

The Press

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1862.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS.—The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and we are being called to the arms. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Our correspondent at Fort Monroe informs us that Capt. Buchanan, of the rebel steamer Merrimac, is certainly dead. He was compelled to suffer an amputation from the shock of which he expired upon the following day. The district for Congress from the Fort Monroe station, which took place on the 20th inst., has resulted in the choice of Hon. Joseph Spang.

The rumor which was published yesterday, to the effect that William L. Yancy, one of Jeff Davis' commissioners to Europe, had been captured, is in a degree confirmed by a telegram from Fort Monroe. Yancy was on board a schooner captured while attempting to run from the blockade in a steamer, but he was never recognized by a correspondent of the press who happened to be on board the Federal vessel. The despatch does not state what disposition was made of the distinguished "free-trader," as it is possible that he may now be at Fort Watson or some other safe congenial place.

Since the occupation of Tennessee by our troops, the Union citizens have been crowded and driven from the people of Galatia, through Battle Pointon, who is said to be a thorough lawyer, has petitioned the Government to establish a post office in their midst—a request which will be complied with. Similar petitions have been presented by other towns.

The recent operations of Commodore Depot and General Sherman on the coast were so greatly commended by our special correspondents in general letters which we publish this morning. Great credit is due to these officers and their commands for the valuable achievements which we have recorded.

By the arrival of the steamer Fulton at New York yesterday, from Ship Island, we learn that a reconnaissance was made by our forces, about 2000 men, as far as Mississippi City; two companies went over to the mainland in a steamer. This small force was attacked by about two thousand rebels, whose presence at this point had not been known to the Federal officers. The two companies of Union troops, of course, retreated, the rebels firing upon them. One man only was seriously injured, and the capture of Ship Island that a battle had taken place at Galveston, Texas, between the Union and the Confederate forces. It was understood to have resulted from the dissatisfaction of the populace with some action of the Confederates; but no particulars were given, and the news is by no means well substantiated.

Our Western correspondents have written us another agreeable letter from Nashville, which conveys an adequate idea of the present condition of the redeemed city, and of the sentiment of its inhabitants upon the all-absorbing question of national union.

The bombardment of Island No. 10 still continues. The gunboat and mortar fleet are throwing their shot and shell into the enemy's works with terrible effect, and the rebels are being driven from the island. The gunboats are completely sustained by General Pope's batteries at New Madrid, but were forced to retire.

Further particulars of the late battle in New Mexico has been received. The Union forces lost 62 killed and 140 wounded, together with six field pieces. The Texas at the latest accounts, were six miles from Fort Grant, and were still in the hands of Colonel Steiner. Colonel Canby's (Federal) force were at the fort, but all communication with them was cut off. A large lot of Government stores had been burned to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels.

Congress Yesterday.—A petition was presented asking the passage of a law for the protection and improvement of the Indians. The bill for the reorganization of the Navy Department was taken up, and passed unanimously.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hickman, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the several bills and resolutions relating to the trial of private property with a minority report. The reports were received, but further action was postponed. The tax bill relating to low land in the Territory of Texas was yesterday made the subject of a unanimous decision.

REVENUE LEGISLATION.—A bill to amend an act relating to the collection of duties in the Territory of Texas was introduced, and passed.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—There is nothing extraordinary in the withdrawal of the British troops from the city of Vera Cruz, and the threatened retreat of the British troops to the city of Mexico. The British withdrawal, however, it was presumed, ends the prospect of destroying the republicanism by establishing the monarchical form of government in Mexico. The dispute is to be settled by negotiation instead of by the sword. The Mexicans have extended the point of getting it admitted that the invasion was not a success.

Some of the Spanish troops have returned to Cuba. French reinforcements, which had arrived, were sent back to France, without firing a shot. The British troops had taken the wings of the morning, and departed for Bermuda, en route for England.

THE NEW NAPOLEON PERCEPS.—The Emperor Napoleon, rather than quarrel with his Legislature, has withdrawn his proposition to endow General MONTAUBAN, who had lately created Count de Palikao, with \$100,000 per annum, during his own life, and also to his heirs. It is only the first year that Napoleon allowed his Legislature to have liberty of speech and action. They have commenced to exercise their newly-acquired power by refusing to grant an hereditary annuity for a man and his heirs, and to confer the title of Count. They are willing to let the successful General and newly-made Count live for life, but they refuse to do so.

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THE FORT MONROE VICTORY.—The Fort Monroe victory was a decisive one. The Union forces were victorious, and the rebels were driven from the fort. The Union forces were victorious, and the rebels were driven from the fort. The Union forces were victorious, and the rebels were driven from the fort.

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LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."—WASHINGTON, March 20, 1862. "What have I done that mine enemy should praise me?" was the question of one who found himself lauded by those who he had just been attacking. The man in question, it is said, is a member of the South, and is a man of high standing in the South. He is a man of high standing in the South, and is a man of high standing in the South. He is a man of high standing in the South, and is a man of high standing in the South.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Slavery in the District of Columbia. PROPOSED DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU. Report on the Consistency of the Press.

THE WAR IN THE MISSISSIPPI. ATTACK ON GEN. POPE'S BATTERIES. One Gunboat Sunk—The Other Driven Back.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. Defeat of the Rebels at Pound Gap.

THE FIGHT AT FORT CRAIG. Col. Canby's Communication to Gen. Halleck.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION BILLS. THE NAVAL ACADEMY. THE NAVAL ACADEMY. THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

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Department of Agriculture. To the Senate of the United States. House bill for the establishment of a department of agriculture, without amendment. The first section provides for the establishment of a department of agriculture, to be known as the Department of Agriculture. The second section provides for the appointment of a commissioner of agriculture, to be known as the Commissioner of Agriculture. The third section provides for the appointment of a secretary of agriculture, to be known as the Secretary of Agriculture. The fourth section provides for the appointment of an assistant secretary of agriculture, to be known as the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. The House on the 19th inst. passed the bill for the reorganization of the Navy Department. The bill provides for the reorganization of the Navy Department, and for the appointment of a secretary of the Navy, to be known as the Secretary of the Navy. The bill also provides for the appointment of an assistant secretary of the Navy, to be known as the Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

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