

Daily Telegraph

OUR PLATFORM

THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Wednesday Morning, May 14, 1862.

THE COURT HOUSE SUIT.

In order to give our readers a full history of this case which was tried during the past week in the Court of Common Pleas, we are obliged to commence with the origin of the suit, which we find to be as follows:

During the Spring of 1860, the Commissioners of this county entered into a contract for the building of a new Court House, the erection of which had been recommended by two successive Grand Juries. This recommendation expressed an opinion that the cost ought not to exceed fifty thousand dollars. In the meantime the Legislature passed two acts, giving the Commissioners authority to borrow the sum of seventy thousand dollars, to be expended in the erection of a new Court House. All these proceedings were had before the Commissioners took any steps towards the erection of the building. They gave public notice to architects in all the papers of the county, inviting plans and specifications for such a Court House as might be considered most suitable. A large number of plans were submitted to the Commissioners, and they finally adopted one presented to them by Messrs. Holman & Witt. After this, public notice was again given to builders for the erection of a Court House according to the plans and specifications adopted. Numerous bids were again presented, and upon examination the bid of Holman & Witt being the lowest before them, (one presented by John B. Turner having been previously withdrawn,) the contract was awarded to those parties, when they gave the necessary security and have erected a building in every way suitable for the purpose for which it is intended, and in accordance with their contract with the Commissioners, for which they were paid fifty-seven thousand and twelve dollars. And we may here remark that we have yet to hear the first practical man who can say that the contractors received one dollar too much for the work in question.

The next year the regular account, showing the receipts and expenditures, was presented to the Auditors for their examination, and these gentlemen, alleging that the County Commissioners had acted illegally in making a contract for the erection of a Court House at a sum exceeding fifty thousand dollars, rejected all the vouchers drawn for the payment of the Court House, and recommended that the Commissioners should be held personally responsible for the whole sum expended, \$57,328 23. In coming to this conclusion the Auditors expended the sum of \$675 75 themselves. From this report the Commissioners took an appeal which was tried last week.

DAVID MITCHELL and CHARLES C. RAWW, Esqs., represented the Auditors and presented their case in the strongest possible light before the Court and jury, urging them to sustain the decision of the Auditors. The Commissioners were also ably represented by Jno. A. FISHER, A. J. HERR and H. C. ALLMAN, Esq. The various vouchers rejected for work not specified in the contract and paid "as extra work," were closely scrutinized, and the counsel for the Auditors insisted upon their entire rejection, whilst the other counsel alleged as strenuously that the building as first planned, was incomplete and could not have been made useful and convenient without such extra work.

The principal item in controversy was for one thousand dollars paid, on account of building a lock-up in the basement of the Court House, and making a fire-proof office, for the use of the City Treasurer. Under the ruling of the Court, that the Commissioners had no right to make such an expenditure, the jury found a verdict of one thousand dollars against John S. Musser and Jacob Buffington, who had signed the order for that amount.

It is here due to the Commissioners to state that they proved conclusively that, by this expenditure, the county of Dauphin was rearing an income of at least two hundred dollars per annum, which amount they actually received from the city, for the use of those apartments.

The Commissioners had also paid their clerk the sum of four hundred dollars for extra services performed during the erection of the building, which was also rejected by the Auditor and under the ruling of the Court the Commissioners who signed the order will be compelled to pay that amount out of their own pocket. The Commissioners had also allowed to themselves several hundred dollars for superintending the erection of the building, and paid small sums for horse hire in attending to the business of the county. These bills were rejected by the ruling of the Court and of course the Commissioners become liable for their payment. At the same time it was admitted that if the Commissioners had made out their bill regularly, and charged for daily attendance and mileage it would have been perfectly legitimate, and they would have received the amount. We presume the Commissioners will act upon this hint and receive the amount honestly due them for services rendered to those who elected them.

The Commissioners also placed a date stone in the building, for which they expended twenty-five dollars and eighty-two cents. For this they also become personally responsible.

By the terms of the contract with Holman & Witt they were to dig two wells in the cellar for the reception of the filth from the water closets which would have cost the contractors about \$36. Before they were built, however, the Commissioners, like business men, discovered that they would never answer the purpose, and it was agreed that a regular brick sewer would be necessary to drain the cellar and carry the filth into the main sewer of the city. A contract was then made to build a sewer at a cost of \$421 99. It was built and it answers the purpose most admirably. The jury, without

any instruction from the Court on the subject, sagaciously concluded that the Commissioners might as well pay for it, and accordingly found a verdict against them for the amount expended.

