recent forays and raids that we are all around Port Hudson, and are fast driving the enemy from that position. The force within their works is very small, the main body having fallen back to Clinton; and I am of opinion that when the place is captured the guns in the batteries there will all be found in position, as the enemy has had no chance to remove them.

The Admiral, in his present flagship, the Monongahela, went up to Baton Rouge last week, and from there to the head of Prophet Island, where the squadron is anchored, and returned to this city to-day. No offensive operations were attempted by the squadron, although the mortar vessels are dropping their thirteen-inch shell into the enemy's works nearly every evening and night, giving them but little opportunity to sleep. Yesterday the steamer Iberville took a company of our cavalry from Baton Rouge and landed them at a point on the opposite side of the river, about six miles below Port Hudson. They then started into the country, and on their return brought with them a rebel captain, lieutenant and about twenty privates of a cavalry regiment, which they captured on the neck of land opposite Port Hudson. These prisoners were brought down to Baton Rouge and turned over to the army. No information of any value was derived from them; they were very stubborn, and confident of the ultimate success of the rebel armies, and in the establishment of their independence. The privates will be paroled and returned.

The registered enemies are leaving every day, and but a little time will be required to get them all out of the department. Many who have gone would have taken the oath but for the influence of their wives and other female relatives. The gentler sex have unbounded influence, and are, as a general rule, as bitter as ever they were, although they do not, as formerly, make any public demonstration of their hatred for the "Yankees." The visit to Dixie will do them a world of good; they will be able to contrast the comforts of Rebeldom with those of their luxurious homes in New Orleans, and discover how very much they have benefited by the change from affluence to extreme poverty. There is not one in ten of those who have left but will, in a very short time, regret the step they have taken, and wish themselves back under the military government of the United States. Corn meal and bacon—and but little of that—will hardly compensate them for their loyalty to Jeff. Davis. They will desire once more to have their feet under a table that bears other food than "hog and hominy," and to be where sustaining life and clothing one's self does not cost them every cent they can possibly make, and more besides.

The news of the defeat of General Hooker had a very depressing effect upon the Union people of this city, and it was a crushing blow to the abolitionists and enemies of General McClellan. The latter class looked upon "Fighting Joe," after his evidence before the War Committee, as being invincible; they imagined that when he commenced moving Lee would "cave in" and surrender Richmond upon being asked to do so. Never for an instant did they suppose that he who had stated the failure to capture Richmond last year was allowing to the inefficiency of McClellan would himself be defeated and compelled to recross the Rappahannock with a loss of men greater even than we sustained at Antietam. They tried to keep themselves up; but it was all to no purpose; they were compelled to "knock under" and acknowledge a defeat. I hear the opinion expressed by many that the only chance of the Army of the Potomac being successful is to remove the seat of government—Stanton and Halleck accompanying, of course—to the extreme northeast corner of the State of Maine, and cut off all communication between the two. With the short distance that now separates them the success of our arms appears to be impossible.

The news of the death of Stonewall Jackson was not confirmed until to-day. We had rumors of it from several sources three days ago; but hardly any one believed it. The secessionists laughed at the report; but when it was confirmed by the receipt of a Mobile paper of the 16th inst., the effect upon them was visible on every side. I told a lady, a strong secessionist, this morning, that the rumor had been confirmed regarding Jackson's death. She laughed at me, saying that she knew better; that it was only a Yankee lie; that his wound was very slight, and that he had already rejoined his division. And she further remarked, "Mr. ——, General Stonewall Jackson is not dead; he cannot die; the Almighty has ordained that he shall be one of the chief instruments in establishing the independence of the southern confederacy, and until that is accomplished he will live." Jackson was idolized by the Southerners. His loss they consider a worse calamity than if their army had been annihilated, and they all mourn him as if he were a near and dear relative. If the people of New Orleans studied their feelings, I believe that to-morrow nine-tenths of the female portion of this community would be in mourning.

There appears to be a fatality attending the name of Jackson lately among the rebels. The English steamer Leopard was one of the most successful blockade runners between Charleston and Nassau. A short time since she changed her flag from English to rebel, and her name from Leopard to Stonewall Jackson. On her second voyage under the latter name she was destroyed by her own people off the harbor of Charleston, to prevent her falling into the hands of our squadron. A few weeks later Stonewall Jackson, after whom she was named, is killed by his own people accidentally. And about the same time the town of Jackson, Mississippi, one of the most important points to the rebels in the Southwest, is captured and occupied by the forces of General Grant. Is not all this very ominous?

