Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MORNING, MAY 21.

CITY AFFAIRS.

THE 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	50
12 " M.	00	59
6 " P. M.	00	60
Barometer,		29 5-10

A Singular Marriage.

There have been many singular weddings, and the following may be added to the list: A Catholic clergyman, named Dillon, engaged in soliciting contributions in this city for some charitable object, called at a house near the Point, and asked for such donations as the inmates chose to make. An Irishman named Flaherty, full of the humor peculiar to his race, remarked that he would give the minister ten dollars, if he would then and there, perform the marriage ceremony. The clergyman accepted the proposition, and asked for the bride. "Faith, I'll take the lady next me," says Flaherty, which lady happened to be Miss Dunlap. The priest asked if the banns had been published, and was answered in the negative. He then declined to perform the ceremony until this little preliminary matter was attended to, and suggested that it be announced in church on the following Sabbath. Flaherty then asserted, that under these conditions, he would only pay five dollars, and the conversation dropped.

In a day or two after, Miss Dunlap appeared as prosecutrix in a breach of promise of marriage, with Mr. Flaherty as defendant. He was arrested, and in default of bail was committed to prison. Matrimony is bad enough, at best, in some circumstances, but we doubt not it is always preferable to imprisonment, and so thought the good humored Flaherty. But Miss Dunlap, who was sweet and willing at first, turned sour and indifferent—declaring in the magistrate's office that she would marry no man on compulsion, and would not have Flaherty if he was worth his weight in gold. It is wonderful, though, how some women can be coaxed—particularly by one who has "a touch of the blarney." Miss Dunlap was mollified, we need not say how, and yesterday, at the "large stone house on the hill," Father Dillon pronounced the marriage ceremony. We are not informed as to the amount of the fee—whether the denomination was V or X—neither is it our business to inquire. "All's well that ends well." Success to Mr. and Mrs. Flaherty, say we.

Guerrilla Bands in Virginia.

The rebels in the Shennandoah valley, in obedience to the proclamation of the infamous Letcher, are actively engaged in forming guerilla bands, for bushwhacking—or, in other words, for robbing and murdering Union men. The Richmond papers contain advertisements, earnestly inviting all who wish to join the "Partisan Rangers" to form themselves into companies and battalions. One "John Scott, of Fauquier county, Capt. C. S. A.," advertises his intention to raise a corps of mounted riflemen, *to operate within the enemy's line*, and guarantees a more active life than falls to the lot of the regular soldier.

Another, "J. B. Imboden, Capt. C. S. A.," advertises his intention to organize a corps under the style of the "Blue Ridge Rangers," and among other things he says: "The object of the campaign is simple, I do not propose to rely much on military science, but mainly on great celerity of movement, sleepless vigilance, good marksmanship, and plenty of old-fashioned rough-fighting and bushwhacking to make our country too hot for our enemy, the Yankees. I therefore want men who will march all night or sit behind a bush all day, and a good marksman with a double-barrelled shot-gun. Such a man can consider all the arms captured so much clear gain. My headquarters will be at Staunton for the present where I will remain during the organization."

The worst passions are appealed to, and men are invited to join this service, not through motives of patriotism, but to gratify their hatred and malice, and fill their pockets with the proceeds of their plunder. How far they will succeed in their devilish designs, time will tell; but we venture to predict that their marauding "within the enemy's lines" will prove the most hazardous business they have yet undertaken.

The Dime Savings Institution.

We direct the attention of our readers, and especially the working classes, to the advertisement of this corporation, which has just opened an office at No. 110 Smithfield street, opposite the Custom House. The names of the officers and trustees are given in full, and are a sufficient guarantee for the safety and stability of the institution. The object and aim of the company will be seen at a glance—to introduce here a system which has proved eminently successful elsewhere, and which will enable the masses to accumulate, by small deposits, an aggregate sum which they cannot obtain by any other means, the same opportunities not being afforded them. Here they can deposit in sums of one dime and upwards, and receive interest, which gradually swells the principal, until in a very few years the depositor finds himself able to buy a lot of ground, make a payment on a house, or enter into some business which will better his situation and enhance his fortune. But it is not our design to advance an argument in favor of this system of economy. The reader can follow out the idea to its conclusion, and if he has faith in the integrity of the gentlemen who manage the institution, he cannot do better than open an account at once.

Assault with a Knife.

