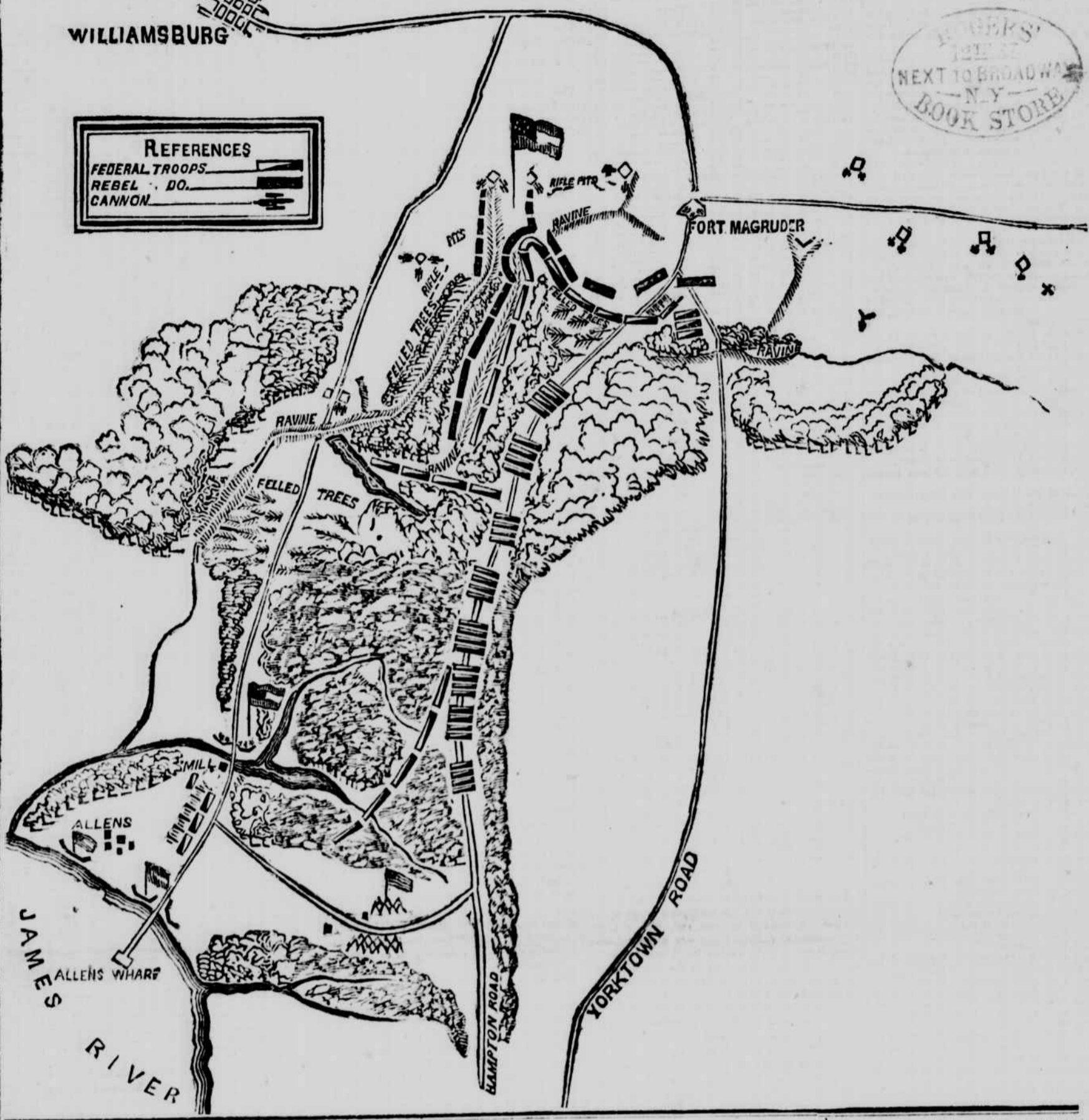


**FROM FORTRESS MONROE.**  
**Occupation of Norfolk.**  
**PROCLAMATION OF GEN. WOOL.**  
**ANOTHER BY GEN. VIELE.**  
**SPEECH BY MAYOR LAMB.**  
**Gasport Navy-Yard Burned by the Rebels.**  
**ALL THEIR STEAMERS DESTROYED.**

# New-York Tribune.

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## THE BATTLE-FIELD BEFORE WILLIAMSBURG.



together with a very large number of steamboats and other vessels.

