Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 10.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 55 Fifth street,—corrected daily:

	IN SUN	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	59
12 " M.	00	66
6 " P. M.	00	74
Barometer,		29 6-10

A Gallant Charge--Bravery of Pittsburghers.

The Sixth Cavalry, United States Regulars, mostly recruited in this city under Lieutenant Colonel (now General) Emory, played a conspicuous and very creditable part in the pursuit of the flying rebels from Yorktown. A correspondent of the New York *World*, under date of Sunday evening, describes the following hand-to-hand encounter:

"Meantime, Capt. Saunders, commanding the Sixth Cavalry, discovers three companies of the enemy's horse moving down a ravine, and orders a charge to meet them. Companies *A, M, E,* and *K* gallop down the hill; an actual hand-to-hand conflict ensues, the enemy firing carbines, and our men their revolvers, besides some cut-and-thrusting with sabres. Wheel about and withdraw, and a closing volley from both sides. The ravine is clear of cavalry, but twenty or thirty dead and wounded men and horses lie in its hollow. The men are of the enemy; our boys have brought off their dying and dead. Sergeant Deberoux has killed two rebels with his revolver, and brings in their horses and four pistols. Our gallant Lieut. McClellan is wounded. Capt. Hays and a rebel officer have had a pistol duel, exchanging two shots, and Hays, at the second, has winged and dropped his man. The Sixth Cavalry have lost in all about forty killed and wounded this afternoon, a large portion of whom were hurt by the enemy's fierce artillery fire."

Capt. Hays is a Pittsburgher, well known to most of our citizens. He is a son of Mr. James H. Hays, residing on the Monongahela river, a short distance above Birmingham. He labored most industriously in organizing his corps, and we are pleased to learn that he has proved himself a brave and competent commander.

M. Aimard's "Indian Scout."

"The Indian Scout; or, Life on the Frontier," by Gustave Aimard, has been translated, and a copy of an edition by the well-known Philadelphia publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, has just been laid on our table. Most of our readers will occasionally resort to a stirring tale of adventure, for that amusement, or excitement, which the soberest minds have been known to crave, as varying the dulness and monotony of the more serious practical matters of daily life. For such a mood, we should find one of M. Aimard's stories the very thing to suit. He has been among the Indians—lived among them—explored the forests and prairies where they roam—and after many a wild adventure, has returned to communicate, in a series of thrilling tales, the results of his experience of life in the far West. *"The Indian Scout"* is one of these tales—a tale of Indian life, with all its concomitants of daring adventures, hair breadth escapes, and romantic situations—and will supply the reader with excitement of a more healthy kind, than many of our novels dealing with life and society under more conventional forms.

Mr. John P. Hunt, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, and corner of South Common and Federal street, Allegheny, Mr. Henry Miner, 71 and 73 Fifth street, and Mr. W. A. Gildenfenny, 45 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, have received the above work from the publishers. The price is 50 cents.

Died from His Injuries--A Singular Accident.

The little son of Mr. Washington Barclay, bricklayer, of the Second Ward, Allegheny, who was so frightfully injured on Tuesday last, at the outer depot of the Chicago Railway, died from the effects of his injuries on Thursday evening. He was injured in a most peculiar manner: while playing on the siding at the cattle platform, a train backed in before he could get away. Being between nine and ten years of age, his head just reached the edge of the plank forming the platform, between which and the side of the car there was but a space of only five or six inches. As the car approached, it pressed his head against the edge of the plank, the forward motion of the car causing his body to spin round until the head was forced below the plank, when he fell to the ground. The scalp in several places was peeled off, as was also the skin of the face, thus aiding the escape of the head downwards, where there was plenty of room for the body, the shoulders not having been pressed at all. At first it was supposed that the wounds were not fatal, but blood continued to flow from the ears so steadily that it was evident that he had been injured internally, and death was the consequence.

Powers' Hotel.

We notice, in our city exchanges, that the daily arrivals at this popular Hotel keep pace with and sometimes exceed those of the other first-class hotels. We are pleased to see among the announcements the names of some of our best merchants who make this hotel their stopping-place when they visit New York city. Its advantages of a location—on Broadway directly opposite the Astor House—its moderate price, only one dollar and fifty cents per—day and the style in which it is kept by its popular host Mr. H. L. Powers, are duly appreciated and commends it to the favor of the traveling public.

A LONG BILL.—A long bill is presented by manager Henderson for the amusement of our citizens this evening, at the theatre. It consists of "Rip Van Winkle," "Battle of New Orleans," and the "House that Jack Built." On Monday evening, little Miss Marion Smith appears as Eva in Uncle Tom's Cabin, which will then be produced in fine style, and for which scass can now be secured three days in advance.

