

Cleveland, the desperado whose name has for so many months been a terror to the people of Kansas, has at last met the fate which was due him long ago. He was killed on Sunday, May 11th, at Osawatimie. We give in another place a detailed account of the affair.

The negro soldiers in Gen. Hunter's Department are to be dressed after the Zouave fashion, in red pants and shirts. Who says the Union troops will have to evacuate the South when hot weather comes on? Hunter can raise 100,000 men in his department alone, if he needs them.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell will have the comfort of reflecting that while they are engaged in representing the Southern Confederacy abroad, their homes are in possession of the United States Government. Mason's residence is near Winchester, and Slidell's is in New Orleans.

It seems now to be settled that the real name of Cleveland was Metz; that he used to drive stage out of Cleveland, Ohio, and hence adopted the name. He was born in that vicinity.

"NOW, BY SAINT PAUL, THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON!"

Only ten months ago the Rebels fancied themselves marching on to assured victory. They had won the battle of Manassas, and were as vain-glorious as peacocks. To-day all is changed. All their armies are in full retreat, and are being hotly pursued into the heart of their so-called Confederacy. Their strongholds have fallen one by one. Their whole sea coast is occupied by Union troops. Their great cities of Norfolk and New Orleans and Newbern, and Nashville are filled with "Yankee hordes." Their pet diabolism, Slavery, is abolished in the District of Columbia by act of Congress; in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida by martial law, and fast disappearing in West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Missouri, before the rising tide of public opinion. Large and important portions of every one of these States, except Texas, are firmly held by the "Lincoln invaders."

More than a dozen of their best Generals have been killed or taken prisoners. Their Navy annihilated, and their stolen wonder, the Merrimac, has been first beaten by the detested Yankees, and then blown up by their own hands. Their bogus Congress is forced to abandon Richmond and "flee into the mountains of Hepzidam;" their ragged regiments of conscripts, despairing and mutinous; the barest necessities of life at famine prices; the common luxuries of the higher classes not to be had at any price; and King Cotton himself sitting like Marius amid the ruins of Carthage, girded (most scantily) with sackcloth and the ashes of his ruined throne. Thus is the Scripture fulfilled which saith, that the hopes of the wicked shall perish.

Meanwhile the loyal North scarce feels the burden of the war; her skies are bright with hope; her garners overflow with plenty, and even those who are called to mourn for the loss of their loved ones, draw comfort and joy unspeakable from the thought that their blood will water the tree of Human Liberty into full and perfect symmetry, and cement the glorious edifice of the Union so firmly that it shall outlast the Pyramids.

THE NEW FREE STATES.

The former States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, which have now by the proclamation of Gen. Hunter become free Territory, comprise 146,268 square miles, and had in 1850 a free white population of 842,338, free blacks 12,323, and of slaves, 805,975; total in 1850, 1,661,137. The black population now numbers not far from one million of souls, and all are made free on the instant by the edict of Gen. Hunter.

It will be seen that the negroes thus liberated comprise very nearly if not quite a majority of all the inhabitants, and they certainly comprise a very large majority of the inhabitants of the seaboard counties.

The territory thus dedicated to Freedom embraces an extent of country greater than the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, with the Kingdom of Belgium or Holland into the bargain; and if the population were as dense as it is now in Massachusetts, it would amount to more than twenty-three millions. Here, then, is room and verge enough for all the free negroes of Christendom, and soil enough to produce all the cotton needed to keep the looms and spindles of the world in full operation.

