was better for him and General Cameron to have the election go over for some weeks; he (Mr. Boyer) said, I will be sure to call at Mr. Don Cameron's house as soon as the caucus is over; when he left, I waited at Mr Cameron's house until late and went to my hotel to bed; I left General Cameron at his son's house in bed; Mr Boyer did not come and I saw nothing of him that night; the next morning (Tuesday) I went to Mr Boyer's room, Pennsylvania House, and told him to come to my room, so that we could conclude what to do; this was between eight and nine o'clock; Mr Boyer was up and was dressing; Mr Boyer had came out in the hall; there were one or two gentlemen in his room whom I did not know; I did not ask him to come to my room until he came out into the hall; Mr Boyer said he had got so drunk the night before, after the caucus, that he did not come to Cameron's house until two o'clock in the morning, and rang the bell and got no reply and went home; Mr Boyer said he would come to my room at nine o'clock, and for me to have General Cameron there, as he was ready to vote for him; I called on General Cameron at his son's and told him Mr Boyer would come to my room at nine o'clock and I asked him to go along with me and meet him there; he refused at first, and said he did not think there was any use, but said if he concluded to go, after he got his breakfast he would come down; I went to my room, and shortly after nine o'clock General Cameron came in, and a few minutes after Mr Boyer came in also; General Cameron at once said to him, what are you going to do? have they not scared you? are you not afraid if you vote against Buckalew? that it all depended on what he would say; that if he was unwilling or afraid to vote for him (Cameron) he would drop it, and not be a candidate; Mr Boyer replied, he had fully made up his mind to vote for him, was not afraid of the mob, and would vote for him if the convention met; General Cameron told him he must say so to Senator Fuller, so that he could say to the Republican caucus that he had seen a Democrat who was willing to vote for him (Gen Cameron;) Gen Cameron said he wanted him to do this, so that no one of Mr Wilmot's friends could accuse him of asking for the nomination on mere rumor, as he did not want the compliment of a nomination, and that he preferred that Mr Wilmot should have it himself; Mr Boyer consented, and said he would cheerfully tell Senator Fuller so; I went for Senator Fuller, (down stairs to his room) and brought him up and introduced him into the room where Cameron and Boyer were; Mr Boyer told Senator Fuller, if the Republican caucus would nominate General Cameron, he would vote for him, and that he might so tell the caucus; Senator Fuller said he would do so, and left my room, and Mr Boyer left immediately after Senator Fuller.

By Mr Pershing. Had you seen Senator Fuller at any time before this?

Witness. I saw Senator Fuller at his room between the time General Cameron and Mr Boyer came to my room; I mean to say, that after General Cameron came to my room, I went down to Senator Fuller's room, and after I returned, Mr Boyer came in, because I had wanted to know whether Senator Fuller would be in his room in case he was wanted.

By Mr Pershing. In case Dr Fuller was wanted for what purpose?

Witness. So that Mr Boyer could tell him if he was willing to vote for Gen Cameron.

By Mr Pershing. Was there any arrangement by which Dr Fuller was to meet Mr Boyer in your room on that morning?

Witness. Not that I know of.

By Mr Pershing. Had General Cameron told you anything about Dr Fuller, in regard to the Senatorial election that morning, or at any other time?

Witness. No, sir.

By Mr Pershing. Did you understand that Dr Fuller and others, were appointed a committee by the Republican caucus, to see Mr Boyer, or any other Democratic member of the Legislature, and ascertain whether they would vote for General Cameron for United States Senator?

Witness. I did not understand that they were appointed to see Dr Boyer, but were appointed to see any one; and knowing Dr Fuller was chairman of that committee, I called upon him to see him and see if he would be in his room, in case I wanted him to go to my room to meet Mr Boyer.

By Mr Pershing. Was any other member of the committee than Dr Fuller in your room on that morning?

Witness. No, sir.

By Mr. Pershing. You have stated in your examination all that took place between Dr Fuller and Dr Boyer, at the interview in your room that morning, have you?

Witness. I think Senator Fuller told Mr Boyer he need have no fears of personal violence.

By Mr Pershing. Did you at that interview, or any other, state to Dr Boyer that money had been deposited, or would be paid to him in consideration of his vote for General Cameron?

Witness. No, sir.

By Mr Pershing. Did you at that interview, or any other, exhibit to Mr Boyer a bundle of money or bank notes, which was to be paid to him if he voted for General Cameron?

Witness. No, sir; I had not at any time during the whole transaction, covering several days, over fifteen dollars about me, and on Tuesday afternoon, when I started home, I had to get Messrs Coyle and Herr to cash my check for twenty dollars to pay my bill.