A very large proportion of the prisoners lately captured on the Teche have taken the oath of allegiance and been released. The others, with the exception of the officers, have been paroled and sent within the rebel lines. There will, however, soon be more to take care of, and serve in the same manner. A few are coming in almost every day.

The weather has been unseasonable thus far in this month; for it has been very cool. The middle of the day is hot, but the nights are cold and damp, which is apt to be unfavorable to the health of the city. City matters are very quiet and present nothing worth recording.

Naval affairs are as usual. We hear nothing from either East or West, and the probabilities are that nothing exciting will occur in this branch of the service until the up river movements are ready to be made. The capture of an Anglo-rebel steamer off Mobile by the United States steamer R. R. Cuyler, loaded with the usual inward cargo, you will no doubt have heard of before I can communicate it. The prize was sent to Key West.

General Banks, who has been in the city for a short time, returned to the army to-day. General Emory will to-morrow assume command of the defences of New Orleans, and General Sherman will take the field and command of General Emory's division. The following order has been issued by General Banks in regard to the re-enlistment of troops:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 44.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, ALEXANDRIA, LA., May 10, 1863.

All enlisted men of the nine months regiments of volunteers serving in this department who may desire to re-enlist for one or two years from the expiration of their present term of service, in either of the regiments of cavalry or batteries of artillery, also serving in this department, will record their names, with the period for which, and the regiment or battery in which, they are willing to re-enlist, at the adjutants' offices of their respective regiments. Lists of the names so recorded will be forwarded weekly to brigade headquarters. The commander of each regiment or battalion of cavalry and battery of artillery will detail one or more commissioned officers to recruit for his command from the men whose names are so recorded. These officers will apply at brigade headquarters for the list of names, and will there receive authority to visit the different regiments and enlist and receive the men.

The men who may so re-enlist will thereupon be honorably discharged from the regiments in which they are now serving, by orders from division headquarters, issued upon this order. The recruiting officer will see that the men are properly re enlisted, in accordance with the army regulations, and that they receive their discharges.

Every man who may so re-enlist for one year will receive a bounty of fifty dollars, one-half payable immediately and one-half at the expiration of his new term.

Every man who may so re-enlist for two years will receive a bounty of one hundred dollars, twenty-five dollars payable immediately, and the remainder at the expiration of his new term; and will, in addition, be granted a furlough of forty days within the six months following the re-enlistment, with free transportation to New York and back.

These bounties will be paid by the disbursing officer of the fund for "raising, organizing and drilling volunteers."

By command of Major General BANKS.

RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A. General.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23, 1863.

Concentration of Troops for the Attack Upon Port Hudson—Prospect of a Speedy Reduction of that Stronghold—Fighting Going on Yesterday—Present Condition of the Attakapas Country—Mounted Rebels Making Their Appearance—Movements of Admiral Farragut—Interesting Naval News, &c.

Since my last all the available force in this department has been concentrated near Baton Rouge, in order to assist in the grand attack upon Port Hudson. The main body of the army is to-day doubtless between Bayou Sara and the enemy's works, while the divisions of Generals Augur and Sherman are operating to the south and east of the great rebel stronghold. I have no doubt in my own mind that before this letter is laid before the HERALD's readers Port Hudson will be occupied by our forces. Our attack will be admirably arranged, and the force brought to bear will be fully adequate to make it in all respects successful. The generals commanding are all experienced men and soldiers, and they will so push matters that defeat will be impossible. As you may suppose, we are all anxious to hear the result, and other matters are for a time forgotten.

I have just learned that General Augur's division was engaged with the enemy yesterday on the plains, about four miles from the outer works of Port Hudson, and that after a fight of nine hours duration the latter were driven within their intrenchments, having suffered a severe defeat, and a loss of many killed, wounded and prisoners. Our forces occupied the ground last night, and have renewed the attack this morning. Our troops are said to have behaved splendidly. General Sherman has moved his division, by means of transports, about fourteen miles up the river, in order to operate directly against the right flank of the enemy. With a soldier like Sherman we may feel the utmost security in regard to the result of his operations, and rest assured that the rebel General Gardner will have to do his best in order to prevent that part of his position from being turned. These attacks are merely a commencement of the grand affair that is to come off to-morrow or Monday. General Banks, with the main body, is yet to be heard from, and, from what I can learn of his movements, I deem it an utter impossibility for any of the enemy's forces to escape capture or destruction. That their heavy guns will be taken is almost a certainty.