South Carolina has long been the nurse and hotbed of the treason which has plunged the nation in civil war, and which now is to result in the complete ruin and overthrow of her cherished slave system. She, with Georgia, resisted the establishment of the Federal Union and the adoption of the Constitution, except on condition that the

slave trade should be tolerated for twenty years, and that three-fifths of the slaves should be represented in Congress. Florida was settled by the Spanish in 1565, and is therefore almost three hundred years old. Yet, she has to-day far less white inhabitants than Kansas, whose history, made up as it has been of civil war and of famine, dates back no further than to the 30th day of June, 1854—not quite eight years. Florida was for more than fifteen years a member of the Union, having been admitted in March, 1845, and has been a constant and heavy bill of expense to the Government from the day she was purchased of Spain in 1819, at the cost of \$5,000,000. She had but 349,000 acres of land in cultivation, in 1850.

We say, then, let the negroes have her, with all our hearts. They can't make a worse use of her than the whites have done, let them manage ever so poorly. The Union spent nearly a hundred millions of dollars in hunting the Seminole Indians out of her swamps and everglades, and we would far sooner that those same Indians, the negroes, or even the alligators, should possess her than that she should remain a harbor and refuge for the pestilent traitors who have raised their accursed hands against the Union, whose influence they had felt only through the bounties she had showered upon them with a lavish hand throughout the entire period of her existence as a Territory and State.

STAND TO YOUR GUNS!

When the stolen Merrimac had attacked the Cumberland, and with her iron snout had laid open the side of the ill-fated frigate, the gallant tars who manned her, far from thinking of surrender and safety, thought only of how they might best manifest their devotion to their flag and their country's cause. They fired a full broadside at the iron monster, and, giving three cheers for the old cause and the old flag, they went down to the bottom of the bay and to the page of history crowned with immortal honor. They had done their duty, and they left the result to the wise disposal of a benignant Providence. Their trust was well founded, and their invulnerable iron-clad assailant is a thing of the past.

But the glorious example of those gallant men who perished on board the Cumberland will live forever in the annals of a grateful country, and will be told by many a homely fireside, and be a well-spring of inspiration and devotion to duty when centuries shall have elapsed.

Let the Republicans of Kansas take the lesson to heart. If they are not ashamed of their principles, let them stand by them and live up to them! Let no paltry personal issues divide them, and no truck-and-dicker shysters delude them into a union with men whose ideas and sympathies are antagonistic to their own. Kansas is the child of Republicanism—a brand plucked from the burning pit to which the slave propagandists had doomed her, by the single-hearted heroism and devotion which the principles of Republicanism inspired. Let her not fail to be true to her glorious antecedents. Let her not blot the fair record of her past. One man, with the truth on his side, is a majority. Let him live by that truth, and, if necessary, die by it. It will surely triumph.

Our past is full of encouragement and inspiration—the future is full of promise. Republicans of Kansas, STAND BY YOUR GUNS!

MORTMAIN—THE DEAD HAND.

The Freedom-giving proclamation of Gen. Hunter is the first great application of the war power of the Government of the United States as expounded by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, on the floor of Congress, in 1836.

South Carolina may, if she pleases, recognize in the blow which crushes her hell-born treason and her diabolical slave system at the same time, a stroke from the hand of that great statesman whom she never ceased to hate while living or to vilify when dead. John Quincy Adams died on the 23d day of February, 1848; but the unanswerable exposition of the power of the General Government to abolish Slavery, utterly, throughout the United States or any part of their territory, whenever it should be deemed necessary (in case of insurrection or invasion) by the President of the United States as Commander-in-Chief, or a General commanding in the field, is now bearing its first fruits. Gen. Fremont made a limited and very judicious use of that power, when he issued his famous proclamation in Missouri last fall—which the President most unfortunately, as we think, revoked and annulled. Gen. Hunter, knowing of that revocation, would hardly have ventured upon a measure so important, without explicit instructions from the Cabinet. He is, besides, generally regarded as a personal friend and confidant of the President, and is known to have had authority for enrolling and equipping the blacks in his department—or at least a certain number of them—for the service of the Government. We trust the President is at last convinced that the rose-water treatment will never cure the rebellion, and has therefore concluded to go in for radical remedies which shall reach the seat of the disease.