By Mr Pershing. The day on which you and Mr Boyer went to Reading, had you any arrangement with General Cameron to go along that day?

Witness. No, sir; I concluded to go to Philadelphia and have a talk with Mr Boyer on the train, before I saw General Cameron that morning; and when I did see him (Cameron) I told him I was going, and he said he was going to Philadelphia on the same train; I would have gone had I not seen Gen Cameron and learned he was going.

By Mr Pershing. Had General Cameron and Mr Boyer an interview on the train that day?

Witness. Not to my knowledge.

By Mr Pershing. Did you go on the train that day expressly to have an interview with Mr Boyer on the subject of the election of an United States Senator?

Witness. Yes, sir; and because I wanted this opportunity so that I could return home next day, having been informed by Mr Brobst that Mr Boyer would not return before Monday.

By Mr Pershing. Did you say to General Cameron that that was your business in going on the train?

Witness. Yes, sir.

By Mr Pershing. You have said in your testimony that General Cameron could be elected easily if it were not for the mob; what reason had you for making that statement?

Witness. Because I believed there were enough honest and loyal Democrats in the House to elect General Cameron, if left to their own free will; it was only my opinion, however.

By Mr Pershing. Who were these honest and loyal Democrats?

Witness. I refer to no one in particular, but presumed there were that many honest Democrats in the House.

By Mr Pershing. Had you any information that any Democrat, except Mr Boyer, would vote for General Cameron?

Witness. No, sir; and I never told Mr. Boyer that there were others, or that there were two on the train going down that day. (I mean the day we went to Reading,) who were in conference with General Cameron on the subject, and I did not know there were any others in conference with General Cameron, or any one for him, on the subject; there were other members on the train.

By Mr Kaine. How often had you seen Mr Brobst before you saw Mr Boyer the first time?

Witness. I met Mr Brobst on Friday morning for the first time, when the conversation took place that I have related; I met him at the bar in the Pennsylvania House; I met him the first time on Friday morning at the State Capital Bank; I met him next at the bar of the Pennsylvania House, when I inquired for Mr Boyer about an hour afterwards; I seen him next up in the Hall of the House, or perhaps I may have walked up the board walk to the Capitol with him; I next met him at the gate of the Capitol grounds near noon; I did not see him after that until the Tuesday following—it may have been on Monday, and also on Tuesday, but not until the afternoon.

By Mr Kaine. Where did you see Mr Brobst on Monday?

Witness. I think I met him in Herr's bar room, but I am uncertain.

By Mr Kaine. Was Mr Brobst in your room at any time during these transactions?

Witness. Not that I recollect.

By Mr Kaine. Were you written or telegraphed to to come to Harrisburg on the occasion which you have before referred to?

Witness. No, sir.

By Mr Kaine. Had you any communication with any one, written or verbal, in reference to your coming here on the occasion referred to?

Witness. No, sir, I had been sick for several days previous to coming down, and I came of my own accord.

By Mr Kaine. How long was it after you come here before you saw General Cameron?

Witness. I have already stated that I arrived here between five and six o'clock p m on Thursday afternoon, and saw General Cameron by accident at the post office after supper.

By Mr Kaine. When and where did you next see General Cameron?

Witness. I saw him on the street on Friday morning, but had no conversation with him, but that referred to when I told him I was going to Philadelphia.

By Mr Kaine. Did you meet any of the members of the Republican caucus committee at Don Cameron's house?

Witness. During the evening, (Monday,) when I was at Mr Donald Cameron's house, Senator Fuller and other Senators, members and other gentlemen were there, back and forward.

By Mr Kaine. Were you present in Mr Donald Cameron's house when there was a private interview between the members of the committee of the Republican caucus, or any of them, and General Simon Cameron?

Witness. No, sir.

By Mr Kaine. Had you a meeting or interview with Mr Boyer on Monday morning, or in the forenoon of that day?

Witness. No, sir.

By Mr Kaine. Had you no meeting with Mr Boyer from the time of the meeting at Mr. Donald Cameron's house on Saturday evening, until the meeting between you at your own room on Monday evening after six o'clock?

Witness. None, except as I have already stated of having met him in the Hall of the House on Monday afternoon?

By Mr. Kaine. Are you certain that it was on the afternoon of Monday that you met him in the Hall of the House; or was it in the forenoon.

Witness. I am sure it was in the afternoon of Monday.

By Mr Kaine. Were you present during the whole time of the interview between Senator Fuller, General Cameron and Mr Boyer, at your room on Tuesday morning?