Our reported loss in the affair is fifteen killed and about sixty wounded. This is very small considering the number we had engaged, and the time the action lasted. Further particulars may be received this evening or to-morrow in time to send to the passes before the steamer crosses the bar.

The operations against Port Hudson have caused all the troops to be removed from the Teche country, which leaves that section open once more to the occupation of the rebels. The disorganized and demoralized army of General Dick Taylor will no doubt now return to where they have been lately driven from, and woe betide any of the people who may have shown in the slightest degree a fondness for the Union cause, or politeness to our forces when marching through the country; the men will all be conscripted, and the plantations swept of what little may be remaining upon them. Already bands of mounted rebels are scouring the country around New Iberia, dragging off every man they can find, and stealing every thing they can carry off. They will become bolder as they find our forces have been removed, and it would not surprise me to hear that they had reached Franklin once more. I feared this would be the case, but hoped that reinforcements would arrive in time, in order to enable General Banks to hold the country he so successfully conquered. It was impossible to do so with the force he now has; for every man was required to make the attack upon Port Hudson a certain matter. The opening of the Mississippi river is of more importance now than anything else, and to accomplish his share of the work General Banks is determined. I had hoped that the immense amount of cotton and sugar of the Attakapas region would all have been brought safely to this market; but want of transportation has prevented its being done before our troops left the country, and I fear now that what is left will be destroyed by the rebels. Cotton still continues to come over the Opelousas Railroad, at the rate of about three or four hundred bales a day; but the supply will cease much sooner than it would have done had we only been able to send all we have found to the depot at Brashear City. If we are successful at Port Hudson many thousand bales from that region will repay us for what may have been left behind on the Teche. I hear that on one plantation, opposite the mouth of Red river, there are five thousand bales stored all ready for a market.

Admiral Farragut, in his flagship, the Monongahela, left yesterday for Baton Rouge and Port Hudson. The probabilities are that the squadron above and below will take an active part in the attack, and keep as many of the rebels as possible employed in front, while the army operates on their rear. The naval part of the fight promises to be interesting; for it will this time be a deliberate work, not mere running by the batteries. The mortar boats have been employed nearly every evening throwing shells, and a few days since the Genesee made some splendid shooting, planting her hundred pounder and nine-inch shells directly in the enemy's works.

We have some interesting news from the fleet off Mobile. They have been playing the mischief with blockade runners. I send you herewith an interesting account of a cutting out expedition from the steamer R. R. Cuyler, in which Acting Master's Mate Dyer was conspicuous for his gallantry. He has deservedly won his promotion. The Cuyler has been particularly active; her new commander, Lieutenant Commander J. K. Jouett, keeps her constantly on the move, and nothing escapes his ever watchful eye.

The steamers that are to leave here during the coming week, of which there are four or five, will carry the most important and exciting news. It may arrive at any moment. Consequently all ears are open for the latest rumors. The Morning Star and Continental arrived to-day, with dates to the 15th inst., and the Creole and Cromwell sail to-morrow, the former having been detained three days by the government to carry troops to Baton Rouge. The Fulton will sail on Tuesday or Wednesday next, carrying home the Sixth regiment of New York Volunteers—Billy Wilson's Zouaves—their time being out.

We have nothing to day from Grant's army that can be relied upon, although there have been many rumors upon the streets that he had been defeated in a battle near Jackson.

THE LATEST.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24—8 A. M.

The steamer Cromwell, that was to have sailed this morning, was seized last night by the government to convey troops to Baton Rouge. The Fulton embarks troops to day for the same destination, and the probabilities are that the Morning Star and Columbia—the latter having arrived last night—will be used for the same purpose. Every man is being sent forward.

The guerillas are attacking our boats on the Teche and Atchafaylaya rivers. Captain Alexander, of the steamer Louisiana Belle, was killed, and several soldiers were wounded, while bringing a load of cotton to Brashear City on Friday last.