GRADUATED.—At Duff's Mercantile College, Pittsburgh, C. Shauer, Allegheny City, E. Meyer, Annville, Pa., M. Javens, Rochester, Pa., J. S. Smith, Kittaning, Pa., Jas. Moore, Pittsburgh, Pa., Michael Whitmore Vaughan, Canada West: all of whom passed a highly honorable examination and will no doubt hereafter sustain in business, the long standing reputation of this popular establishment.

DROWNED.—We regret to learn that Mr. Harry Mason, clerk of the steamer Dacotah, fell overboard near St. Genevieve, on the Mississippi river, on Wednesday last, and was drowned. Mr. Mason was an old and well-known steamboatman, and resided in Allegheny city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR THE MILLION.—A large and fresh stock of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, just received at the Masonic Hall Auction House, and will be sold at Auction this day at 10 and 2 o'clock, and at private sale in the evening.

LIEUT. THOS. DEAN, of the 13th Regiment, Col. Rowley, has sent to his father, James Dean, Esq., $1,012 appertaining to the families of the volunteers. Any person having orders on him, will please call at his office, No. 405 Liberty street.

FRATTS' great 25th annual consignment of Books, Photographs, Albums, &c., is now being closed out at auction, at McClelland's Auction room, 55 Fifth street.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLIES.—Mr. W. A. Gildenfenny, No. 45, Fifth street, has received *The New York Illustrated News* and *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, both containing a number of pictures of the war, of great interest at the present moment. *Frank Leslie's* is, moreover, a double number—for it has ample space for its writers and artists to "spread themselves."

* A LONG SENTENCE.—Thomas McCauley, one of the parties implicated in the robbery of Mr. Pollock's jewelry store, in York, Pa., has been tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. He was also convicted of an outrage on the person of Mary Hammer, and sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary—making in all twenty years.

BIRMINGHAM GAS COMPANY.—On Monday the stockholders held a meeting for the ensuing year, and elected the following Directors: J. P. Pears, J. M. Fulton, A. Garrison, D. Chess, J. R. Morange, A. Chambers.

WANTED—Three or four active men to travel in various parts of this State, and one good salesman to go to New York. Cash paid immediately. For particulars call on J. R. Asher, room 37 Eagle Hotel. Call early.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

City Improvement.

The progressive development of city improvement is no where so marked as on Federal street, Allegheny. The block of three-storied brick dwellings on the corner of Robinson street is being remodeled, so as to be suited for business purposes—by letting down the main floor to a level with the pavement.

At the corner of Leacock, the Post Office is soon to be remodeled, by an extension of the front along Leacock street, and by the addition of a public entrance from the side—thus extending the public facilities materially, and giving room for additional private boxes. Gen. Robinson is erecting a block of good houses immediately over the canal, with an archway beneath, for the passage of boats. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company are making extensive additions to the public accommodations at their depot, by so arranging matters that a large and well ventilated waiting room and ticket office is to be created, with the entrance from Federal street.

These improvements speak well for these war times, and go to prove that we are in no danger of "bread riots," or an inundation of "pauperism." If further proof were needed, we would have it in the fact that, just across Federal street, and between the Depot and Post office, one of the finest glass fronts on the street may be observed. Surely, this looks like progress: those tea and coffee sets of silver, brittania and block tin ware,—those magnificent sets of Japanned Toilet ware, those elegant Coal Vases and Fire Irons, and the Bird Cages, the—is not this the Bowery? We step inside, and are amidst a labyrinth of the domestic, the useful and the beautiful. Why, here are cooking stoves of every style, double and single tops, gas and smoke consumers. Tropic—first of cook stoves—Beauty, Diamond, Franklin, Parlor and all manner of stoves. Here is your laundry stove. Tin, copper and sheet iron ware in profusion, of every shape and style—and a workshop in the rear of the magnificent sales-room, where we see an army of workmen, hammering, clipping and soldering, aided by the latest and most improved machinery. And all this display of the useful, from brooms to copper boilers, and from cooking stoves to bread toasters, a complete outfit for kitchen and dining room, may be seen at No. 68 Federal street every day, from six a. m. until eight p. m., free of charge to adults or youth, by application to GEO. W. HUSELETON—the proprietor of this domestic emporium. We bespeak attention to the place—sign of the "big copper pot."

Temperanceville Council.

Council of the borough of Temperanceville held its regular monthly meeting Tuesday evening, May 6th.

Members present—Messrs. McDowel, Kennedy, Wallace, Vjerheller, Burgess Cochrane.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Committee on Board Walks was continued until the next monthly meeting.

Also to attend to repairing streets and opening water courses in the borough, if necessary, and not to expend more than $10,00, without first obtaining the consent of Council.

The Committee appointed to confer with the Burgess and Council of the borough of West Pittsburgh reported progress.

On motion, the Burgess was authorized to draw his warrant in favor of Jas. Trunick for $8,28, for iron for bolts, for bridge near Wm. Aston's.