The Commissioners had also expended \$150 00 to have gas pipes laid in the building, an article as necessary as that of a sewer, for without it the building would have been very unhealthy, and in fact in a year or two unfit for use; this bill was allowed by the same jury, and the Commissioners released from its payment.

By the verdict rendered in the case, we take it for granted that the contract for the main building itself is to be declared legal, whilst all the moneys expended necessarily to make it comfortable, and furnish the same for convenient and proper use, must be paid by the Commissioners themselves, who get about \$300 per year for their services in guarding the receipts and expenditures of over one hundred thousand dollars annually from the taxpayers of this county. We certainly reflect the sentiments of the tax payers when we proclaim that such is not the desire nor the wish of those who pay these taxes. The Court House just erected is worth every dollar it cost the County, and it could not be built for that same amount to-day. We write advisedly on this subject, and we consider it our duty not only as a heavy tax payer, but as an old citizen of the county, to condemn thus publicly those who instigated this trial in our courts. It has already cost the tax-payers over one thousand dollars for court and Auditor expenses, and if the matter is pursued the cost may trouble itself very soon. All the men employed in these suits on both sides must be paid, and the county will have to pay every dollar of it in the end. Mr. Mumma is the only counsel who has not received any compensation, nor does he expect any in the case, but he is as well entitled to it as any other man, and we say let them all be paid and the whole matter withdrawn from our courts. Not a single act of dishonesty is alleged against the Commissioners, and yet they may have erred in expending a few dollars, not in strict accordance with law. By this decision they are compelled to build a court house for the people of this county at their own cost. We believe that the tax payers do not ask such a verdict. They can, and will pay for it themselves.

If this matter is pursued, the next Board of County Commissioners may repudiate the payment of the bonds issued for this purpose, and we are unable to foresee where the troubles may thus end. The only and proper mode for settling the matter would be to withdraw the suit, enjoy the luxury of the new Court House, and pay for it as soon as possible.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS IN MCCLELLAN'S ARMY.

We had the pleasure of an interview and long conversation, this morning, with Dr. J. H. Puleston, the indefatigable agent of the state of Pennsylvania, who is entrusted with the important business of looking after the wants of our soldiers in Gen. McClellan's division of the army. He reports the Pennsylvania boys as in most excellent health and discipline, and as having also won the respect of the gallant soldier whom they follow. One of the features in the conduct of our soldiers, as related to us by Dr. Puleston, is the complete reliance with which they depend on the care and succor of the people and authorities of Pennsylvania. They go into battle with the assurance and confidence that whatever may happen, the bounty, generosity and applause of Pennsylvania will be at hand to reward and succor each soldier. They feel that, if they are wounded in fight, Pennsylvania has made provision for their care and comfort, not in the hospitals of the army, but in the homes of their native state. They know that if they fall, they will not be left to the disposal of a rude burial, or the occupancy of an unknown grave, but that they will find a resting spot and regret amid the scenes of their youth and the friends of their manhood. All this conspires to render not only the discipline and courage of our troops immeasurably superior to that of the volunteers of other states, but it adds to this superiority a moral force and influence which have the happiest effect both in the camp and the battle field. The soldier knows that he has a source of reliance in the state he represents, and while that lasts, his services to the nation for whose defence he is in arms, will never flag or abate. Among other interesting facts in this connection, is the information that some seven hundred wounded Pennsylvania soldiers will arrive in Philadelphia to-morrow from the Potomac and York rivers. For these men the amplest and most comfortable provisions have been made, and we are assured that a bed for each wounded soldier is now waiting their reception. It is such care and humanity that go to gild our victories with a glory unknown heretofore to modern warfare.

We learn from Dr. Puleston, that Gen. McClellan has once more resumed the command of the Pennsylvania Reserve, and that the men in that portion of the Pennsylvania troops are in the highest state of discipline. So far as the health of not only these men, but of all the volunteers from this State concerned, the reports are of a favorable and cheering character. There may be regiments which have suffered severe sickness, but this has originated more from the location of camps than from the treatment of the men; and yet in a general view, the health of our Pennsylvania volunteers is sounder than that of any equal body of men in the armies of the Government. They are in higher fighting order—appear to be possessed with more of the metal of battle, and will undoubtedly give a better account of themselves than any army that ever left the limits of the Commonwealth to contend with a foe.