A rumor reached here last evening—and from the source that I heard it I believe it to be founded on fact—that two of the rebel iron-clads came out of Mobile by Grant's Pass and proceeded to Ship Island, where they captured the United States ship Vincennes and sunk the storeship Relief. An officer arrived last night with special despatches from the senior officer off Mobile, that relate, I believe, to this affair. Should I receive further information I will telegraph it to the papers.

Our Pensacola Correspondence.

PENSACOLA, May 16, 1863.

A large cavalry force of the enemy is reported to be at East Pass, about twenty-five miles from here.

On the 10th of May the United States gunboat Aroostook captured the schooner Sea Lion, coming out of Mobile, with 250 bales cotton, seven barrels of turpentine and a bag of specie. The prize has been sent to Key West for adjudication.

On the 11th of May, the Spanish Consul came down from Pensacola under a flag of truce in order to buy some provisions for himself. He states that a famine prevails at Pensacola.

Arrived May 12, chartered steamer Thames, with ordnance stores, &c.

All letters for the officers and crew of the late United States steamer Preble should be directed to the United States steamer Potomac, Pensacola, Fla.

Arrived May 16, ship Lara Ann, of Bath, Me., with ice and bay for the medical department of the army.

From the Mobile *Tribune* of May 9 I cut the following list of prices:—

GROCERIES AT RETAIL.

By late receipts of groceries we are enabled to offer to the trade the following articles, viz—Prime new rice, six pounds for $1; prime leaf lard, $1 15 per lb.; mustard, $5 per bottle; cooking soda, $8 50 do.; black pepper, $3 50 do.; prime old rye, $8 50 do.; vinegar, $1 per gallon, and various other articles offered to the trade at the lowest possible figures, by D. G. McDonald & Sons, corner of Cedar and Dauphin streets.

Our Naval Correspondence.

UNITED STATES STEAMER R. R. CUYLER, OFF MOBILE, May 18, 1863.

Operations of the Blockaders off Mobile—The Monotony Broken—Daring Exploit by the Cuyler's Boat Expedition—A Vessel Burned Under the Guns of Fort Morgan—Her Crew Made Prisoners—Gallantry of Master's Mate N. M. Dyer, &c.

The usual monotony of the blockade was broken last night by one of the most satisfactory incidents of the season, so far as this station is concerned. For several days the unusual number of small vessels in the bay has made it certain that on the first favorable night quite a fleet of cotton laden vessels would try to run the blockade. Last night the wind was fair, and the absence of any moonlight seemed to make the task of eluding the blockading fleet an easy one. It was the intention of the commanding officer of this ship to send a boat into the Swash channel early in the evening; but by unavoidable delay the boat, which was in charge of Acting Master's Mate N. M. Dyer, did not leave the ship until long after dark, making it nearly ten o'clock before she reached her station. Before this two schooners had slipped out. Keeping in the shadow of the land, Mr. Dyer soon after coming in sight of Fort Morgan, saw a vessel apparently at anchor, in the channel close to the fort. He pulled cautiously up between the fort and vessel; but his progress was soon arrested by a hawser between her and the fort. Then he saw, by her lying stern to the wind, that she was ashore. After sounding around her and satisfying himself that he could not get her off, he concluded to board and burn her. Accordingly the boat was laid alongside, and the boarding party, headed by Mr. Dyer, gained the deck and secured possession of her crew, seven in number, without any confusion, although one of the crew was so much frightened that he jumped overboard.

A false alarm in regard to the appearance of the rebel gunboat Gaines, which was known to be behind the fort, caused them to abandon the schooner before she was fairly on fire; but, discovering their mistake, they returned, and, breaking open two barrels of turpentine, they saturated the deckload completely. By the bright light the prisoners were hurried into the boat, which pushed off into the darkness just as the Gaines came in sight round the angle of the fort. The boat returned to the ship a little after two in the morning, having been perfectly successful without firing a shot or striking a blow.

One of the two vessels which escaped early in the evening was captured by the Kanawha soon after nine o'clock in the evening, and the other by the same gunboat about midnight.