Numerous Union flags are flying in Portsmouth. The place is occupied by the 16th Massachusetts Regiment.

Gen. Viele has established his headquarters in the Custom-House, formerly occupied by Gen. Huger.

The National flag was raised for the first time this morning at 10 o'clock. It was saluted by the guard, and enthusiastically cheered.

The Monitor and Naugatuck have just arrived. A number of other vessels of the fleet are also coming up.

The night has passed very quietly.

At present everything is perfectly quiet, and order is entirely restored. All the public property is occupied.

The first National flag raised at Norfolk was the regimental color of the 10th New-York Regiment, raised on the Custom-House this morning. The regiment has just started for Fort Norfolk, which it will garrison for the present.

Gen. Wool and Com. Goldsborough have just arrived in the Baltimore.

The city is very quiet.

Gen. Viele transacts an immense amount of business. The policy of the authorities here is to allow everything to go on with as little interruption as possible.

A general feeling of confidence seems to prevail, and the Union sentiment begins to show itself.

The naval vessels here are the Susquehanna, Flag, Seminole, San Jacinto, Mount Vernon, Dakota, Monitor and Naugatuck.

The following proclamation was issued in Norfolk on Sunday morning:

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, May 10, 1862.

The occupation of the Cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth is for the protection of the public property and the maintenance of the public laws of the United States. Private associations and domestic quiet will be disturbed, but violations of order and disrespect to the Government will be followed by the immediate arrest of the offenders. Those who have left their homes under the anticipation of any acts of vandalism, may be assured that the Government allows no man the honor of serving in its armies who forgets the duties of a citizen in discharging those of a soldier, and that no individual rights will be interfered with. The sale of liquor is prohibited. The office of the Military Governor and of the Provost-Marshal are at the Custom-House.

EBERT L. VIELE,  
 Brigadier-General U. S. A., and Military Governor.  
 BALTIMORE, Monday, May 12, 1862.

I left Norfolk last evening. Everything was perfectly quiet.

The Merrimac is certainly destroyed, as pieces of the wreck are found floating about, and her officers and crew went to Suffolk early yesterday morning.

All the fortifications at Craney Island, Sewall's Point, etc., are abandoned.

Our fleet, led by the Monitor, went to Norfolk yesterday, and the Naugatuck returned to Old Point. The Navy-Yard was almost entirely destroyed. The ship buildings, smith shops, and all public establishments were fired on Saturday afternoon and night. A strong Union feeling was shown at Portsmouth.

If Norfolk the people were disappointed and mor-

alized by the abandonment of their troops. It was generally conceded there that Richmond would be taken by our army without serious opposition, and that Virginia is abandoned by the Confederacy.

Trade with the North is greatly needed at Norfolk. Gen. McClellan this morning is within twenty miles of Richmond.

Nothing definite had been heard from the Galena and the gunboats on the James River. One of the latter was reported lost.

The President and Secretaries Chase and Stanton returned to Washington last evening, after visiting Norfolk.

General Wool returned to Fortress Monroe last evening.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, May 12-5-25 p. m.

There is nothing new from Gen. McClellan's army to-day. The telegraph to his headquarters works well, and is kept constantly employed with Government business.

Some of the crew of the Merrimac have deserted from Pig's Point, and just come in at Newport News.

**THE CAPTURE OF THE CITY.**

From Our Own Reporter.