Witness. Yes, sir, I was.

By Mr Kaine. Where did you first meet Mr Boyer when you first came to this city, and when?

Witness. I first met Mr Boyer, as I have already stated, in the Hall of the House on Friday morning, and merely shook hands with him and did not say to him the money would be all right, that I knew all about it, and had no conversation on any subject with him at that time whatever, except passing the usual salutations.

By the committee. Do you know anything further in regard to corrupt means being used in regard to the election of the United States Senator?

Witness. Mr Ritter, of the House, told me on the Sunday morning previous to the election, during a conversation on the subject, that he had been offered, or could get, two thousand dollars to go away at the election, but did not tell me from whom or by whom it was offered.

By Mr Beebe. Did you ever say to Mr Boyer, during any of these interviews, that in case of an investigation into this matter, that you would swear falsely and put it through, or words to that effect?

Witness. No, sir; I never said any such thing, as I did nothing that I was ashamed to let the public know in reference to this matter, and which I would not do again for a man whom I esteemed as highly as General Cameron.

By Mr Beebe. Did General Cameron, or any other person for him, give you any money, or put any money under your control in any shape, for the purpose of securing his election to the United States Senate?

Witness. Neither General Cameron, nor any one for him, ever gave me any money, or put any under my control, for the purpose indicated in this interrogatory.

JOHN J. PATTERSON.

TESTIMONY OF ANDREW H. DILL.

ANDREW H. DILL being duly sworn, testifies as follows:

By Mr Kaine. Where do you reside?

Witness. In Lewisburg, Union county, Pa.

By Mr. Wakefield. Are you acquainted with Mr William Brobst?

Witness. Yes, sir, I am; he resides in Lewisburg—his family is there.

By Mr Wakefield. What have you heard Mr Brobst say, if any thing, in regard to the election of United States Senator?

Witness. Sometime in the latter part of December or first of January I was sitting in my office in the evening, and Mr William Brobst came in; he had been in Harrisburg; after the usual salutations, he replied to a question of mine, to use his language as nearly as I can recollect it—by God, they do not understand the preliminaries when they get after the Pennsylvania Dutch, and Simon Cameron is going to be the United States Senator. I expressed my surprise at that, knowing him to have been a violent Democrat; he replied that Simon Cameron was the best man in the State of Pennsylvania, and the best man for the interests of the State of Pennsylvania; I said that he could not be elected, as the Democrats had one majority on joint ballot; he replied that did not make any difference; that there were two men in the Legislature that he could control; that one of them was his (Brobst's) brother-in-law, and that he was going to try to control or fix him; I do not pretend to give his language, as he speaks in broken English, but this is the substance as near as I can recollect; he was standing all the time, and left after this remark.

By Mr Wakefield. Will you state what was Mr Brobst's business in Harrisburg?

Witness. He had been arrested in Lewisburg on a charge, as the justice of the peace told me, that he had procured fraudulent exemption papers, and it was after his discharge from this arrest, or his being at liberty, that this conversation took place—on his return home after his arrest.

By Mr Wakefield. Do you know of General Simon Cameron having been in Lewisburg in the fall or winter of last year?

Witness. I do not.

By Mr Pershing. Is this the only conversation you had with Mr Brobst in relation to the United States Senator?

Witness. No, sir; afterwards we had a similar conversation in the post office, so far as regards his being a partisan of General Cameron, but nothing in regard to members voting.

By Mr Beebe. To whom, if any one, and for what purpose, did you communicate the substance of your testimony as given above?

Witness. I can't specify any one in particular; it was recalled to my mind on reading the statement of Mr. Boyer, and in conversation with persons I stated this conversation that I had with Mr. Brobst, but with no purpose or thought of ever becoming a witness, and how I came to be one is beyond my knowledge; I certainly did not communicate it to any one outside of my own town.

ANDREW H. DILL.

TESTIMONY OF GIDEON W. PALMER.

GIDEON W. PALMER, being duly sworn according to law, testifies as follows:

By Mr Wakefield. Do you know anything with regard to any unlawful or undue influences that were brought to bear, in order to secure the election of an United States Senator at the recent election? If so, state what you know fully.

Witness. I reside in Humphrysville, in Luzerne county, and I have no knowledge of anything of that sort.

By Mr Kaine. Do you know of any efforts that were made by any persons who were candidates for United States Senator, or any of their friends, to induce members of the Legislature to be absent from Harrisburg at the time of the election, and if so, state fully what they were.

Witness. I have no knowledge on the subject at all, except the town rumors during the progress of the election, (about the town of Harrisburg.)