Up to the present time the cotton account of this week stands as follows:—

	Bales.
Shipped in schooner Isabel	200
Shipped in schooner Hunter	50
Shipped in schooner Ripple	100
Total	350
Per contra, burned in schooner Isabel	200
Captured in schooner Hunter	50
Captured in schooner Ripple	100
Total	350

VESSELS CAPTURED OFF MOBILE BAY FROM APRIL 23 TO MAY 18, 1863.

Name.	*Captor.*	*Date of Capture.*
Schooner ——.	Pemeina	April 24.
Sloop ——	Pembina	April 24.
Schooner ——	Kanahwa	May 2.
Schooner ——	Kennebec	May 4.
Steamer Eugenie	R. R. Cuyler	May 6.
Schooner Sea Lion	Aroostook	May 9.
Ketch Comet	Kanawha	May 15.
Schooner Isabel	R. R. Cuyler	Destroyed May 18.
Schooner Hunter	Kanawha	May 18.
Schooner Ripple	Kanawha	May 18.

THE REBEL NAVAL RAID.

Sketch of the Union Sloop-of-War Vincennes.

The United States sloop-of-war Vincennes was built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1826. She was of seven hundred tons burden and carried eighteen guns. Her length was one hundred and twenty-seven feet, thirty-three feet beam, depth of hold fifteen feet six inches, carried from eight to twenty-six tons of ballast, seventeen hundred gallons of water and provisions for five months, and was of sixteen and a half feet draught of water when loaded. She sailed from New York upon her first cruise September 3, 1826, commanded by Master Commandant W. B. Finch, in the squadron of Commodore Jones, and arrived at Rio Janeiro October 27, 1826, and returned to New York June 8, 1830, after having visited Valparaiso, and Macao, China. She sailed from New York again February 2, 1831, under command of Master Commandant K. R. Shubrick, in the squadron of Commodore Elliot, and returned to New York June 15 and to Norfolk June 18, 1833. She again sailed from Norfolk November 7, 1833, commanded by Capt. A. S. Wadsworth, and was one of the squadron of Commodore John Downes. She arrived at Valparaiso October 27, 1834, from which place she sailed the same day, and arrived at Norfolk June 6, 1836. In August, 1838, she again sailed from Norfolk, under command of Lieut. T. T. Craven, and composed one of the squadron engaged in the exploring expedition of Lieut. C. Wilkes to the Antarctic, Pacific and other oceans, and arrived at New York June 11, 1842. In January, 1843, she sailed from New York, under command of Commander F. Buchanan, and was of the squadron of Commodore Chas. Stewart, home station, and arrived at Norfolk August 7, 1844. Sailed again from Norfolk May 12, 1845, under command of Capt. H. Paulding, of the squadron of Commodore James Biddle, in company with the Columbus, arriving in New York April 1, 1847, which place she left November 12, 1849, with the squadron of Commodore C. S. McCauley, in command of Commodore W. L. Hudson. She arrived in New York from this cruise September 21, 1852. She sailed May 9, 1853, from New York, and was engaged in surveying and exploring, commanded by Lieutenant H. Rolando, and was of the squadron of Commander C. Ringgold. From this year until 1859 she was of the African squadron, and since the rebellion has been attached to the West Gulf blockading squadron, rendering excellent service as a blockader. She was one of the vessels which figured conspicuously in the "Pope's run" affair, at the head of the Passes, when her commander asked if "he should blow her up by moonlight or wait until the lunar orb went down?"

Sketch of the Union Storeship Relief.

The United States storeship Relief was built in Philadelphia in 1836, and carried four guns; was 109 feet long, 30 feet beam, depth of hold 19 feet, and 16½ feet draught of water. She was, December 8, 1836, attached to the exploring expedition under command of Lieutenant T. A. Dornin. In the summer of 1837 she made an experimental trip to the Gulf Stream. In the fall of 1837 she was attached to the squadron of Commodore T. ap C. Jones, and remained with it until May 16, 1838. In August, 1838, she was attached to the exploring expedition of Lieut. C. Wilkes, since which time she has been employed in conveying stores to the different squadrons.

The Rebel Vessels.

The rebel naval force at Mobile consists of the following vessels:—Ram Baltic, gunboats Morgan, Gaines, Selma, and tender Crescent, to be loaded with troops for boarding purposes. Five gunboats have been building up the Alabama river, at a place called Selma, and it was expected that all of them would be ready by the 15th of April. Two of them are built for rams, and the other three are more or less protected by iron plating. Their machinery is said to be of a mongrel character, being made up of the refuse matter of old river boats.