When President Lincoln arrived at Fortress Monroe, which was on Tuesday last, after being shown the curiosities he concluded there was something more to see, and asked: "Why don't you take Norfolk?" "Pooh," says Gen. Wool, "you don't understand military necessity." Just after this little conference there came in a Secessionist tug from Norfolk—the John B. White. This tug belonged to Buffalo parties, and when the war broke out was engaged in towing into the Albemarle canal, and was seized by the Confederate Government.

The Captain of the vessel had been trying for some time to get away, and at last succeeded in bringing intelligence that Norfolk was so nearly evacuated that nothing could be easier than to take it. Upon this the President, taking Secretary Chase's revenue cutter, the Miami, and the Secretary himself accompanying, they went off and made reconnoissances of all places where troops could be landed. In this search the President found one spot that suited the purpose, at "Ocean View," a place where the people of Norfolk formerly drove of an afternoon, resembling, in some respects, our Coney Island. It is situated about ten miles from Norfolk.

The division was immediately placed under marching orders after these reconnoissances had been made—which was on Friday afternoon—and was embarked on a number of small tugs; but owing to the appearance of the Merrimac they did not start. The next morning, after remaining on board all night, they were marched back to Camp Hamilton, and the same evening again embarked on transports. During the night they were taken to "Ocean View," and on Saturday morning, as day broke, they all landed, Capt. Davis's company being the first to go on shore.

The Twentieth Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Weiss, were taken by Gen. Max Weber, and at once pushed forward to a place called Half-Way Cross-Roads, which, by the nearest road to

Norfolk, is distant only five miles from the city. At this place the Rebels had made preparations in every way possible to make it a battle-field, and it was well adapted for its purpose.

About 9 o'clock in the morning, Gen. Wool, accompanied by Generals Mansfield and Viele and Secretary Chase, came up with the Sixteenth Massachusetts, and they were at once marched down to the bridge across Tanner's Creek, the bridge which the Rebels had just before set on fire.

As a small party of the 20th Regiment came near to it, the bridge being all in flames, the Rebels opened upon them with a small field battery from the opposite side of the creek. Our forces being without artillery, and it being impossible to come within rifle-range, they fell back to the Cross-Roads, about four miles, where, after a short consultation, it was decided that Gen. Mansfield should proceed to Fortress Monroe for a consultation with the President and Secretary Stanton.

Gen. Viele has now placed in command of the 10th New-York Regiment, Col. Bendix, and the 16th Massachusetts, a portion of Gen. Max Weber's brigade. With this command Gen. Viele took the advance. The roads in some places were exceedingly bad, and in many places were obstructed by trees.

When within a mile and a half of the batteries, the column was halted in a small cove, the 20th Regiment ordered forward, Major Dodge's Cavalry taking the lead, and upon a near reconnoissance of the enemy's works, they were found to be vacated. Major Dodge then went into them with his cavalry, followed closely by Gens. Wool, Viele, Max Weber and Secretary Chase.

In these works were left the 99th Regiment Union Coast Guard, Col. Woodruff; the 58th Pennsylvania Regiment, and the 11th New-York, Col. Bendix. Gen. Wool was informed at this place that the Rebels had entirely evacuated Norfolk. After a short examination of the works, which he found to be of immense strength, though not mounting its whole armament, he took up his line of march for Norfolk, Maj. Dodge's cavalry still forming the advance, and the 20th Regiment coming along behind him.

Upon nearing the city, a white flag was observed to be waving over a small shanty. An orderly was dispatched to investigate, and it was found to be a flag of truce from the Mayor and Common Council of the city—Gen. Huger having surrendered the city into the hands of the civil authorities but a few hours previous, and left in hot haste, taking all his soldiers with him. The Mayor and Common Council had come out to see what terms Gen. Wool would make with them.