On motion, an ordinance authorizing the opening of Virgin and Mill alleys, in the borough of Temperanceville, was passed for further information. See Ordinance Book.

On motion, the Council protested against the vacation of that part of Lemon street for which a petition has been filed in Court.

The Burgess entered his protest against the motion, because he considered the Court the proper place to test the matter of vacating streets or any part of a street, and not the Council, when the matter was in Court.

G. R. COCHRANE, Burgess.
S. H. FRENCH, Clerk.

Allegheny Councils.

A special meeting of Allegheny Councils was held yesterday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to examine into the propriety of opening Buena Vista, Palo Alto, Monterey and Resaca streets, all located in the Second Ward. The Committee on Streets had previously reported a resolution to Councils, declaring said streets opened, and appointing viewers to assess the damage, according to law. Several of the property holders, meanwhile, sent in a protest to Councils, against the proposed improvement; and hence the visit, yesterday, to examine for themselves, the merits of the case.

In Common Council, the whole subject was referred back to the Committee on Streets, to report to Councils at the next regular meeting.

Select Council did not act upon the subject at all—the action of Common Council having left nothing for their consideration.

As the resolution was duly passed at the last meeting, and viewers appointed, a vote to reconsider that action would have been unnecessary, in order to stay proceedings.

In Select Council, Mr. Atwell presented a resolution instructing the Recording Regulator to proceed at once to open certain streets in the First Ward. The Common Council concurred, and referred the matter to the Committee on Streets, to report at the next regular meeting.

THE WRONG NAME.—A few days ago we noticed the appointment of Dr. Charles A. Stowe, son of Hiram Stowe, Esq., of Beaver, Acting Assistant Surgeon in the General Hospital at Washington. A typographical error occurred, however, which changed the name to "Stone." Mr. Stowe is a young gentleman of fine abilities, and his appointment will doubtless prove highly satisfactory.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The City Treasurer, Mr. Eichbaum, gives notice that all those who have neglected to pay the fourth instalment of their grading and paving assessment, must do so on or before the first of July, otherwise they will pass into legal hands for collection, involving considerable cost. To make matters safe, parties in arrears had better settle now, or as soon hereafter as possible.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels,

UP TO 8 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

MANSION HOUSE—Liberty st., near R. R. Depot.
GEORGE CLEMENS, PROPRIETOR.

S E Johnson, Stouqen'le, J
W Porter, Polis
T F Scott, do
S Reed do
J B Scott, Indiana
M K Carey, Baltimore
John Trewell, New Beth-lehem
T Boo'h, Indiana
T H Allison & daughter, Eldert'n
Jacob Cha't, Ebenrhee
J Scannell, do
J S Watterson, Blairsv'lle
D Miller, Indianapolis
S Clark, do
T Robinson, Butler co
T Runyan, do
G Walker & lady, Ohio
J Campbell, Hickory
G Hiles, Cannonsburg
J Boyce, Beaver co
J M Levan, do
P Miller, Hookstown
Dr. T B Patton, do
H Bearn, Somerset co
E V Pinkerton, Wayne co Ohio
S E Pinkerton do
Jos Keller, P R R
D F Allen, Penn
G W Grely, Burrel Valley
J Walter, Birmingham
J O Phillips, do
Mrs Morris & two children
J N Petro, Columbus, O
J H Thompson, do
D Reynolds, do
J M Millen, Minn
J Cracsson, Pinla
C Ulrick, Wash co
M Miller, Warren co

HARE'S HOTEL—Liberty street, foot of Fifth.
SAMUEL HARE, PROPRIETOR.

A Shirt, Oil City
J Barlett, do
W Gibb, do
J McCurdy, do
F Wallace, Hanesville
J Edair, Monmouth, Ill
R McLaughlin, Plum tp
J Kerr, Elizabeth
J Simpson, do
T Robinson, Butler co
T Runyan, do
G Walker & lady, Ohio
J Campbell, Hickory
G Hiles, Cannonsburg
P Cornelious, Wash. co
D Rogers, Mansfield
G Graham, Sisterville
W Hill, E. Liverpool, O
D Wilson, Library
J Radle, Meadville
S Ewing, Moon tp
W McDowell, Fairburg
F Kerr,
Y Banks, Cannonsburg
W McCormick,
C Painter, Greensburg
J Trimble, Pine tp
W Patterson, County F

EAGLE HOTEL—Liberty street, below Seventh.
JOHN MEH, PROPRIETOR.

Jas Humphrey, Brookville
J Booth, do
G W Richards, do
M Wilson, Penna
S Truby, do
F Casal, Dayton, O
S Crawford, East Liberty
J W Zutler, Jeff. co
Jno Fleming, Mifflin co
W T Fleming, do
J Mathews, Delaware
H P Hugus,
T Morrow, Wash. co
B P Hoover,
A Pauly

RED LION HOTEL—No. 6 St. Clair street.
E. S. GORDON, PROPRIETOR.