ADMIRAL FRANKLIN BUCHANAN IN COMMAND.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE REBEL RAM BALTIC

Lieutenants—Jas. D. Johnston, Wm. P. A. Campbell, John Grunbell

Second Lieutenants—Geo. A. Borchett, E. G. Read, A. G. Hudgins.

Surgeons—J. T. Mason, W. F. Carrington.

Assistant Paymaster—M. M. Leay.

Masters—Ivey Foreman, H. W. Perrin.

Midshipmen—S. P. Blanc, F. H. Dornin, J. H. Hamilton, E. A. Swain.

Engineers—W. M. Fauntleroy, F. G. Simpson.

Gunner—W. H. Haynes, D. G. McConnih.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE REBEL GUNBOAT MORGAN.

Commander—C. H. Mollier.

Lieutenants—C. J. Graves, T. L. Harrison.

Assistant Surgeon—E. G. Booth.

Assistant Paymaster—R. L. Mackall.

Midshipmen—H. H. Scott, T. G. Garret, W. F. Wilson, H. H. Tyson, J. R. Norris, F. Arthur.

Engineer—H. S. Whiy.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE REBEL GUNBOAT GAINES.

Commander—T. T. Hunter.

Lieutenants—J. W. Bennett, Hilary Cone.

Assistant Surgeon—T. B. Ford.

Assistant Paymaster—J. E. Armor.

Master—E. C. Stockton.

Midshipmen—J. A. Merriweather, J. M. Gardner, D. D. Colcock, W. D. Goode, W. H. Sterling, J. H. Dyke, W. F. Clayton.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE REBEL GUNBOAT SELMA.

Lieutenant—P. L. Murphy.

Midshipman—J. B. Rutledge.

LIST OF OFFICERS ATTACHED TO NAVAL STATION AT MOBILE.

Lieutenant—J. R. Eggleston.

Surgeons—L. W. Minor, O. S. Englehart.

Commander—E. Farrand.

Lieutenant—Alphonso Barbell.

Paymasters—T. W. Ware, G. H. O'Neil.

Master—John Pearson.

Midshipmen—W. S. Hogan.

Engineer—W. Trick, Jr.

Gunner—B. F. Hughes.

It is probable that some of the above named officers participated in the engagement reported.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Part 1—Short opens at eleven o'clock—Nos. 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745, 2747, 2749, 2751, 2753, 2755, 2757, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2771, 2773, 2775, 2777, 2779, 2781. Part 2—Court opens at ten o'clock—Nos. 2966, 2968, 2972, 2974, 2976, 2978, 2980, 2990, 2992, 2998, 3000, 3002, 3008, 3010, 3012, 3016, 3020, 3022, 3026, 3028.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Adjourned calendar—Nos. 2231, 2271, 2279, 2283, 2285, 1829, 2293, 2309, 547, 2153, 1743, 1931, 1163, 2011, 999. Part 2—Nos. 1249, 2212, 822, 644, 1234, 2261, 2270, 2334, 2336, 1336, 1314, 2072, 1904, 994, 1496, 1760.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the French War Steamer Finisterre from Vera Cruz—The Reported Capture of Puebla, &c.

The French war steamer Finisterre, Capt. Cardin Esterle, from Vera Cruz 19th ult., arrived at this port yesterday.

Capt. Cardin Esterle doubts the news, as published in yesterday's morning papers of the capture of Puebla, received by the Sheldrake. The latest news from the scene of the fighting received at Vera Cruz was to the 16th of May, and the Finisterre sailed on the 19th, when the French troops held one-half of the city and the Mexicans the other. The part held by the latter was so strongly fortified that it would take a long time to take it.

Another Account.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE TAKING OF PUEBLA.

We are informed, upon unquestionable authority, that news of the taking of Puebla, confirming all that has been furnished to us by the Sheldrake, with some further details, which we publish here, has been transmitted to a gentleman of this city.

It appears that on the 16th of May the French, having established a parallel at about two hundred yards from Totimehuacan, opened a brisk fire upon that position and dismounted all its guns.