Be that as it may, the deed is done—the blow has been struck, and it can't be recalled. The President can't re-enslave the

million of men whom Hunter's proclamation sets free! Their freedom is a fact in law, and must be so declared in all courts where the question may arise, and no fugitive slave can ever more be reclaimed to be sent back to those States, even if peace should be made to-morrow.

The dead hand of John Quincy Adams smites the accursed system from his grave—let the traitors and tyrants STAND FROM UNDER!

"Glory! glory! hal-lu-lu-lah!—His soul is marching on!"

The Taylor Platform.

B. B. Taylor, of the Leavenworth Inquirer, seems to have but three planks in his platform at present—though he endeavors to lend Jeff. Davis and his sneaking Northern allies, like Vallandigham & Co., all the aid and comfort in his power. The Taylor platform per se seems to be as follows—using the favorite Bible word of his party friends, for the sake of brevity—viz.:

- 1. Damn the niggers.
2. Damn the Abolitionists.
3. Damn the Republicans, and all other Union men who are really in earnest and mean what they say.

From Corinth—New Mexico Expedition Countermanded.

Orders were received at headquarters on the 16th, that all the troops intended for the New Mexico Expedition should be sent forth with to Corinth. A messenger was dispatched at once for Fort Riley, and arrangements have been made for the immediate transportation of the forces by river and rail.

Gen. Mitchell goes with his brigade to Mississippi, but his old regiment, the Second, is excepted in the order, and a part of them will proceed to Fort Larned, as escort for the trains now going out.—Leav. Times.

The Southern Expedition.

The forces going south from this point, have been assigned by Gen. Blunt to the command of Gen. Doubleday. It will be sufficiently strong to occupy and keep in subjection, the country of the rebel Indians, and even menace the border of Texas, on the line of the Red river. The forts in the Indian Territory are Gibson, Arbuckle, Washita and Cobb. Of these, Fort Gibson was dismantled and abandoned several years since; Fort Cobb is a new post; and forts Arbuckle and Washita are the old frontier defences of Texas against the Comanches and Kiowa Indians. These forts are situated as follows:

Fort Gibson is on the Arkansas river, 160 miles south of this place, and 60 miles west of Fort Smith by the Military road, and 80 by the Whiskey road; Tablequa, the Capital of the Cherokee Nation, is near Fort Gibson. Fort Arbuckle is 140 miles southwest of Gibson; Washita is 60 miles south of Arbuckle; and Cobb is 150 miles west of Arbuckle, in the Wichita Mountains. It was built for the protection of the Texas Indians, who were removed thither in 1860.

Should Gen. Mitchell's Division move southwest in the direction of Fort Cobb, he will be able to occupy the whole of North Western Texas to the Rio Grande, effectually cutting off their communication with New Mexico and Arizona. We hope, ere long, to see the Texans receiving their share of punishment for their participation in the rebellion.—Fl. Scott Bulletin.

Latest from New Orleans.

We have advice from New Orleans up to Saturday morning, 11 o'clock. Gen. Butler had taken the St. Charles Hotel for his headquarters, and the Evans House, on Poydras street, had been converted into a hospital. The Jackson Railroad depot was taken possession of Saturday morning, about twenty-five minutes past 11 o'clock. Federal pickets had been extended out as far as the crossing of the Jefferson and Jackson Railroads. Four gunboats and one transport started for Baton Rouge on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

When they had gone some sixteen miles from New Orleans, a small boat was sent ashore, and a section of telegraphic wire, from post to post, was cut, so that the line could not be operated without putting in new wire. Up to the time our informant left, 11 o'clock Saturday morning, only seven full Federal regiments had been landed in New Orleans. The last train of cars from Jackson went down to "Kenner's" on Sunday, and our informant states that it was understood that no train would hereafter be permitted to go down further than "Prairie," some twenty miles from the city.