After a short consultation the terms were considered satisfactory, and the general was invited to visit the city. Accompanied by Secretary Chase and Gen. Viele, with a small escort only of cavalry, Gen. Wool proceeded with the Mayor and Common Council to the city. Upon nearing the City Hall it was found that the reporters had gone in before them, and were already shinning about the city for something to turn up, regarding the whole affair as

a God-send. Gen. Wool and party attended by the Mayor and a few members of the Common Council went up into the City Hall, where the terms of surrender were duly agreed upon. Gen. Viele being placed in command as military Governor. And a cooler or more decided man, or one in any way better fitted for the position could not be found. It will be recollected that he is a West Point man, and served in Mexico. At the breaking out of the rebellion he took the first load of troops to Washington—troops which he had raised in 24 hours.

The articles having been drawn up between the city authorities and the military, the Mayor surrendering the keys and all symbols of power into the hands of Gen. Viele, Gen. Wool and staff, with Secretary Chase, returned to Old Point, to carry intelligence to the President of the surrender of the city, and arrived there about midnight, fatigued and worn out with the labors of the day.

The Mayor then went down stairs and appeared on the steps of the City Hall, where he addressed the multitude assembled in the square—ladies filling the windows in the vicinity. He congratulated the people on the terms of the surrender, saying that he had done better than he expected. He regretted as much as any one could the surrender, but he had no alternative. He had been most anxious for the safety of the women and children—he had got that place of safety. If the people would believe themselves he had assurances that the soldiers would not disturb them.

The Mayor's speech was quite brief, but was received with great demonstrations of applause, the crowd throwing up their hats and cheering lustily. Some youngsters—too small to place their conduct in the category of insolence—piped out cheers for Jeff. Davis, which was the only laughable incident that occurred.

General Viele now had possession of the city, and established his headquarters at the Custom-House, recently occupied for the same purpose by the Rebel General Huger. Over it waved the colors of the 10th New-York Regiment.

Saturday night the city was exceedingly quiet, and was patrolled by the 10th New-York. Guards were posted through the city, and videttes thrown out beyond.

The 16th Massachusetts was sent to take possession of Portsmouth and the Navy-Yard. The Rebels, however, had burned all the vessels, 30 in number, consisting of steamers, sloops, etc.

The next morning (Sunday) the Monitor and the Naugatuck came up to Norfolk, the Monitor tying herself up opposite the hospital, just where the Merrimac used to lie.

About the middle of the forenoon the steamer Baltimore, with President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, the Seminole, San Jacinto, Dakota, the Susquehanna, and the Mount Vernon came up, the latter remaining but a short time, and the Monitor and Naugatuck returning to Fortress Monroe in a couple of hours.

Commander Goldsborough came up soon afterward,

and ran up his blue pennant on the Susquehanna. The President did not land, but stopping only a short time returned to the Fortress. Secretary Stanton remained and had a conversation with Gen. Wool.

The batteries on Craney Island were immense, enclosing about fifty acres, with fifty or sixty guns mounted, some of them in casemates. The flag was hauled down by Capt. Case of the Minnesota. The batteries at the hospital and along the banks were also of a very formidable character. Those at Sewall's Point showed plainly the effect of our shot from the gunboats a few days previous.

The charred bulk of the Merrimac lay at some distance from Craney Island. Early in the morning she was observed by our picket-boats to be on fire, presenting a scene of great grandeur, and at 5 o'clock she blew up with a terrible explosion. It is now certain that the shots from the Cumberland did penetrate below the monster's water-line, sending the slivers in every direction. But no visions of this huge sea-dragon will trouble the imaginations of anybody any more. The work of destruction was complete. As to her officers, as the negro said, "they have done run away."

**FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ADVANCE.**  
**WHITE HOUSE REACHED.**  
**THE SEIZURE OF GRAIN SUPPLIES.**  
**OPERATIONS OF THE GUNBOATS.**  
**AFFAIRS AT RICHMOND**

TWO AND A HALF MILES FROM KEYS C. H.,  
 CUMBERLAND, Va., Sunday Morning, May 11, 1862.