The Mexicans fought bravely; but the next day, the parallel having been extended up to the foot of the fortress, the Mexican General Mendoza presented himself at the camp, asking General Forey to let the garrison leave with its arms, luggage and a portion of the artillery, and that they would on those conditions surrender the city.

General Forey refused to comply with these propositions, and replied that if in a few hours the city was not given up he would resume the bombardment.

At five o'clock in the afternoon an officer brought a letter from General Ortega to General Forey, announcing that he was ready to surrender unconditionally with his troops. Colonel Manique, the officer in command of General Forey's staff, was then detached with the First battalion of Foot Chasseurs, Commander Corey, and a platoon of Hussars, for the purpose of occupying the place.

The entrance of the troops took place in an orderly manner, and without any casualty on either side.

On the morning of the 19th, at eleven o'clock, General Forey made his entrance into Puebla, and was saluted by a volley of one hundred guns. On the same day General Bazaine had made his preparations for an advance upon the city of Mexico, and was to start on the following morning, May 20.

During the nights of the 7th and 8th of May General Comonfort, who had abandoned his position in order to march to the assistance of General Ortega, was surprised by General Bazaine at two o'clock in the morning. A brisk engagement ensued, in which Comonfort lost eight rifled guns, twenty artillery wagons, two hundred mules and twenty-five hundred men, most of whom were made prisoners.

IMPORTANT FROM ALABAMA.

Raid by the Union Cavalry—Defeat of the Rebels at Florence—Capture of Rebel Prisoners, Mules and Negroes—Great Destruction of Property, &c., &c.

CINCINNATI, June 2, 1863.

Colonel Cornyn defeated General Roddy at Florence, Alabama, on the 27th of May, capturing one hundred men, eight officers, four hundred mules and three hundred negroes.

Marching northward, Colonel Cornyn destroyed foundries, mills and everything else useful to the enemy that he could lay his hands on.

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

The Rebel Troops Sent to Reinforce Vicksburg—Employment of Contrabands, &c.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., June 2, 1863.

General Payne writes from Gallatin to General Rosecrans that he has devised and put into effect a plan of changing slave labor in his sub-department to compensated labor. Male negroes are hired out at eight dollars and females at five dollars per month to their former masters. Written contracts to this effect are entered into. The plan is working admirably, and General Payne says that the overseers declare they never had so much work done nor half so well done before.

There is no evidence of a conclusive nature that General Claiborne's division of General Bragg's army has been sent to Vicksburg. Only the two old infantry divisions of General Breckinridge and General McGowan and the cavalry corps of General Forrest (formerly Van Dorn's) are known to have gone as has been stated.

Doubtless the entire division of Withers, Claiborne and Cheatham, the infantry brigades of Anderson and Jackson, and the cavalry divisions of Wheeler and Wharton are in our front.

Gen. Granger in Command of Nashville—Officers Ordered to the Front, &c.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 863.

Brigadier General R. S. Granger takes command of Nashville to morrow. Generals R. B. Mitchell and James D. Morgan are ordered to the front. General Mitchell takes command of a cavalry division.

The rebel prisoners here leave to morrow for Alton, Illinois.

The river is falling, with two feet scant of water on the shoals.

FROM BURNSIDE'S DEPARTMENT.

General Order No. 84—Suppression of the New York World and Chicago Times, &c.

CINCINNATI, June 2, 1863.

General Orders No. 84, from Major General Ambrose E. Burnside, prohibits the circulation of the New York *World* and Chicago *Times* in this department.

Brigadier General Ammon, commanding in Illinois, is charged with the execution of the order.

The Case of Dr. Edson B. Olds Against Governor Tod, of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, June 2, 1863.

Governor Todd appeared before the Fairfield county Court of Common Pleas yesterday, in obedience to his recognizance, to answer to the charges filed against him by Dr. Edson B. Olds.

The attorney for Governor Tod filed a motion declaring that, as he (Tod) was the chief executive of the State, he was not liable to arrest until he vacated his office, either by the expiration of his term or by impeachment. He therefore could not be punished now. The case should be removed to the federal court, under the provisions of the act passed by the last Congress.

The Governor's case was then continued by consent, he entering into a new recognizance to appear at the next term of the court.

The Peace Convention To-day.

The Committee of Arrangements appointed for the purpose of getting up the grand