By Mr Kaine. Had you any interview with any person upon the subject of inducing members of the Legislature to absent themselves, or to procure them to vote for any particular candidate for money, or any other consideration?

Witness. I had not.

By Mr Kaine. Were you sent for to come to Harrisburg, or requested to be here for any such purpose as is inquired of in the preceding interrogatory?

Witness. I was not.

By Mr Kaine. Were you in Harrisburg immediately before and at the time of the election of the United States Senator?

Witness. I was in Harrisburg a few days before the election and at the time the election took place.

By Mr Kaine. Had you any conversation with Mr Cyrus L Stark upon the subject before referred to?

Witness. I had conversations with him, or heard him talk upon the subject of the election.

By Mr Kaine. Had you any particular conversation with Cyrus L Stark, having any reference whatever to any members of the Legislature being absent at the time of the election, and if so, state fully what you said to him, and what he said to you in reference thereto?

Witness. I had no conversation with him in reference to that point.

By Mr Kaine. Had you any conversation with Cyrus L Stark upon this subject, or concerning any money that was to be placed in the hands of any person, or to be deposited any where, for the purpose of inducing or procuring any member or members of the Legislature to absent themselves at the time of the election, or to vote for any particular candidate?

Witness. No, sir.

By Mr Kaine. Do you know of any agreement, understanding or arrangement, by which any person was to become responsible for any person as to any money, or any other consideration by which any number of members of the Legislature were to absent themselves, or to vote for any particular candidate?

Witness. I do not.

By Mr Barger. Detail the conversation which occurred between you and Cyrus L Stark upon the subject of the election of United States Senator?

Witness. I talked with him on the subject repeatedly during the days I was here, and I do not know that I can detail any of those conversations; I mean to say that I don't remember any particular conversation, unless you specially refer to some conversation.

By Mr Barger. When was your last conversation, preceding the election, with Cyrus L. Stark?

Witness. I think I talked with him the day before the election; I think it was at the Jones House, in the reading room or office; I saw him in one of these rooms.

By Mr Barger. Give us that conversation as you now recollect it.

Witness. The substance of that conversation was of a general character in reference to the election; I could not give the conversation in full; I don't remember it.

By Mr Barger. Please give us that conversation as you recollect it.

Witness. He told me that he was very anxious for the election of General Cameron. Said that if he could do anything to aid in the election of General Cameron he felt willing to do anything he could to aid in his election; I think I told him my own opinion was that the caucus nominee of the Democratic party would be elected. I did not believe that any man belonging to the Democratic party would vote for Cameron, or any other Republican; that is about the substance of the conversation at that time.

By Mr Barger. Tell us what was said by Mr. Stark, or yourself in that conversation, as to the means that were being used to elect Simon Cameron?

Witness. I don't remember any conversation of that kind, at that time.

By Mr Barger. Tell us, sir, what was said by you, or Mr Stark, at any other time, as to the means that were being used to elect General Cameron?

Witness. I don't remember sufficiently to state what had passed between us upon that point, if anything.

By Mr Barger. Do I understand you to say, sir, that you can give us no part of any such conversation?

Witness. I don't remember sufficiently to state what had passed between us upon that point, if any thing.

By Mr Kaine. Will you state, sir, if any propositions were made to you by Cyrus L. Stark, or any other person, to assist or aid in any way, by money or otherwise, in procuring any member of the Legislature to vote for General Simon Cameron?

Witness. Stark said to me in one conversation that he knew a Democratic member of the Legislature who would vote for General Cameron for United States Senator for twenty thousand dollars; he said that this man wanted five thousand dollars paid to him then before he voted; I asked him who the man was; he said he was not willing to tell me the name, but that he would give the name to Cameron; he asked me to go and see Cameron about this matter, and said he thought I would find him at the State Capital Bank; I told him that perhaps I might see Cameron or might not; I told him that I did not believe, from my knowledge of Cameron, that he would accept that proposition; I told him I did not believe Cameron would trust a man who would not trust him; he said he was very anxious to see Cameron elected, and was very certain that this man would vote for him under that arrangement; I think he said they had spoken about putting the money in his (Stark's) hands, but he said he did not want any money in his hands; he came around sometime afterwards, on the same day, to where I was, and inquired if I had seen General Cameron; I told I had not; I saw him again; he came again and said that he had seen Cameron himself, but told me nothing about what conversation he had had with Cameron; this ends the conversation I had with him, excepting the one mentioned in a former answer.

By Mr Kaine. Did he say who it was that was going to put the money in his hands?