We cannot let this opportunity pass without invoking for Dr. Puleston, the thanks of every citizen of Pennsylvania who has a kinsman or a friend in the army. He has been assiduous in the faithful discharge of his duties, leaving no opportunity pass to promote the welfare of our volunteers, and shrinking from no labor that ledged to their comfort in camp or their efficiency in battle. All this was done without ostentation or display. Like the state government by which he was employed, Dr. Puleston sought first to be useful, and renowned afterwards.



News from Southern Papers

THE NEWS FROM RICHMOND "PAINFULLY SIGNIFICANT."

The Mayor and Aldermen of New Orleans Arrested and Confined in Prison.

Great Distress in the City for Want of Provisions.

THE REBEL LOSS AT SHILOH 7,000.

The Rebel Gunboats Acknowledged to be Disgusting Fizzles.

Gen. Butler's Headquarters in New Orleans at the St. Charles Hotel.

GUNBOATS AND TROOPS GONE TO BATON ROUGE.

The New Orleans Newspapers Still Published under a Federal Censor.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—The following Southern news have been received: The Memphis Avalanche of the 6th says: "The telegraphic news from Richmond is painfully significant. McClellan seems to have been preparing the same fate for New Orleans as Butler and Porter got up for Richmond. The Congressional stampede from Richmond had a very depressing effect, and it was believed that it foreshadowed the early evacuation of Virginia. The policy of evacuating this city is played out. We have not precious little more territory that we can spare."

The Avalanche of the same day says of affairs at New Orleans, that Mayor Monroe and all the aldermen have been arrested on refusing to take the oath of allegiance, and sent to prison. Great distress prevails in the city. Food of all kinds is extremely scarce, and flour is not to be had at any price.

There is more of the federal forces yet to be landed and the river is full of federal gunboats and mortar vessels and transports.

The Memphis Argus says that the confederate loss at Shiloh was 7,000 killed and wounded. The same paper says, in an article on gunboats: "Thus far it must be confessed that our attempts with gunboats on the river have been disgusting failures. The people know it and so does the government."

The Memphis Avalanche says that 38 1/2 per cent. of Bishop Polk's army were killed and wounded at Shiloh.

The Avalanche of the 7th says we have advices from New Orleans up to Saturday, at 11 a. m. Gen. Butler had taken the St. Charles Hotel for his headquarters. The Evans House in Poydras street has been converted into a hospital. The Jackson railroad depot was taken in possession of on Saturday.

The federal pickets have been extended as far as the crossing of the Jefferson and Jackson railroads. Four gunboats and one transport started for Baton Rouge on Saturday morning, and seven federal regiments had been landed at New Orleans.

All the newspapers in New Orleans are still published, though a federal censor has been placed over every office to examine all matters and to exclude whatever may prove inimical to the federal cause.

A proclamation from Gen. Butler was sent to all the offices and refused. When the guard came to the Delta office and were refused, they took possession, and sent for northern printers, who worked it off in the edition.

[It will be found in full on the first page of this Morning's TELEGRAPH.]

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Porter's Mortar Fleet Off Fort Morgan.

An Attack on Mobile Hourly Expected.

New York, May 13. Intelligence has been received that Commodore Porter's mortar fleet was off Fort Morgan at the entrance of Mobile harbor, on Thursday, and that an attack was hourly expected on the city.

Our gunboats were reconnoitering the Savannah river all the morning of the same day.

[The city of Mobile is a port of entry of the State of Alabama, and capital of Mobile county. It is situated on the west bank of the Mobile river, immediately above its entrance into the bay of Savannah, 80 miles north from the west from Montgomery, 165 miles east by north from New Orleans, and 1,093 miles from Washington City. Lat. 30° 42' N. Long. 87° 59' W. It is by far the most considerable town of the State both in population and commerce, and next to New Orleans, is the greatest cotton market in the United States. Population in 1840, 12,672; and in 1850, 20,615. The site is a level, sandy plain, sufficiently elevated for the purpose of convenient drainage, being about fifteen feet higher than the bay. The streets are wide and mostly run north and south, and east and west. It is not compactly built, excepting the portion occupied by the churches of six denominations in several academies. The entrance of the city, and the sides of the town here are dry, sandy, and hills, which afford agreeable and healthy retreats during the hot season. Their situation affords fine sites for defence, and the rebels have no doubt thoroughly fortified them.