H Tukins, Rochester
B Jeffrey, Wash. co
W Edgar, do
T Earl, Geneva, N Y
B Beaty, Oil City
J Tablet, do
W Stump, do
J Haines,
J Townsend, Phila.
J Whitsen, Clayville
G Whitsen, do
S Kemtzler, do
J Arbuckler, Rochester
J Hukill, Wellsville
J Culp, Ohio
J Crawford,
O McKisick,
D Baldwin,
T Shannon, Butler
G Kytel, do
A Murdoff, do
H Fitzpatrick, do
J McLinney, Pittsfield
A Brown, Greenville
C McKinney,
L Hankin,
W Rowley, Horriottsville
C Hall, Oil City
G Land,
R Johnston, Wash. co
T Miller, Cannonsburg
J Lutton, do
J Sherman, do
J Coyle, do
J Shoop, do

NATIONAL HOTEL—No. 127 Water street.
F. SHEPLAN, PROPRIETOR.

T Miller, Freeport
Thos Cunningham,
A B Gaskill, Brownsville
D A Gaskill, do
D E Delay,
T B Boyce,
G W Canfield, Coal Bluff
C O Furlong, do
H W Along,
W Horner,
H S Horner,
Jno Bommel,

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM McDOWELL'S ARMY.

REBEL ASSASSINS.

EXASPERATION OF OUR TROOPS.

REBEL DISHONESTY

LETCHER'S GUERRILLA BANDS.

CONTRABANDS COMING IN.

Two Secessionist Spies Arrested.

Unfounded Charges Against Mr. Lathrop.

THE TAX BILL.

GUNBOATS FOR THE WESTERN RIVERS.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—The *Inquirer's* Fredericksburg correspondent says two men of the Thirtieth New York, who had strayed ashore some distance from their regiment, were found, yesterday, one of them hanging by his heels from a tree with his throat cut; the other was lying on the ground with his throat cut from ear to ear.

These things are done very frequently, and our forces are greatly exasperated, and retaliation has become the war word.

The *Tribune's* correspondent says: Our to-day's dispatches from Fredericksburg contain little news of importance. The merchants of Fredericksburg who are largely indebted at the North, are selling out their real estate and personal property, with the avowed intention of defrauding the Northern creditors.

Anonymous letters have been sent to nearly all the Union men of Fredericksburg, threatening their lives and property after our army leaves.

Letcher's guerrilla bands are infesting the hills, with the intention of capturing pickets and Union men.

Now that we occupy Fredericksburg, rebel pickets no longer gallop through the streets by night or day.

Contrabands are daily arriving and furnishing valuable information of army movements.

Telegraphic communication between Fredericksburg and Washington was completed to-day.

Two notorious secessionists, C. Ogden and J. A. Faithington, who left Richmond yesterday with a quantity of letters, came within our lines this morning, having been arrested by order of the General.

There is reason to believe that the charges against Mr. Lathrop, recently appointed Collector at New Orleans, are frivolous and unfounded, originating in the selfish wish of others to obtain his place.

A merchant of the highest integrity, now in Washington, who did business in New Orleans and Montgomery, and is still a leading business man in the West, and who has known Mr. Lathrop well, and had business relations with him, assures me to-night that he never knew or heard of any imputation on his integrity and business capacity. The worst charge against him here seems to be that an insurance company failed, of which he was once agent.

The *Times'* correspondent says: The Tax bill, it is now considered certain, will be passed very nearly as reported by the Senate Committee. The revenue of twenty cents a pound on tobacco, to be manufactured after the passage of the bill, may be increased.

No one believes that the stocks on hand will be taxed, the revenue being quite ample from this source, without committing an act so unusual and unjust. The House has decided this by an almost unanimous vote, and the Senate committee have affirmed this view of the question. It is due to dealers who hold stocks to make this statement.

The plan of gunboats for the southern and western rivers, submitted by James B. Eads, of St. Louis, and recommended by the naval examiners, is attracting the attention of ministers of foreign governments. Models and descriptions will be sent abroad. D.

Gen. Pope's Official Report of the Capture of Island No. 10.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The *Commercial* publishes Gen. Pope's official report of the capture of Island No. 10.