Witness. I supposed from that remark that the parties who were willing to take the money and vote for Cameron, were willing that the money should be placed in his (Stark's) hands.

By Mr Kaine. Was there any proposition made to you to become the holder of the money yourself?

Witness. There was not.

By Mr Brown. Had you any understanding or arrangement with Mr. Stark, or any other person, that you would use any means to induce Democratic members to absent themselves or to vote for General Cameron?

Witness. I had not anything of the kind.

By Mr Brown. Did you alone, or in concert with any other person, endeavor to induce any Democratic member to absent himself or to vote for General Cameron?

Witness. I did not.

By Mr Brown. Do you know of any candidate for United States Senator using any undue means to influence the election?

Witness. I do not.

By Mr Wakefield. What reason did Cyrus L. Stark give, if any, for desiring the election of General Cameron as United States Senator?

Witness. I do not recollect that he gave any special reason.

G. W. PALMER.

STRANGE DEATH.—One day last week an unknown colored man was found floating down the Susquehanna river in the neighborhood of Swelgart's tavern, in Dunmore township, Lancaster county, holding on to a log, with his head above water. He was taken out by some men, but died within an hour afterwards, apparently in a fit.

The Patriot & Union.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1863.

O BARRETT & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

W. W. KINGSBURY, ESQ., of Towanda, is a duly authorized agent to collect accounts and receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.

NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

The Latest from Charleston.

The latest news we have from Charleston is up to noon of the 9th. A dispatch from a gentleman on board the Mary Sanford, dated Moorhead City, North Carolina, April 10, says they passed through the fleet off Charleston on Thursday, the 9th, at 10 a. m. The Monitors were ranged along the beach off Cummings' Point, *all in good order.* Arrangements had been made to blow up the Keokuk. Reports were conflicting as to future movements. One of the pilots who boarded the Mary Sanford stated that the Monitors would withdraw over the bar, and that there would be no further action for the present. On the other hand, an officer from the James Adger (gunboat) stated that the engagement would be resumed at about one o'clock, p. m., and added that Admiral Dupont expected to be successful. The Mary Sanford left at noon, and when about twenty-five miles north *heard heavy firing.* We feel disposed, under the accumulation of bad news, to seize upon every item that holds out the slightest hope of something better; and taking this statement in connection with the following, we try to persuade ourselves that a second and more successful attempt to pass the Charleston batteries may have been made. Indeed if the dispatch from Moorhead City and the one below are correct, there is reason to believe that such has been the case:

WASHINGTON, April 11, 8, a. m.—Your friend, Lieut. C., of the Army of the Potomac, has just telegraphed me that Jeff. Davis received, late on Thursday night, dispatches from Commodore Ingraham, which were not published in any of yesterday's rebel journals. The nature of the news is not known, but it is surmised here that if it were favorable the rebels would make no secret of it. J. W. A.

The *Telegraph* seems to centre all its hopes of conquering a peace in the negro. Without *his* aid, that patriotic paper seems to think the jig is up. If the Southern negroes won't fight for us, but on the contrary remain true to their masters and fight for them, then, the *Telegraph* tells us, "the chances of subduing a people thus united would be very slim." But if we can induce the negroes to espouse our cause, and "throw a *successful* [the word is aptly chosen] force of black troops, bearing with them the guaranty of freedom, into the heart of the thickest of the slave country, * * * we believe the victory would be assured to the country." So it would, we presume, if we could "throw a *successful* force" of white men into the same position. But the Hessian evidently has lost confidence in white men—and we can't blame him much, if he judges all white men by those who now misgovern the country, trample upon the Constitution, rob the treasury, and lead our soldiers to slaughter instead of victory. God knows we are with him in want of faith in *such* white men. We certainly have, ourselves, more respect for and confidence in negroes than in the crazy, God-defying and God-forsaken Abolitionists who are every day bringing the nation nearer the verge of ruin. But why don't the Hessian and his fellow Abolitionists act instead of talk? Why don't they put the negro brigades in the field and save the country, instead of insulting the people and wearying their patience by incessant gabble. Fill up your black brigades, throw your *successful* negro troops into the heart of rebellion and subjugate the South—or go yourselves and do it—or acknowledge your incapacity and resign the administration to abler hands.

General News.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON—REPULSE OF THE IRON-CLADS.