Mobile is the seat of Spring Hill College, founded by the Catholics, having a library of 7000 volumes. It also contains an institution for the blind, a city hospital, a U. S. marine hospital, two orphan asylums, a theatre, two or three banks and six newspapers. There are churches of six denominations in several academies. The entrance of the city, and the sides of the town here are dry, sandy, and hills, which afford agreeable and healthy retreats during the hot season. Their situation affords fine sites for defence, and the rebels have no doubt thoroughly fortified them.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRIZE SHIP ALLIANCE. The prize British ship Alliance has arrived from Port Macon. She has a full cargo of turpentine and was bound for Liverpool.

From Washington.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

SOUTHERN PORTS OPENED.

CAPTURE OF NORFOLK.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL WOOL

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

WASHINGTON, May 13. The following proclamation has been issued by the President:

WHEREAS, by my proclamation of the nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, it was declared that the ports of certain States, including those of Beaufort, in the State of North Carolina, Port Royal, in the State of South Carolina, and New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, were, for reasons therein set forth, intended to be placed under blockade; and whereas the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal, and New Orleans have since been blockaded; but as the blockade of the same ports may now be safely relaxed with advantage to the interests of commerce:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the first section of the act of Congress, approved on the 18th of July last, entitled "An Act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal and New Orleans shall so far cease and determine, from and after the 1st day of June next, that commercial intercourse with those ports, except as to persons and things and information contraband of war, may, from that time, be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his order of this date, which is appended to this Proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the [th] sixteenth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The following was received at the War Department to-day:

PORTSMOUTH, May 12, 1862. To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: On the 9th of May (Friday afternoon) I organized a force to march against Norfolk. On the 10th of May (Saturday morning), the troops were landed, under the direction of Col. Craze, at Ocean View, and commenced to march toward Norfolk. We proceeded by the route on the direct route, by way of Tanner's creek bridge; but finding it on fire, they returned to the Cross Roads, where I joined them, and took the direction of the column. I arrived by the front of the city at twenty minutes before five, P. M.

I immediately proceeded towards Norfolk, accompanied by the Hon. Secretary Chase, and met the Mayor and a select committee of the Common Council of Norfolk at the limits of the city, when they surrendered the city agreeably to the terms set forth in the resolutions of the Common Council, presented by the Mayor, W. W. Lamb, which were accepted by me, as far as related to the civil rights of the citizens. A copy of the resolutions has been already furnished you. I immediately took possession of the city, and appointed Brigadier General Egbert Viele Military Governor of Norfolk, with directions to see that the citizens were protected in all their civil rights. Soon after, I took possession of Gosport and Portsmouth.

The taking of Norfolk caused the destruction of the iron-clad steamer Merrimack, which was blown up by the rebels about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 11th of May, which was soon after communicated to you and the President of the United States.

On the 11th I visited the navy yard, and found all the workshops, storehouses, and other buildings in ruins, having been set on fire by the rebels, who at the same time blew up the dry dock.

I also visited Craney Island, and found thirty-nine guns of large calibre, most of which were spiked; also, a large number of shot and shells, with about 5,000 pounds of powder, which, with the buildings, were in good order.

As taken I have been able to ascertain, we have taken about 300 cannon, including three at the Sewall's point batteries, with a large number of shot and shells, as well as many other articles of value stationed at the navy yard, Craney Island, Sewall's point and other places.

JOHN E. WOOL, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

The Post Office Department has dispatched an agent to Portsmouth and Norfolk to regulate the affairs of the post offices there, and to re-establish postal communication.

Harvey Brown was yesterday confirmed as brevet Brigadier General of the United States Army.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 12.—Regulations relating to trade with ports opened by proclamation.

First.—To vessels clearing from foreign ports and destined to ports opened by the proclamation of the President of the United States on this date, viz: Beaufort, in North Carolina; Hilton Head, in South Carolina, and New Orleans, in Louisiana. Licenses will be granted by the Consuls of the United States upon satisfactory evidence that the vessels so licensed will convey no persons, property or information contraband of war either to or from the said ports, which license shall be exhibited to the collector of the port to which said vessels may be respectively bound, immediately on arrival.

Second.—To vessels of the United States, licensed coastwise for the ports aforesaid, licenses may only be obtained from the Treasury Department.