Gen. Pope says it is almost impossible to give a correct statement of the immense quantity of artillery, ammunition, and supplies of every description which fell into our hands. Three Generals, two hundred and seventy-three field and company officers, six thousand seven hundred privates, one hundred and twenty-three pieces of heavy artillery, thirty field guns, all of the best character and latest patterns, seven thousand stand of small arms, several wharf-boats of provisions, immense quantities of ammunition of all kinds, many hundred horses and mules, with wagons, harness, &c., are among the spoils. Very few, if any, of the enemy escaped, and only by wading and swimming through swamps. The conduct of the troops was splendid throughout. As to the results of this operation, and its whole progress very plainly exhibits, we have crossed the river, the banks of which were lined with batteries and defended by seven thousand men; we have pursued and captured the whole force of the enemy, and all his supplies and material of war, and have again re-crossed and occupied our camp at New Madrid, without losing a man, or meeting with an accident. Such results bespeak efficiency, good conduct, high discipline and soldiery deportment of the best character. Patience, willing labor, endurance of hardships and privation for long periods, prompt obedience, order and discipline, bravery and spirit, are the qualities which these operations have developed in the forces under my command, and which assure for them a brilliant and successful career in arms. It is difficult to express the feeling which such conduct has occasioned me, fortunate enough to be the commander of such troops. There are few material obstacles within the range of warfare which a man of courage and spirit would hesitate to encounter with such a force.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 9.—By the steamer from Yorktown, I learn that Gen. McClellan had advanced twelve miles beyond Williamsburg, and has had several skirmishes with the enemy, routing them with heavy loss. The embarkation of troops for West Point is progressing with great rapidity. A heavy battle took place on Wednesday afternoon, between the troops of Gen. Franklin's and Gen. Sedgwick's and the rebels under Gen. Lee, who were endeavoring to make their way to Richmond. It is said to have been the severest battle on the Peninsula. The rebels were totally routed and flanked, being driven back towards the forces under Gen. Johnston on the Chickahominy. The whole number of Federals killed and wounded was three hundred, and the enemy were driven back by our gunboats with great slaughter. They had not less than thirty thousand men while our whole force at the time was not over twenty thousand, only that number having landed, and has it not been for the gunboats our troops would have been defeated.

The crew of the steam tug J. B. White, which deserted from the enemy, report that there was great excitement at Norfolk this morning. General Burnside was advancing with a large force, and was within a few miles of Walden. The rebel troops are evacuating that city with all possible speed.

Sewell's Point and Pig Point, they say, are already abandoned, and preparations were being made to destroy the Navy Yard and other public property.

EXCITING NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE!

SEWALL'S POINT ATTACKED!

THE MONITOR HOTLY ENGAGED!

A Gun Silenced on Sewall's Point.

BARRACKS BURNED.

APPEARANCE OF THE MERRIMAC.

The Monitor Ready for Action

&c., &c., &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 8.—Shortly before noon, to-day, the Monitor, Naugatuck, Seminole, Susquehanna, Dacotah and San Jacinto, in the order in which they are named, steamed up to Sewell's Point—Capt. Gardner, of the Susquehanna, in command of the expedition. As soon as they arrived within range, they opened with shot and shell over Sewell's Point, most of which were good shots.

It was nearly half an hour before any reply was made from the Point. The Rip Raps next opened, and then the Naugatuck for the first time. Several shots were fired from the single gun on the extremity of the Point, when one from the Monitor struck in the vicinity, doubtless disabling the gun, as it has not been fired since. The position of the Monitor was far in advance of the rest of the fleet, and she continued in motion till within a mile or two of the Point, when considerable execution must have been done by her accurate firing. The Naugatuck kept in the back ground, the range of her Parrot gun enabling her to do so.

The Sewell's Point battery replied briskly. The Rip Raps fired occasionally, and a continual fire was kept up by the gunboats.

The affair was comparatively uninteresting from this point of view, on account of the distance being so great that the details could not be seen.

At about 1 o'clock a black smoke was seen to arise, which it was supposed was occasioned by a combustible shell being thrown into the woods. It soon died out and disappeared.

Nothing more occurred till a little before 2 o'clock, when the firing was very feeble from the Point.

The Monitor about this time returned from her advanced position, and rejoined the fleet.

In the distance nothing of her could be seen but a small square black spot on the water.

About a quarter past two o'clock, a very dense black smoke rose rapidly from Sewell's Point, probably from the burning of the barracks or other buildings.

At about half past two o'clock the Merrimac made her appearance, when the fleet, with the exception of the Monitor, returned.

The Merrimac is still (at 5 o'clock) off the Point, and the Monitor is ready to attack her.

The Seminole has returned to the lower Roads.

There is no prospect of further fighting at present.

At half-past 6 o'clock the Monitor returned. The Merrimac remains in the same position.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—The special correspondent of the *American* sends the following relative to affairs at Hampton Roads and the Peninsula:

Fortress Monroe, May 8.—This has been a most stirring and exciting day at Old Point, and all are anticipating the early fall of Norfolk.

At 11 o'clock the steamer Naugatuck was observed raising steam, and about 12 o'clock she moved out by the side of the Monitor, which vessel had also cleared her deck for action, taken down her awning and pipes, and stood forth in full fighting trim.