By yesterday afternoon's telegraph we have received the following discouraging intelligence:

The New York *Times*, extra, contains particulars of the attack on Charleston furnished by a special correspondent who arrived in that city on the morning of the 13th from the scene of conflict. The trial was decisive. The ordeal of the two hours served to prove that the defensive powers of the iron fleet were insufficient to withstand the terrible force of the offensive enginery of the works it had to assail, while the limitations of the offensive powers of the iron-clads took away all advantage. The result of the reconnoissance proves the utter insufficiency of the iron-clad fleet to take Charleston, without assistance. The Nahant received thirty rounds, several being bad fractures of deck and sides below and above the water line. The most fatal blow was by a heavy rifled shot, which struck the pilot house and dislodged several bolts, wounding all the inmates. The Passaic received twenty-five or thirty rounds. The most extraordinary shot was from a ten inch rifled projectile, which struck the top of the turret, scooping out a huge portion of iron, breaking all of eleven plates of one inch thickness each, and spending its force on the pilot house on top of the turret, in which it made a crater three inches deep, raising the pilot house three inches. Another shot hit the turret, forcing the plate and striking inward. The carriage of the 11-inch gun was disabled by the shot, while a portion of the interior iron casing fell, lodging in the groove of the turret, and stopping its revolution. The Nantucket had her turret so jarred that the cover of the port hole could not be opened, and consequently her 15-inch gun could not be used. The other Monitors received more or less shot, but were not disabled.

The following from the N. Y. *Tribune* is the most complete and interesting account we have seen, furnished by the correspondent of that paper who was on board the flag ship Ironsides during the action:

The iron-clad squadron arrived off Charleston on the morning of the 5th inst. It was intended to cross the bar that afternoon, but a high wind arose, which induced Admiral Dupont to postpone crossing until the next day.

In the evening the Admiral issued his order of battle. The plan of the attack was to move the iron-clad squadron up the main ship channel, without noticing any fire of the Morris Island batteries, steer directly to Fort Sumpter and engage its northwest face, at a distance of 600 or 800 yards, the fire to be aimed at the centre embrasures. The line of battle to be as follows: Weehawken, Passaic, Patapsco, New Ironsides, flag-ship; Catskill, Nantucket, Nahant and Keokuk.

A squadron of reserve, consisting of the Canandaigua, Housatonic, Huron, Unidilla and Wissahicon, was to form outside of the bar, prepared to come, if necessary, to the support of the iron-clads.

Early on the morning of the 6th instant Admiral Dupont and staff transferred their quarters from the steamer James Adger to the Ironsides.

About 8 o'clock a general signal to get under way was given. Some fears were entertained of grounding when crossing the bar, but all the vessels got over safely and came to anchor directly opposite Light House Inlet.

It was deemed necessary to await the ebb tide in order to discover more readily the obstructions. The fleet was expected to be able to move to the attack at 1 o'clock p. m., but at that time a thick fog had risen concealing the shore lines, the guidance of which the pilots, among whom were three colored volunteers and Robert Small, required for safe steering.

The Admiral then reluctantly postponed the attack to the next day.

During the day a brigade of General Ferry's Division worked its way up Folly Island, established itself close to the beach and opened communication with the fleet. No portion of the land force got nearer to the point of attack, and all were obliged to play the part of ear-witnesses.

Nothing was done during the remainder of the 6th.

On the morning of the 7th the fog was still thick, but by 9 o'clock it had nearly cleared away, and there was no further cause for delay of the attack. Up to 12 o'clock preparations for the conflict were continued on all the iron-clads.

At 1 p. m. the pilot of the flag ship at last declared himself ready to move. The signal to get under way was made, and at fifteen minutes before 2 the whole fleet was in motion in the order given above. At 2½ o'clock the batteries on Morris Island had been passed by the first four Monitors without drawing the fire of the enemy.

Shortly before three o'clock, the Ironsides showed disobedience to her rudder, her bow swinging to the strong ebb tide, and threatening to bring her on the shoals to her right.

She was, therefore, compelled to come to anchor to stay her course. Meantime the first four Monitors had continued on toward the fort.

The enemy allowed the Weehawken to come within 500 yards of Fort Moultrie, when two shots across her bow from this fort opened the action.

The Ironsides had again got under way and approached within 1,200 yards of Fort Sumpter, when she once more became unmanageable, and was again obliged to drop anchor.

The Monitors ahead of her had then reached the converging point of the fire of Cumming's Point battery, Fort Sumpter, Fort Moultrie and a work between Fort Moultrie and Moultrieville, known as Battery Bee.

A sheet of flame and volumes of smoke, extending from Morris to Sullivan's Islands, inaugurated what has been undoubtedly the most terrific cannonade of the whole war, if, indeed, it was ever equalled in the history of the world.