All the prisoners in our forts and on the gunboats had been paroled, except alone the commander of the Louisiana, who after the forts had surrendered, cut loose that boat, set her on fire, and let her drift down the stream to a certain point, where she blew up and disappeared from mortal vision. For this act, after the surrender was made he was sent to New York.

Vast quantities of molasses, sugar and cotton were destroyed. Only eighty bales of cotton could be found in the city, and that belonged to an Englishman, and was not destroyed. Provisions are represented as more plentiful, though flour ranges from \$25 to \$30 per barrel. All the papers in New Orleans are still published, though a Federal censor is placed over every office, to examine all the matter and exclude whatever may prove inimical to the Federal cause. None of the editors had been arrested. The proclamation of Gen. Butler was handed in at all the offices and refused. When the guard came to the True Delta office and were refused, they halted, took possession, sent for Northern printers, set it up and put it in the form and worked it off in the edition.—Memphis Avalanche, May 7.

A Hint at Corinth.

We understand that the dispatch received by Gen. Blunt from the War Department asked that all the available forces now in this State be sent to Corinth. This is not understood as countermanding the order for the Indian Expedition, but only that to New Mexico. It is possible, however, that additional regiments may be sent from this State.

It is said that there is much sickness among our troops at Corinth, and that out of 120,000 men in Halleck's command there are only 85,000 effectives. But he will be speedily reinforced.—Conservative.

CLEVELAND KILLED.

Fall Account of his Arrest and Death—His Character and Previous History.

Lieut. Walker, of the Sixth, recently made the acquaintance of Cleveland for the purpose of securing his arrest. He learned his plans, companions and place of rendezvous. Last Saturday, the 10th inst., while he was with Cleveland in Osawatimie, he sent to his company for a detachment of men. On Sunday morning Sergeant Morris reached Osawatimie with ten men. As soon as they had ascertained the whereabouts of Cleveland they surrounded the house. Morris knocked at the door and asked if there was a man there by the name of Cleveland. The redoubtable Jayhawker answered the summons in person. He came to the door with a navy revolver in each hand and one strapped about his body.

Morris—I have come here to arrest you. Cleveland.—That's a thing that can't be done by you or any other man. You're too short-waisted. I have done a good many things in my life, but I fear no man nor set of men.

M.—I have come here to take your body, dead or alive, and I am going to do it.

C.—I've killed many a man and will do it again if you attempt to drive me.

M.—Probably you've done a great many things more than I have, but you can't scare me. I am going to take you.

C.—How many men have you got?

M.—I have ten.

C.—I can raise more than that at a moment's warning.

M.—You needn't talk about raising men, for I'm going to have you, dead or alive.

C.—I don't like to go with soldiers. Get a Lieutenant and I'll go with you.

Lieut. Walker was sent for and came down; he was unarmed.

C.—I will go with you, Lieutenant, if you will go round by a friend of mine.

Lieut. Walker consented and mounted his horse. Cleveland also mounted a horse, put spurs to him and broke away. The soldiers were soon on their horses and in close pursuit of the flying fugitive. Cleveland dismounted at the Potawatimie, a branch of the Marais des Oygnes, and about a mile from town. He turned, fired several shots out of a revolver, threw that and his watch into the stream and sprang down the steep bank. As the soldiers began to close in on him he fired shot after shot from the two remaining revolvers, but with such desperation and madness that none of them took effect.

As he was raising his hand the last time to fire a private named Johnson pierced him with a Minie ball, which, entering his person under the left shoulder, tore through his heart and nearly perforated his body. The arm dropped, the tail form fell and almost instantly life was extinct.

The soldiers then carried the lifeless form to Osawatimie and delivered it to the citizens, who have since given Cleveland a burial.

One of Cleveland's men, named Barbour, was captured at the same time and brought here by Lieut. Harris to be placed under guard at the Fort.