11:50 o'clock.—The gunboat Dacotah has just moved up in line of battle, with two little batteries, followed by the sloop-of-war Seminole. The San Jacinto and flag-ship Minnesota are also under steam.

12 o'clock.—The Naugatuck moved up toward the Elizabeth river, followed by the Monitor and Dacotah, in line of battle. The San Jacinto follows slowly.

Heavy firing can still be heard from the direction of the James river, where, as you have already been informed by telegraph, the Galena and other boats have gone.

The side-wheel steamer Susquehanna has just moved up, passing the Seminole and San Jacinto.

In the meantime the Dacotah, Monitor and Naugatuck had reached the channel and taken position off Sewell's Point, and the Dacotah fired a shot towards Craney Island, which fell short. A second shot from the Dacotah struck the beach at Sewall's Point.

12:20 o'clock—The Susquehanna moves up and takes the lead of the San Jacinto and Seminole. No answer from either of the rebel forts, and the Dacotah and Monitor are steaming up the Elizabeth river. The Naugatuck is lying off towards the mouth of the James river. Presently the Dacotah and Monitor approach Craney Island and Sewall's Point. The batteries do not open on her. She and the Monitor have both stopped, and the Merrimac is leaving the troops at Fort Jackson surrendered.

The gunboat [illegible] Philip unmanned [illegible] side; [illegible] injury. [illegible] master [illegible]

[illegible] Point, and the Monitor is ready to attack her.

12:40 o'clock.—The rebels are firing rapidly from Sewell's Point, principally at the Monitor; while a continual succession of shells are being poured on the enemy from the Susquehanna, Dacotah, Seminole and San Jacinto, broadside after broadside. Two Rip Raps also throw occasional shell into Sewell's Point.

12:50 o'clock.—The Susquehanna, Dacotah, San Jacinto and Seminole are pouring a fire and the Monitor throws her first two shots from a point full a mile and a half ahead of the other vessels. Guns from Sewell's Point fall short of the fleet regularly—many of them explode high in the air, at half the distance. The Monitor is still moving forward, occasionally firing a shot, whilst the Rip Raps and fleet, lying off in line of battle, are still firing steadily.

1 o'clock p. m.—The Monitor is now within a mile of Sewell's Point, moving slowly forward, and firing. The enemy is firing briskly from Sewell's Point at the Monitor, and shells falling thickly around her. Craney Island is also joining in the fight, and has just thrown several shells at the Monitor, one of which exploded directly over her. The Monitor moves steadily forward, occasionally firing and receiving shells and shot from the rebel batteries with perfect indifference.

2 o'clock p. m.—During the past hour there has been but little, if any, change in the progress of the bombardment. The Monitor has fallen back, and lays along side of the Susquehanna, probably for the purpose of communicating with her. The Naugatuck has been throwing shells into Pig Point, and the fleet have also thrown a number of shells in the same direction.

The Monitor and Dacotah are moving along again slowly up the mouth of Elizabeth river.

Dense black smoke has commenced to rise from Sewell's Point, indicating that our incendiary shells thrown there have fired the barracks.

The Decotah continues to throw our shells direct into Sewell's Point, for explosions can be distinctly seen.

The shells from Sewell's Point mostly fall short, and splash along in the water, or explode in the air, the constant change in the position of our vessels destroying the range of the rebel gunners. They are, however, making quite a determined fight from their works, giving the fleet shell for shell, and shot for shot.

Sewell's Point is almost enveloped in smoke. The constant explosion of shells, and smoke from its own guns, and the fire ranging in the vicinity, must make it a hot place for suffering humanity.

2:30 o'clock.—The Monitor has been out of the action for nearly an hour, probably cooling her guns, whilst four large vessels throw occasional shells, all of which appear to enter the works of the enemy, or explode within the woods beyond.

The Rip Raps has kept up a constant cross fire, throwing a large number of shells in or nere Sewell's Point.

The Rip Rap battery have the range of Sewell's Point perfectly.

2:45 o'clock, p. m.—The rebel monster Merrimac now made her appearance, and has just passed out from behind Sewell's Point, and is running down slowly towards the Federal fleet. Her black hull can be seen moving slowly along the shore in front of Craney Island batteries.

Simultaneously with the appearance of the Merrimac, the Monitor started up from behind the wooden vessels and moved to meet the enemy. Dense flames of smoke ascended from the pipe of the Merrimac, and the Monitor, with only a puff of white steam escaping from her, looked in the distance like an atom on the surface of the water.

The larger Federal vessels drew on one side and left the Monitor and Naugatuck in the path, approaching the enemy, the contestants being yet fully two miles off.

3 o'clock, p. m.—The Minnesota fires her signal gun, and long roll is being beat in the fort.

The Minnesota is also coming up from anchorage below the fort.