A perfect torrent of shot and shell was poured upon the Monitors, wrapping them sometimes almost entirely in spouts of water thrown up by the striking projectiles.

The Monitors continued their way, replying vigorously from their batteries to the enemy. They passed the north-east face of Fort Sumpter, but when they came near its angle with the north-western face, they made out at a short distance three distinct lines of obstructions, consisting of floating logs with torpedoes attached, and net works of cables held perpendicularly in the water by weights.

The Patapsco got foul of one of them, and could not make her screw work for some 15 minutes, but finally got clear. A torpedo exploded close to the bow of the Weehawken, without, however, doing any damage.

The vessels all steering very heavily, the narrow passages through the line of obstructions could not be reached. After several vain attempts, the four vessels turned about and steamed back down the harbor, all the while sustaining a heavy fire, and responding with their guns as vigorously as they could.

The Patapsco had her 200-pounder Parrott gun disabled by its own recoil early in the action.

The turret of the Passaic was bent in, and cramped her 11-inch gun so as to prevent its working. Shortly afterward her turret stopped revolving, and she lost all offensive power.

The Ironsides had, meantime, vainly struggled to come closer to Fort Sumpter. The rebel gunners, finding her a fixed mark, plied her freely with shot and shell. Her position was such that she could not bring her broadsides to bear until about 4 o'clock, when she got an opportunity to deliver her fire at Fort Moultrie.

This was the only offensive demonstration made by her during the action.

When Admiral Dupont found that he could not readily move the Ironsides, he signaled to the four iron-clads behind her to pass ahead and go to the support of the four vessels already engaged.

In trying to pass by the Catskill and Nantucket brushed the Ironsides on the port and starboard sides, but after awhile managed to get away and moved on.

They and the Keokuk and Nahant came under the concentric range of the forts and batteries at about the time the other four Monitors were turning back.

They nevertheless advanced with their guns at work briskly past the northeast face of Fort Sumpter, until their course was likewise impeded by obstructions.

The Catskill, Nantucket and Nahant received the united fire of both Forts Sumpter and Moultrie.

The Keokuk had steered a little more to the left, and for a while received the fire of Fort Sumpter alone. She fired the gun in her forward turret but three times, when it became disabled.

Her after gun could not be brought to bear effectively and was thus rendered useless. After continuing under the united fire of all the forts and batteries for about three-quarters of an hour, all the Monitors and the Whitney Battery came back in obedience to a signal from the flag-ship.

The Ironsides had already dropped back some distance out of range of Fort Sumpter. At 5 o'clock the entire fleet was out of range, and the action ceased.

The Ericsson raft, known as the Devil, was attached to the bow of the Weehawken, but proved a hindrance instead of a help, by embarrassing the steering of the Weehawken.

The monster torpedoes intended to be connected with the raft were not used, as they required delicate handling, and fears were entertained as to their success. The devil was lost the day after the fight, and washed ashore.

It was the intention of the Admiral to renew the attack on the next day, but when the reports of the commanders of the iron-clads were received, showing that two, the Keokuk and Passaic, were fully, and three, the Patapsco, Nantucket, and Nahant were partially disabled, the Admiral determined to desist from a continuance.

In this decision he was sustained by the unanimous opinion of the commanders of all the iron-clads.

The firing on both sides was good, and the thunder of the cannonade terrific.

The shining of the heavy missiles used by the rebels against the sides, decks, and turrets of the Monitors, the reverberations of their own monstrous guns, the plunging of shot and shell into the surrounding waters, the dense smoke, now hiding the forts and batteries from view, then broken by sheets of flame, the uncertainty as to what new obstacle or infernal machine might be encountered by the iron-clads, the difficulty of properly maneuvering the vessels, the anxious suspense of the inhabitants of the iron boats as to whether victory or defeat was to crown their efforts—all this made the scene one of unparalleled interest and excitement.

No words can convey an idea of the terrible fire. The Monitors were hit from twenty to sixty times each, with the exception of the Keokuk, which, from her more exposed position, was struck by not less than ninety shots.

Her turrets were penetrated a number of times, and her hull, at the water mark, showed nineteen holes. She was only kept afloat by plugging and pumping, until next morning, when she sunk on the bar in eighteen feet of water, her colors still flying.

All on board were saved, but all lost everything they had.

The Ironsides was hit from 50 to 60 times without material damage.

The enemy used only shot of the heaviest caliber. The most destructive of their missiles were of English manufacture, principally Whitworth's steel pointed projectiles.

Eleven large holes, apparently running through the walls, some of which were about three feet wide, were made on the east face of Fort Sumpter, showing that our fire was not altogether ineffectual.