Third.—In all other respects the blockade remains in full force and effect, as hitherto established and maintained, notwithstanding the proclamation, except in regard to the ports to which the relaxation is by that instrument expressly applied.

FROM NORFOLK.

Condition of Affairs in the City.

THE MARKETS.

Very little Union Sentiment Openly Expressed.

The "Last Ditch" to be at Richmond.

A DESPERATE RESISTANCE TO BE MADE THERE.

No Guns or Fortifications at Suffolk.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF TOBACCO.

GOV. VIELE'S COURSE AT NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, May 12. The city continues very quiet. Most of the stores are closed, but it is expected they will open in a day or two, except in cases where the occupants have left the city with the army.

Some excitement still prevails, but it is supposed that in a few days, when communication is fully opened with the northern ports, confidence will be completely restored.

The prices of almost everything are astonishingly high. Candles for instance of a miserable quality sell at 60 cents per pound; common brown wrapping paper 50 cents per package; brown sugar 25 cents.

A number of stores will be opened however in a few days by parties from Old Point and Baltimore who will bring supplies of the articles so much wanted here.

The Post Office and Custom House will doubtless be re-opened very shortly. Very little Union sentiment is openly expressed. All over the city our soldiers, both privates and officers freely talk with citizens which must produce a good effect.

All the fortification in the vicinity are occupied by Union troops, and all the public property is in the possession of the federal authorities.

The policy of the confederate troops appears to be to concentrate its troops at Richmond, and some even say that all the Gulf States will be given up before Virginia, and that Richmond will be held to the very last.

All insinuations that desperate resistance will be made there if nowhere else.

Several negroes arrived from Suffolk this morning and report that there were no troops, guns or fortifications there, or on the road this side.

Among most of the citizens here there is but little confidence entertained in the officers of the Confederate government.

The Confederate notes are refused in many places. Gold and silver are welcomed with enthusiasm by all classes of the population, many of whom have not seen either for many months.

Elizabeth river, between Norfolk and Portsmouth, is of a deep coffee color on account of the tobacco which has been thrown overboard. Large quantities were recovered to-day, damaged by water.

Gov. Viele, the Military Governor, pursues a course calculated to produce an impression of the superiority of the federal Government and an intention to throw no obstacles in the way of private business, but to enforce the ordinances of the city government.

The Day Book newspaper will be continued as an afternoon instead of a morning paper on condition that it shall be respectful in its tone. The first number printed to-day contains nothing except extracts from Northern papers and an editorial statement of the bare facts of the evacuation and occupation of the city.

From Gen. McClellan's Army

NEWS FROM THE GUNBOATS.

WASHINGTON, May 13. The following dispatch was received at the War Department this morning.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP AT ROBER'S CHURCH, May 12th, 1862.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON: Commander Rogers writes me to-day that he went with the gunboats, yesterday, past Little Bracon. Everything was quiet, and there were no signs of troops, crossing the river.

He found two batteries of ten or twelve guns each on the south side of the James river, one opposite the mouth of the Warwick river and the other about southwest from Mulberry point. The upper battery on Harvins or McClellan's Bluff has heavy rifled pieces. Between the batteries lay the Jamestown and the Yorktown.

Commander Rogers offered battle but the gunboats moved off. He silenced one battery and ran past the other.

G. B. MCCLELLAN, Major General Commanding.

From the Rappahannock

Capture of Two Schooners with Valuable Cargoes.

TWO HUNDRED REBEL TROOPS MARCH IN THE FEDERAL LINES.

THEY ARE DISGUSTED WITH REBELDOM.

WASHINGTON, May 13. The steamer Wyandock arrived this morning from the Rappahannock.

Her officers report that the Freeborn and Island Belle went up to Planktonk on Saturday, and cut out two rebel schooners, one with a valuable cargo of whiskey and other stores.

The Belle proceeded up the latter river some distance and discovered a body of about 500 rebel deserters from the Gloucester point batteries, who stated that when the order was given they, being disgusted with the service, determined to march to the federal lines and surrender. They belonged to a Virginia regiment. They offered to lay down their arms and expressed a willingness to take the oath of allegiance, which Capt. Harris, of the Belle, administered to all of them.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13. Flour quiet at \$5 12 1/2 @ 25 for superfine. Receipts of what moderate and market dull. 4,000 bus. red sold at \$1 28, and white at \$1 35 @ 40. Corn quiet; 1,000 bus. yellow at \$2. Provisions dull. Whiskey selling at 24 @ 26c.