On Monday night a colored man named Richard Leonard made an unprovoked assault upon a colored barber named Brooks, employed with Mr. Blaney, at 59 Fifth street. Brooks and Blaney were on their way home, when the latter stopped to look into a show window on Wylie street. Brooks was waiting on the pavement, when Leonard approached him, seized him by the arm, and swung him into the gutter. Brooks resented the attack, when Leonard drew a knife and cut several times at Brooks, who protected himself with a basket, and escaped with two or three cuts through the coat. Blaney interfered between the parties, and received a cut across the back of the hand, when a crowd collected and the assailant made off. He was arrested yesterday and committed to jail, by Alderman Donaldson, for assault and battery with intent to kill.

SALES OF STOCKS.—The following stocks were sold last evening by J. G. Davis, Auctioneer, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 84 Fifth street:

Bank of Pittsburgh	$59 25
Allegheny Bank	51 25
Citizens' Ins. Co.	49 25
Monongahela Ins. Co.	28 75
Monongahela Bridge Co.	20 00

THEATRE.—The new dramatized version of "Fanchon" was produced at the theatre last night, and will be repeated this evening. The piece differs in many respects from a drama bearing the same title performed here some time ago, and we are told that the plot is simple and effective. The pretty Cecile Rush of course takes the princ[illegible] and characters.

FARMED THROUGH.—A number of recruits from the Eastern part of the State, passed through the city yesterday, *en route* for Pittsburgh Landing, to join Gen. Halleck's army. They numbered about one hundred and fifty, and were recruited principally for Col. Hambright's regiment.

THE School Organs of Prince & Co.'s make have 4½ octaves, and are only $80. Those of other makers have but 4 octaves and are the same price. For sale only by Charlotte Blume, No. 43 Fifth street.

ON FURLOUGH.—Lieut. Tyson, of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania regiment, in service at Port Royal, S. C., has arrived on a short visit to his friends in Allegheny.

PRINCE'S Melodeons are the best in the world. For sale by Charlotte Blume, No. 43 Fifth street.

SILVER PLATED WARE at Auction. See advertisement.

LETTER FROM NORFOLK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NORFOLK, VA., May 16, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Having reached this portion of Dixie's Kingdom, on my way to join our brave Pittsburgh soldiers in General McClellan's army, as your special correspondent, I trust that a brief description of this region, which was the scene of the most novel and one of the most terrific conflicts in the history of naval warfare, will not be uninteresting to the readers of the *Gazette*. I never until to-day fully realized the awful consequence of this infamous rebellion. The hospitals filled with our brave wounded soldiers, fresh from the field of battle, is truly a most sad and heart-rending spectacle, relieved only by the cheerful temperament of the noble patriots, the kind treatment they receive, and their anxiety to recover and go forth again to struggle for the supremacy of our glorious Union.

After a thorough examination of Fortress Monroe, which I think is justly entitled to the reputation of being the largest and most impregnable fortification on this continent, mounting over 400 guns, and inspecting the comfortable quarters provided by the government for the hosts of contrabands assembled here, and daily coming in, I was furnished with a pass by General Wool, and took the steamer George Washington for this place. The first object of interest were the masts of the sunken Congress projecting a few feet above the water, and the old Stars and Stripes still floating gally at the mast-head. A short distance from this locality (near Newport News,) was the scene of the conflict between the Monitor and the Merrimac.

We next passed in view of the extensive and formidable batteries on Sewall's Point and Craney Island, evacuated by the rebels a few days since, and now occupied by our troops. A short distance above Craney Island a portion of the sunken wreck of the Merrimac was pointed out to us. Some of the broken timbers and iron-plates projected above the water. From this point to Norfolk, some three or four miles, the rebels had filled the river with piles and stones to obstruct navigation, leaving but a narrow channel, and the latter was immediately in short-range of a large battery of heavy guns. As we approached Norfolk and Portsmouth, we observed the flag of the Union proudly waving from the dome of the Custom House and Marine Hospital, and the splendid band of the 1st Michigan Regiment greeted us with the soul stirring Star Spangled Banner. We had several Union exiles from Norfolk with us, who had been absent about a year—compelled by the traitors to leave—and now that their exile and sufferings were ended, they gave vent to their feelings in tears of joy and gratitude. Norfolk is a larger and more beautiful city than I expected to see; many of the public buildings and private residences are equal to any in our Northern cities. I should judge the population to be about 15,000. The city at present wears a sad and gloomy aspect. Nearly all the business houses are closed, and as a large number of the families left with the rebel army, their former dwellings are either entirely deserted or left in charge of their slaves. The Union men here are few and far between, and the traitors are only kept under by the bayonet and the strong arm of martial law. They can easily be recognized by their vindictive scowls at the Union soldiers, and by collecting in groups on the streets and quietly muttering their traitorous sentiments and malicious epithets against the *Yankee Lincolnites*. I conversed with several to-day, and although they scouted at the idea of the Union ever being restored, or the South conquered, admitted that they had been defeated at almost every point during the past four months, but that the Confederates would eventually triumph. I notice, however, that they very readily take our Treasury notes, and refuse to take their own bogus shinplasters, which is not only a healthy sign, but, I think, is the entering wedge to their final political conversion.