A company of the 6th Cavalry passed on last night to White House, five miles from here on the Pamunkey River, better known as the Curtis estate, owned by a son of Gen. Robert E. Lee. The company secured 7,000 bushels of wheat and 4,000 bushels of corn. The Rebels had burnt the railroad bridge and town, and torn up the road for some distance toward Richmond. The distance from White House to Richmond is 23 miles.

The gunboats arrived here this morning, and are now on their way to White House. The Rebels had blockaded the river two miles below here by sinking vessels, but they were blown up without much trouble.

The rear guard of the enemy is at Tunnel's Depot, five miles from White House.

A command who left Richmond on Friday reports the city full of sick soldiers, and that the citizens are flocking in from the surrounding country.

**THE ADVANCE OF GENERAL McCLELLAN'S ARMY.**  
 HEADQUARTERS, CUMBERLAND, Va.,  
 Sunday Evening, May 11, 1862.

There has been no movement of troops today, as General McClellan was desirous of observing the day, and giving his men an opportunity to rest.

The reports to-day brought in by scouting parties sent to Chickabombay on the left, a distance of thirteen miles, confirm the burning of both Jones and the ——— bridges across that river. The enemy was seen in considerable force on the opposite side. There is nothing new from the road to Richmond by way of Boston Bridge on the right hand, or mail coach road leading from New-Kent Court-House.

We learn from a contraband belonging to General Lee, who left Richmond yesterday, that the troops which retreated by that road are encamped at the toll-gate some eight or ten miles this side of the city. He met but few troops between here and that point. He was driving a four-horse team containing a trunk and some private property belonging to General Lee. The General's wife had left the White House, and is stopping with a physician a few miles in advance.

A strong picket of the enemy made its appearance about two miles from the White House to-day. They were not interfered with, until becoming too bold, a gunboat, which arrived about 1 o'clock, shelled them out. The noise must have been heard at Richmond, as it is only twenty miles off.

**FROM THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.**  
**THE EXECUTION OF GUERRILLAS.**  
**GENS. MILROY AND SCHENCK SAFE.**  
**The Wheeling Legislature Going to Richmond.**  
**PROHIBITION OF SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.**

PARKERSBURG, Va., Saturday, May 10, 1862.  
 Via BALTIMORE, May 11.

The two guerrillas were hung at Chester on the 9th, in spite of demonstrations to prevent it.

The greatest activity prevails all over the State among guerrillas, and the lack of troops is painfully apparent. Skill must be repaid.

Schenck and Milroy are still safe. Sharp work is at hand in the Valley.

The news of the surrender of Norfolk was read to-day to the troops amid great rejoicing.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 12, 1862.

A member of Congress, who has just returned from Wheeling, states that the loyal Legislature of Virginia, now in session in that city, is getting ready to move to Richmond.

The capture of the State capital is regarded as certain, and the Legislature proposes to take time by the forelock and occupy the State House as the legitimate representative body of the State.

**LATEST FROM GEN. BANKS.**  
**Enthusiastic Reception of the News—The Guerrillas Still Active.**  
 NEWMARKET, Va., Monday, May 11, 1862.

The news of our successes at Norfolk and Portsmouth, and the destruction of the Merrimac, was received with intense enthusiasm among our troops. The army bands played the National air, and the loud and prolonged cheering awoke the mountain echoes, and was heard for miles along this beautiful valley. The only regrets expressed were that each officer and soldier was not present to participate in accomplishing such glorious results.

Two privates of the Vermont Cavalry were captured yesterday by guerrillas, near the spot where some of the 1st Harris Guards were shot.

The regimental clerk of the 2d Massachusetts Regiment was mortally shot yesterday, from the woods, near Mount Jackson.

It is believed that many of the countrymen who come into camp to settle accounts with the Quartermasters are giving information to the Rebels, if not in active service themselves.

Several arrests have been made to-day of suspicious persons, among others a youth of 15, said to