The Monitors fired altogether about 150 rounds.

The numerical weakness of the land force rendered their direct co-operation in the attack impracticable. Upon the Navy devolved the main share of the work, and all the fighting was done by it alone.

When your correspondent left the scene of conflict two of the Monitors had sailed for Port Royal, and the others were to follow.

The following list comprises all the casualties in the iron-clad squadron:

Keokuk—Capt. Rhind, contusion right leg.

A. McIntosh, Acting Ensign, two wounds on forehead and fracture of skull; dangerous.

Chas. McLaughlin, seaman, seriously in both legs.

David Chaplin, seaman, slightly, in left side.

James Ryan, seaman, seriously, right thigh.

C. D. Mott, landsman, slightly.

H. Swords, seaman, slightly.

J. J. Brown, seaman, slightly.

R. Nicholson, Quartermaster, slightly.

Nahant—Capt. Downs, slightly on leg from bolt.

Isaac Schaffer, pilot, severely by a bolt.

Edward Cobb, Quartermaster, late of the Cumberland, fracture of skull from bolt; since died.

John Macalister, dangerously on head from bolt.

Intelligence from Newbern to the 9th leads to the impression that Gen. Foster would be compelled to surrender for want of provisions. All attempts by land and water to supply him with stores and reinforce him had failed, and he was left to his own resources with twelve hundred men to contend against as many thousands. Apprehensions are even felt for the safety of Newbern; Gen. French, who had started from that post with 8,000 men, having been forced to fall back by superior numbers who were marching upon it.

The rebels at Tampa Bay, Florida, played a characteristically mean trick upon a boat's crew of the bark Pursuit. Three of them, dressed as women, decoyed a boat's crew ashore by waving a white flag. When they reached the shore, a squad of fifty or sixty ambushed rebels rose and fired on them, wounding five of the men. The crew took to the water under refuge of the boat, which they pulled off the shore, at the same time firing on the disguised rebels, killing one of them. The boat finally reached the ship.

From Vicksburg we learn that the iron-clads Louisville, Mound City, Carandolet, Benton, Lafayette and two others were prepared to run the gauntlet of the rebel batteries. Friday or Saturday night last was fixed upon to make the attempt. Transports prepared with log and cotton bulkheads were to follow. Gen. Osterhaus had arrived at Carthage, ten miles below Warrenton, on the Louisiana side, with a heavy Union force. The expedition against Fort Greenwood, under Generals Ross and Quimby, had returned to Helena unsuccessful, with the loss of a large number wounded and 25 or 30 killed. Quimby's and Hovey's divisions have been ordered to Vicksburg. Gen. Grant has moved his headquarters to Milliken's Bend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Friend in Need. Try it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact.

See advertisement. apl1eow-d&w

New Advertisements.

PEAK FAMILY.

Double Troupe of Bell Ringers will be here on MONDAY and TUESDAY of next week.

C. C. CHASE.
Agent Peak Family.
apl3

HAMS!!!

Newbold's celebrated,
Michener's Excelsior,
Evans & Swift's superior,
Jersey Plain very fine.

Also, Dried Beef, Tongues and Bologna Sausage. For sale by WM. DOCK, jr., & Co.
apl4

SMOKED SALMON.—A choice supply for sale by WM. DOCK, jr., & Co.

LOST—A Brown, copper-colored Spaniel Slut. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the White Swan Hotel.

JOHN M'GRANAGHAN.
apl4-3t*

STOLEN.—Three Grey Mules were stolen from Byers' Coal wharf on Sunday night last. A liberal reward will be paid for their recovery or for any evidence which will lead to the detection of the thief.

J. H. BURROWS.
apl3 3td*

UNION HOTEL,

Ridge Avenue, corner of Broad street,
HARRISBURG, PA.

The undersigned informs the public that he has recently renovated and refitted his well-known "Union Hotel" on Ridge avenue, near the Round House, and is prepared to accommodate citizens, strangers and travelers in the best style, at moderate rates.

His table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and at his bar will be found superior brands of liquors and malt beverages. The very best accommodations for railroaders employed at the shops in this vicinity.

HENRY BOSTGEN.
apl4 dtf

MASON JONES,

THE GREAT ORATOR.

Garibaldi's Englishman.

The Young Men's Christian Association are happy to announce that Mason Jones, Esq., the celebrated Irish Orator, will deliver his oration on Garibaldi, on Tuesday evening, April 14th, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Locust street.

Tickets 25 cents—for sale at the Book, Music and Drug stores, and at the door.

apl1-2*