I witnessed a scene to-day that will never be erased from my memory, and it was truly a touching exhibition of the forbearance and generosity of our Government. In passing the Commissary Department, of our army, I observed a large crowd, not less than 400 or 500 of the poor classes of the city, of all ages, sexes and colors, with their baskets, &c., getting rations gratuitously from the Government stores. What a sad comment on this atrocious rebellion!

I made a hurried visit to the blackened remains of the once beautiful and extensive Gosport Navy Yard. No language is adequate to convey a proper conception of the fearful destruction and desolation; but two or three twenty large buildings are left standing, and every thing of value, in machinery, &c., was destroyed. Wherever the rebels has been, desolation reign supreme.

I leave to-morrow for West Point, and hope to be with our Pittsburgh regiments in the evening, and will accompany them to Richmond. I will endeavor to keep you fully posted as to the movements and actions of our brave Pennsylvania boys.

Yours, D. R. S.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

I LEARN THAT A RUMOR has been current that the cure of my case made by Lindsay's Blood Searcher has been denied by my friends it was given. I now take this occasion to say that I am entirely well, and have been in as good health as ever in my life, and that the cure has been effected entirely by the Blood Searcher, prepared by Dr. Keyser, at 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh. The certificate published by Dr. Keyser, in regard to my case, is entirely correct and true in every particular, and I am desirous that the public should know the truth. I therefore give this additional testimony in behalf of that medicine, as I remain well to this day, and any one can know by calling on me at No. 4 Pine street.

DANIEL A. BOYD.

Pittsburgh, May 19th, 1862.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS.—Messrs. Wm. H. McGee & Co., corner of Federal street and Diamond square, Allegheny, have truly earned the name of fashionable clothiers. Their supply of Spring and Summer goods are of the latest styles. All their clothing is made up under their own direction, and is warranted to fit their customers. In prices they are bound not to be undersold by any other establishment. Give them a call and judge for yourself. We guarantee for you a good reception.

REMOVED.—Samuel Graham, Merchant Tailor, has removed to No. 54 Market street, one door from Third street, and has just received his second supply of Spring and Summer goods, consisting of the latest styles of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, selected from the latest importations. Gentlemen desiring their clothing made up to fit them, and at 20 per cent. less than at any other Merchant Tailor in the city, would do well to give him an early call, as his motto is "quick sales and small profits."

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!—The citizen soldier will find a more deadly foe in the brackish muddy water, and damp night stratum in the most determined enemy. Holloways Pills so purify the blood and strengthen the stomach and bowels that soldiers can endure these hardships and still be strong and healthy. Only 25 cents per box. 230.

JOSEPH M. MILLER, Fashionable Barber, desires to inform his customers and the traveling public that he has fitted his new room up in fine style, at No. 397 Liberty street, where he will be pleased to wait upon all those who may give him a call. He feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

FIVE BUGLERS wanted in the 115th Regiment Penna. Volunteers, Col. R. B. Patterson. Also, a few recruits to fill Company I, will be sent to camp at Philadelphia this evening. Apply to Capt. W. L. Hourt, 395 Penn st.

WM. FORREST, Carpenter and Joiner, Jobbing Shop Virgin alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. All kinds of House Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner. Charges moderate. Leave your orders. All orders promptly attended to.

OMNIBUS CALLS will be taken at Hunt's Book Store, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, and at the Omnibus office, No. 405, Liberty street Day or night, all orders left in either the two places will be promptly attended to. ‡

TO LET.—A well finished two story brick dwelling, with 8 rooms and a large yard No. 63, Wylie street. Inquire of Dr. Sterrett, 277, Penn street.