The fleet had all been lying quietly at anchor for the past half hour, when a signal from the flag ship ordered them all to return. The Susquehanna led the way, followed by the San Jacinto, Seminole and Dacotah—the Monitor bringing up the rear—all, apparently, using the greatest speed towards the fort. To the spectators this seemed rather mortifying, but as they moved down in line, the Monitor was observed to halt, and the San Jacinto and Dacotah, also, followed her example—leaving the Susquehanna and Seminole moving ahead. The four steamers and the Monitor, having taken their position, the Merrimac also halted, and the five vessels stood thus not more than a mile and a half apart. The Merrimac was not, apparently, willing to come further down, and the Monitor unwilling to go further up. The Minnesota, also, steamed up in front of the wharf of the fort, followed slowly by the Vanderbilt, when both stopped. After laying in this position the Minnesota turned round and steamed back, and the Vanderbilt, without turning, backed water slowly down the river. Whilst all this maneuvering was going on, firing had entirely ceased from all points.

3:40 o'clock p. m.—The Merrimac now turns around and steams back towards Norfolk, with her rebel flag flying impudently. A Baltimore steamer, the Georgiana, has laid out in the stream, with steam up, all the afternoon, ready to escape from danger at the earliest moment. The Minnesota and Vanderbilt have gone back to their anchorage. The Dacotah again proceeds up towards the Merrimac, and the Monitor also starts towards the mouth of the Elizabeth river. The Dacotah is now within easy range of Sewall's Point. The batteries do not open on her. She and the Monitor have both stopped, and the Merrimac is leaving the forts in great panic, a mile in advance of Craney Island batteries. Here commenced an important movement which cannot be made public.

Southern News.

CHICAGO, May 9.—A special dispatch from Cairo to the *Journal* states that the steamer Brown had arrived from the flotilla.

At daybreak yesterday morning four rebel gunboats were seen rounding the point, making their way in the direction of the mortars, evidently with the intention of capturing them. Our gunboats formed in line of battle and had their decks cleared for action. Some fifty shots were fired, when the rebel boats retired. The distance was so great that it is impossible to say whether any of the shots took effect.

The firing from the mortars which had been suspended for two days, was renewed, and when the Brown left was going on with great vigor.

To guard against surprise, the mortar boats are towed up now every night, and remain behind the fleet.

A special to the *Tribune* states that Major Sharpe of Columbus, who was carried away by the rebels at the time of the evacuation of that place, has escaped. He tells pitiful stories of the affairs at Memphis, and pointed out the place where the rebels had buried 30 pieces of cannon at Columbus, all of which have been exhumed and are now in Federal possession.

A boat from Pittsburgh Landing arrived last evening, and reports our army within two miles of Corinth. Heavy firing was going on our extreme advance, but it was thought no general engagement was progressing.

Memphis papers of the 2d, 3d and 5th have been received.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 5th, says: The battle so long anticipated at Corinth is postponed for the present. From Fort Wright our advices to Saturday state that the Federals continue their harmless, past-time, much to the amusement of our gallant boys. We believe there is every prospect that our authorities will under no circumstances surrender this stronghold. From Vicksburg we learn that the authorities are rapidly hurrying forward guns and completing fortifications which are represented to be of such a formidable character as to preclude the possibility of a passage by the enemy's fleet up the river.

The *Avalanche* acknowledges the loss of twenty killed and one hundred wounded at Farmington, on Saturday last, and deprecates the adoption of a policy persecuting Union men, and says such a course of action by the Government would be suicidal, and calculated to lead to disastrous results.

The Government is becoming unpopular, and the *Avalanche* does not hesitate to attack it vigorously.

A gentleman who left New Orleans on the 1st says that after the Federal war vessels had passed the forts the women influenced their husbands in the forts to give up. The result was that three hundred men spiked their guns and delivered themselves to the enemy.

Gen. Butler is in the city, having come up in the first transport below [illegible]

Richmond, May 3.—Authentic information from New Orleans says that the troops at Fort Jackson spiked some guns when Gen. Duncan surrendered.

[illegible] Bayou Teche [illegible] their armies, and watch over and [illegible] people from the evil machinations of the enemy, [illegible] own good time restore peace.

Richmond, May 3.—Gov. Letcher issued a proclamation, announcing the rejection of the amendment to the State Constitution, by a majority of 878.

Augusta, May 3.—Prisoners escaped from Fort Pulaski, report [illegible] Federals on the Island [illegible] hospital with the small pox [illegible]

[illegible] *Avalanche* says some city [illegible] Confederate money [illegible] at a heavy discount.

Cairo, May 9.—The enemy have 1,500 cavalry at Dresden, Tenn., 500 at Gardner station, and last night, it was so reported, that a company of rebel cavalry occupied Union City.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—Monterey (Tenn.) refugees from Memphis on the 4th, have arrived, and report the citizens in great panic, the troops were gradually evacuating.