We believe the first appearance of Cleveland in Kansas was in May last. No one seemed to know where he came from, although there has always been a rumor that he was a convict who had made his escape from the Jefferson City Penitentiary. He was usually silent about his early history, and wisely so, for when he opened his mouth on that topic the most inconsistent statements came from it.

He became popular as a fighting man at the time when Union men were so heartlessly driven from their homes in the border counties of Missouri. He espoused their cause, fought gallantly against their rebel persecutors, and his motives were for a comparatively long time unquestioned. His bravery made Jemison his friend, and when the First Cavalry was organized Cleveland became a Captain.

We first saw him in July. He then called himself Moore, said he was one of Montgomery's men, had letters from him, (these he never produced,) and told many stories of food and field in all of which he was the hero.

He was a natural and lawless adventurer, and Jemison and Anthony, who had befriended him most, for sufficient causes, got him out of their regiment almost as soon as he was mustered in. From that time, September last, he has been known chiefly as a desperado and robber. One of his first operations was at Kansas City, where he broke into Northrop & Co.'s Bank and robbed it of \$3,000. A similar attempt made afterwards at Atchison was a failure.

Once he was arrested by Capt. Geo. F. Earle, and taken to the Fort by Maj. Clou. His confinement, however, was brief. This was before he became captain. He came near losing his life last fall, at Geary City, where he was attacked by a party of Missourians, had one man killed and several taken prisoners.

During all these months he has led a wild, strange life. He seems to have made his principal headquarters at Atchison and Elwood. Soldiers have been constantly looking for him, and have twice nearly captured him, but audacity, bravado and cat-like stealth have been his preservers till now.

His hand has never been large, and he often traveled alone. His skill in disguising his appearance and voice were so great that even to those who knew him well he seemed each day a different man. And this too, although he was more than six feet in height, and had a form as straight as an arrow. Some persons, blessed with more imagination than brains, believe he had a charmed life. They called him the "Phantom Horseman of the Prairie," and told strange stories of his prowess and good fortune. How many men he had killed, how many horses he had stolen, how many houses he had plundered, no one can tell.

There are hundreds of persons all through the State who sincerely believe that he was an honorable man; that he was actuated by pure motives; that his courage was genuine, and that he never molested Union men until Union men began to hunt him down.

It is probably true that this war, which to a people accustomed to peace, has brought forth such new and astounding traits of character, has not yet produced such another marvel as Cleveland—a man whose story will be told around the fireside for an hundred years to come, as one of the most brutal of villains—as one of the most romantic heroes.—Leav. Conservative.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

All Slaves in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida declared forever Free!

New York, May 16.

Gen. Hunter's proclamation, alluded to yesterday, is as follows: The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States, it became my military duty to declare martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th of April. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. Persons in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.

Fugitive Slave Law in the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

The fugitive slave law is being quietly enforced in the District to-day, the military authorities not interfering with the judicial process. There are at least four hundred cases pending.

It is said some of the negroes, whose owners or agents from Maryland are here seeking their recovery, mysteriously disappeared this morning.

Paragraph No. 2 of General Order No. 102, dated November last, having been revoked, the officers and men transferred to skeleton regiments, under its operation, will be re-assigned to their original regiments as fast as vacancies occur.

Mutinous Rebels.

CHICAGO, May 15.

A special to the Times from Cairo, per steamer City of Memphis, from Pittsburg Landing, says: We learn that on Monday two rebel regiments from Kentucky and Tennessee attempted to desert their cause, and come over en masse to the Federal army. The enemy held them in check, and a mutiny ensued. A strong force from our advance lines was sent over to interfere, and in a short time returned with about sixty prisoners, mostly from the ranks of the deserting regiments.

They gave a doleful account of affairs in Beauregard's army, and confirm the previous statements that the troops from the border States are anxious to return to their former allegiance.

The story that the enemy lacks provisions is denied by the deserters, who say that there is a plenty of provisions at Corinth.