New York, May 13. Flour heavy; sales 15,500 bbls. at a decline of 6c. State \$4 50 @ 4 55, Ohio \$5 00 @ 5 16, Southern \$4 90 @ 5 00. Wheat steady and quiet, with a large export inquiry; sales of 17,000 bus. at \$1 85 for white Michigan. Corn steady; sales of 25,000 bus. Chicago. Beef and Mutton unchanged. Lard receipts at 8 1/2c. Whiskey dull at 24 @ 25c. Receipts of four 23,000 bbls.; wheat 87,809 bus., Corn 13,885 bus.

Boston, May 13. A destructive fire occurred last night at the junction of Broad and Milk streets, commencing at No. 68 Broad street, Daniel Webster & Co., dealers in papers, twine and cordage. It extended to Nos. 161 and 163 Milk street, French, Wells & Co. large dealers in crockery ware. The whole building and stocks were destroyed. Two other stores destroyed by the falling walls.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER JURA.

Intervention of England and France in American Affairs.

FATHERS' PAPER, May 13. The steamer Jura, from Liverpool, with 400 passengers, arrived at this point this morning, bound for Philadelphia. The Liverpool cotton market was dull and low, owing to the rumors of France and England's intervention in American affairs. The sales of the week amounted to 45,000 bales, and of Friday, the 2nd, to 4,000; the market closing quiet and unimpaired. Bread maintained. Provisions were heavy. London, May 2.—Consols are quoted at 92 1/2 @ 93 1/2. American securities are dull and unchanged.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Paris correspondent of the Independent Edge asserts that the projected intervention of France and England in the war in America is confirmed in the most absolute manner.

The south will be required to guarantee the emancipation of her slaves. The same authority says a secret treaty which has been entered into between France and Spain provides for the early abolition of slavery in Cuba.

The opening of the great exhibition was a perfect success.

FROM NASSAU, N. P.

Rebel Vessel Waiting for a Chance to Run the Blockade.

New York, May 13. The brig Alma, from Nassau, N. P., on the 2nd, reports that the British steamer Sella, with arms and Minnie with suit from England, were in port, besides the Oronoco, awaiting a chance to run the blockade.

XXXVIIth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, May 13. SENATE.

Mr. M'DOUGAL (Cal.) from the special committee, reported back the Pacific rail road bill and moved that it be made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. FESSenden objected to the bill, and made a special order. A measure of such magnitude could not be passed in a day, and the bill must yet be taken up, and the whole nothing else to interfere with it.

The motion to make the bill a special order was rejected, yeas 17, nays 19.

On motion of Mr. WILKINS the bill to protect the Indians who have adopted the habits, was taken up. After discussing the bill was passed.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution in regard to the presentation of medals of honor to enlisted men and volunteers. Passed.

Mr. Wilson also offered an amendment to the resolution, offered by the Senate, in regard to placing the names of battles on the colors of regiments.

The amendment is as follows: Resolved, that the President is authorized to permit such regiments as have so distinguished themselves by courage and valor in battle, to inscribe the names of the battles in which such regiment was engaged, on their flags. He said they should act on the resolution.

On motion of Mr. CHAMBERS, which was taken up. The bill authorized the President to refuse clearance to any vessel, and the transportation of any goods when he has reason to believe that the goods are intended to reach or benefit the rebels.

Died.

On the 12th inst., Mr. George W. ... years. (The funeral will take place to-morrow at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. William G. ... after noon at 3 o'clock, which will be attended to without further notice.)

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—All advertisements, Business Notices, Marriages, Deaths, &c., to secure insertion in the TELEGRAPH, must invariably be accompanied with the CASH.

WANTED.

A RELIABLE man as watchman at ... \$50 REWARD. HORSE STOLEN.—Was stolen from the stable of the subscriber last night on ... street about twelve miles below ... one mile below the Buck Tavern, a bay ... white forehead, short ears, and a ... shes new and heavy. He is a ... a very ... horse, or \$30 for the capture of both ...

ROSES! ROSES!

I HAVE received and offer for sale 115 Haver street, a very fine ... plants, Verbena, &c. I have ... choice kinds, and guarantee ... low prices, and greater satisfaction than ...

WM. KNOCH,

93 Market street,