Pillow was coming to Corinth.

Beauregard is raking and scraping everything for the impending battle. The conscript law takes effect on the 15th inst. The *Appeal* says that every man must fight or cut bait.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* of the 24th ult. chronicles the arrival on the 23d of a long train of box cars filled with tories, and their departure on the 24th for Madison, where they are to be imprisoned in an [illegible] factory, building at or near that place.

A Brownsville letter says the pronunciamento from Vidaurri has been received, imposing a duty of one and a half cents on every pound of cotton shipped in New Mexico, and a duty of 25 per cent. on all goods from Mexico into Texas.

A reconnoissance to within a mile of the enemy's entrenchments, fully establish the fact that the rebels are there in force. Furthermore they will fight inside of their entrenchments. Weather good, and the roads are improving very fast.

Nothing is known here of the suppression of news at Cairo, or news of any kind that is not already telegraphed.

One hundred and eighty of Morgan's captured cavalry arrived at Nashville on route for the North.

The Galena Aground--Condition of McClellan's Troops.

WILLIAMSBURG, 12 M., May 9.—*To the War Department:*—I heard a few minutes ago that the Galena was aground off Hog Island. I judge not badly, for the reason that Captain Rogers does not throw over coal. I have sent him all the assistance he asks. My troops are in motion, and in magnificent spirits. They have all the air and feelings of veterans. It would do your heart good to see them. I have effected a junction with Franklin. Instructions have been given so that the Navy will remain prompt to support whenever and wherever required.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

Report of the Capture of New Orleans

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The following is Commodore Farragut's report of the capture of New Orleans:

U. S. FLAGSHIP HARTFORD,
OFF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,
April 25, 1862.

DEAR SIR: In the excitement of the last two days you must not be surprised if I have undone many things which I ought to do, and one of which was to write to you on the occasion of my taking this city; but, thank God, it has been done, and in what I conceive a handsome style. I had two Union men on board, who had been forced into the Confederate service at Ft. Jackson as laborers. They informed me that there were two forts near the city, and as we approached the locality, I tried to concentrate the vessels, but we soon saw that we must take a raking fire for two miles, so we did not mince the matter, but dashed directly ahead. They permitted us to approach to within one mile and a quarter before they opened on us. Capt. Bailey, in the Cayhuga, Lieutenant Commanding Harrison, was in the advance, and received the most of the first fire, but, although, the shooting was good they did not damage his little vessel. The Cayhuga then fell back and the Hartford took her place. We had only two guns, which I had placed on the top-gallant forecastle that could bear on them until we got within half a mile; we then sheered off and gave them such a fun as they never dreamed of in their philosophy. The Pensacola ran after awhile and took the starboard battery off our hands, and in a few minutes the Brooklyn ranged up and took a chance at my friends on the left bank, but they were silenced in, I should say, twenty minutes or half an hour, but I cannot keep a note of the time on such occasions, I only know that half of the vessels did not get a chance at them. The river was too narrow for more than two or three vessels to act to advantage, but all were so anxious, that my greatest fear was that we would fire into each other, and Capt. Wainwright and myself were hallooing ourselves hoarse at the men not to fire into our ships. This last scene is what I call one of the little elegancies of the profession—a dash and a victory. But the passing of the forts Jackson and St. Phillips was one of the most awful sights I ever saw—the smoke was so dense, that it was only now and then you could see aught but the flash of the cannon and the fire ships or rafts, one of which was pushed down upon us. The Hartford was by the ram Manassas, and in my efforts to avoid it, ran the ship on shore, and then the fire raft was pushed along side, and in a moment the ship was one blaze all along the port side, half way up the main and mizzen tops, but thanks to the good organization of the fire department, by Lieut. Thornten, the flames were extinguished, and at the same time we backed off and got clear of the raft, but all this time we were pouring shells into the forts and they fired into us, and every now and then a rebel steamer would get under our fire and receive our salutation of a broadside. At length the fire slackened, the smoke cleared off, and we saw, to our surprise, that we were before the forts, and here and there a rebel gunboat on fire as we came up with them, trying to make their escape. They were fired into and riddled, so that they ran them on shore, and all who could made their escape to the shore. I am told, I do not know how truly, that Gen. Lovell had gone down that evening to make an attack with thirteen gunboats, a large ram of eighteen guns, and the Manassas. The Manassas and the Mississippi made a set at each other at full speed, and when they were within thirty or forty yards, the ram dodged the Mississippi and ran on shore, when the latter poured her broadside into her, knocked away her smoke-stack, and then sent on board of her, but she was deserted and riddled, and after a while she drifted down the stream full of water. She was the last of the eleven we destroyed, but the larger ram was still at Fort