Sensible Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 15.

A gentleman, who left Augusta, Ga., on the 5th inst., says the property holders of that State are averse to the destruction of their goods, and that none had been destroyed up to the time he left there. Nobody favors such destruction, but reckless, property-less persons, whose designs will be thwarted by the owners of cotton, &c.

From the Mississippi and Arkansas.

CHICAGO, May 16.

The Memphis Appeal of the 11th says a dispatch from Natchez reports the Federal fleets returned down the river to New Orleans.

The Appeal declares the only terms on which the South will accept peace is recognition of the independence not only of the cotton States, but of all the border States whose people desire an alliance with the Confederacy.

A dispatch from Little Rock says the Federal forces under Gen. Curtis had commenced a march upon the Capital of Arkansas.

Gen. Steele was marching on the same place from Pochontas. The same paper contains official dispatches from Des Aro, Arkansas, saying that the Federals had taken Augusta, Jackson county, and taken possession of all the cotton in the neighborhood.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, May 14.

Special dispatch to the Missouri Democrat: Two entire rebel regiments attempted to desert on Monday last, near Corinth, but were stopped by their own side, and a general engagement commenced among the rebels themselves. Our advance pickets succeeded in capturing about sixty-three of the rebels.

Sold Again.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

The new secession plot, to induce the intervention of the powers of Western Europe, on the ground of an exhaustion of cotton, which comes to light in this country by the arrival of the Etna, is felicitously met by the President's proclamation announcing the opening of New Orleans and other cotton ports, on the 1st of June. Thus falls the second grand conspiracy abroad.

From Pittsburg Landing.

PADUCAH, May 12.

Special to the Chicago Journal: The steamer City of Alton arrived here yesterday from Pittsburg Landing, having on board 400 sick and wounded Illinois troops. Gov. Yates was also on board. The corpse of Major Appleton, of Polo, Ogle county, Illinois, was on board. In the death of Major A. the country has lost a brave and most estimable citizen.

Flying reports in relation to the army at Corinth are in constant circulation, but we can hear of nothing that is considered reliable. There was quite a skirmish, that resulted in the gobbling up of five companies of Michigan cavalry. It was in this skirmish that Major Appleton was killed.

Deserters from the Southern army are daily coming here, delivering themselves up and voluntarily taking the oath of allegiance. Those that come in at this post are mostly from Graves county, Ky., and Walker county, Tenn.

An old chap named Anderson Irving, near Smithland, was sent in a day or two since under guard, charged with harboring disloyal sentiments. He had taken the oath, but it appears that his old black rebel heart had not undergone any change. When asked if he had taken the oath, he replied: "Yes, I took an oath to support the Constitution, but never took an oath to support any G—d—d—d Abs Lincoln Government." He said he should say what he pleased, though a halter was round his neck.

Craney Island Taken—Forty Cannons Captured.

Fort Monroe, May 11.

At four o'clock this morning a bright light was observed in the direction of Craney Island. Precisely at 4 1/2 o'clock an explosion took place which made the earth tremble for miles around. In the midst of the bright flame which shot up in the distance the timbers and iron of a steamer could be seen sailing through the air. No doubt was entertained that the Merrimac had ceased to exist. Flag Officer Goldsborough on receiving this report ordered two armed naval tugs, the Admiral and Dragoon to proceed towards Craney Island and ascertain the truth of the rumor.

Immediately after they had turned the point the Monitor and E. A. Stevens steamed up in the same direction following the San Jacinto, Susquehanna, Mount Vernon, Seminole and Dacotah. In the meantime the tugboats were seen coming on towards the fort at full speed and when nearing the wharf the radiant countenance of Captain Case of the Minnesota, gave assurance that the news they brought was of the most gratifying character. The report was the earth-work at Craney Island appeared to be abandoned though the rebel flag was still flying. Lieut. Eldridge from the Dragon landed with an armed crew, took down the flag and ran up the stars and stripes. The forts on the Island are four or five different sections constructed with the best engineering, skill and most admirable workmanship. They were in excellent condition as were also the extensive barracks which had accommodated during the winter over 2,000 men. Forty heavy guns were mounted in different parts of the works. The main part of the works commanded the channel of the river. The number of guns mounted was 39, of which two were Parrott's and a number of rifled Dahlgrens.

A Fight at Farmington.

The following is just received at headquarters:

Army of the Mississippi, near Farmington, May 9.—To Gen. Halleck: The enemy 20,000 strong drove in our pickets beyond Farmington and against the brigade on the further side of the creek in front of my camp. The brigade held its own five hours, until finding themselves pressed in front and on flank, and that I could not sustain them without crossing the creek with my whole force, which contrary to your orders would have drawn on a general engagement I withdrew to this side in good order. The conduct of the troops was excellent, and the withdrawal was made by them very reluctantly. The enemy made a demonstration to cross, but abandoned the movement. Our loss is considerable, though I cannot yet tell how great. The enemy, being much exercised, suffered severely. The enemy's batteries were completely disabled, and his infantry line driven back several times by my command eager for an advance.

JOHN POPE, Maj. Gen.

Hall-ck's Column.

MONTEZUMA, TENN., May 15.

A reconnoitering party had a skirmish with rebel pickets on the right wing on the 13th, killing and wounding five, and capturing five. Our loss was two. The party went within a half mile of the rebel battery just outside the enemy's entrenchments.

Gen. Halleck moves his camp four miles from here to day to the front. An engagement will come off next week.

From Corinth.

CAIRO, May 15.

Gen. Mitchell has formed a junction with Gen. Pope's army. When he arrived he brought 2,000 prisoners, captured in Northern Alabama, which are now on their way to Cairo.

Our exact loss in the battle of Farmington has been finally ascertained viz: killed and wounded thirty, missing and taken prisoners, one hundred and fifty.

Deserters from Corinth say that the First Alabama, First Louisiana and two Irish regiments were in a state of mutiny during the late engagement. A general officer was killed supposed to be Gen. Bragg.

Losses at Williamsburg and West Point.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

Special to the New York Times: Governor Sprague says our losses at Williamsburg were killed, wounded and missing, will amount to about 2,000; that the rebel loss was not less. He says the battle at West Point, under Gen. Franklin, was much more severe than reported; that at least 500 of our men were taken prisoners, the enemy taking advantage of the landing of our troops. The gunboats came up in good time, and saved General Franklin from suffering a severe disaster.

Southern News.

New York, May 16.

The Herald publishes an article from the Charleston Courier admitting the hopelessness of the rebel cause, acknowledging that the misfortunes which have befallen the rebel States are not more than their iniquities deserve.

Since the departure of Gen. Curtis's army from Southwestern Missouri the rebels of Northwestern Arkansas have been emboldened to renew depredations. Recent letters from Cassville state that an attack was expected. The Federal force there is not stated, but they had six pieces of artillery and were confident of their ability to defend the place. It is reported that two thousand Texans and five hundred Indians were near Bentonville, Ark., preparing to advance into Missouri. There are also roving bands along the border committing depredations.

A Colored Brigade.

New York, May 10.

The Express says a brigade to be composed entirely of colored soldiers, offered by white men, is now being raised in this city. The brigade is to consist of five regiments, the command of which is to be given to John Creighton, formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the New York Sixth (Billy Wilson.) The command of one of the regiments has been tendered to a Captain of the First Zouave; the command of another has been tendered to Captain Peter M. Demott, of Niagara county. It is supposed the main work of the brigade will be the digging of entrenchments and fortification. Recruiting has been secretly going on for the last three weeks, and the rolls exhibit nearly 1,000 names. The colored folks are pleased with the idea; and as soon as the final official orders come from Washington the brigade will soon be filled up.