DOCTOR C. BEALS, Water Cure and Homœpathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. Corner of Penn and Wayne streets. ‡

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246 Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession. ‡

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

"That Row in the Fifth Ward."

A party, signing himself "One Present," undertakes to contradict, in this morning's *Dispatch*, the statement which we published yesterday, in reference to officer J. F. K. Jones refusing to quell a disturbance which occurred in front of Alderman Jones' office, on Friday evening last. This "One Present" undertakes to say, also, that the row was not known to the police until some time after. This raises a question of veracity between our correspondent and the writer in the *Dispatch*, the former of whom it is fully sustained in the following note, handed us by a gentleman who puts his name to it, and will stand over what he states:

Eds. Gazette: I happened to see the disgraceful row myself, and must say that the statement of your correspondent is, in the main, correct. I have nothing to say against Ald. Jones, or his constable, J. F. K. Jones, but I think it my duty to state that *I myself* went into the office, *and requested officer Jones to come out and preserve the peace.* I make this statement in justice to your correspondent, who is assailed as a falsifier by "One Present," who does not sign his name to his assertions. This same party states that "none of the officers were cognizant of any row until some time afterward." Now I know that the officer was *sitting in the office* at the time the men were fighting at the office door.

ROBERT GRAHAM.

In addition to the above, which is direct and reliable, we have a statement from Wm. Morgan, the party who was so brutally kicked and beaten under the very nose of officer Jones. He states that it was not a fight at all, on his part, but a brutal assault. He had gone into Alderman Jones' office, on business, but the magistrate was not in. Two officers were present at the time David Richards came in and attacked him (Morgan.) Hard words passed between them, Richards threatening to attack him again. The Alderman's wife ordered Morgan out, and when he got outside he was brutally kicked and beaten. While he was lying on the ground, with Richards kicking at his head and face, the two officers remained inside the office. He has had Richards arrested and held to bail to answer at Court.

Here are the charges broadly made. What have these officers to say for themselves?

A Singular Card.

We have been handed the following for publication:

SHARPSBURG, May 19.—*Eds. Gazette:* I noticed in your issue of the 17th inst., (Saturday) my name paraded as having been arrested for larceny. I confess to some surprise at this announcement, as I know nothing of the arrest or circumstance until I saw it in your paper, and there is not another man of my name in the place. Nevertheless, I was able, on yesterday, to supply my pulpit as usual. My only daughter is but five years of age, and my wife has never been in Pittsburgh. It must be a mistake, *surely*. Please correct it, and oblige yours, ENOS WOODRUFF,

Pastor of Sharpsburg Baptist Church.

We stated briefly, on Saturday last, that a man named Woodruff, and his wife and daughter, residing at Sharpsburg, had been arrested on a charge of larceny preferred by Mr. and Mrs. Root, of this city. We did not "parade" the name of "Rev. Enos Woodruff, Pastor of Sharpsburg Baptist Church," and he will pardon us for suggesting that it is not very strange at all that he was "able to supply his pulpit" as usual. Nothing was said about the age of his daughter, or the presence of his wife in Pittsburgh. What we stated we stated substantially true, that a Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff, and their daughter, were arrested on a charge of larceny. They waived a hearing, and gave bail to answer.

If "Enos Woodruff, Pastor," etc., insists on having been arrested, we cannot help it. We published the name as furnished by one of the counsel, who heard Mr. Woodruff give it to the Mayor, and if there is any mistake the fault is not ours. The party accused is not a minister, but an old riverman, whose character is said to be excellent, and who expects to be able to prove not only his own innocence and the innocence of his family, but also a deep laid conspiracy, should this case ever go before a jury.

The Wounded Soldiers at the Hospital.

When the expedition sent out from this city to Pittsburgh Landing arrived at this place, upwards of fifty poor fellows, in various stages of disease, and suffering from numerous wounds, were placed in the Marine Hospital, under a corps of competent nurses and physicians. Since that time, (four weeks ago last Sunday) seven of these have gone to their last account, while the great majority have been restored to health and to the society of their friends in different parts of the West. Only seventeen remain in the hospital, and these will leave as soon as they are able to travel. Three left to-day for their homes in Illinois and Michigan. They all speak in warm terms of the kindness they have received at the hands of our citizens, and particularly of the care and attention bestowed upon them at the hospital. The Superintendent, Mr. Small, assisted by his excellent wife, have done all in their power to make the patients comfortable, and they will be held in grateful remembrance long after these men have returned to their homes.

Rumored Poisoning.

It was reported in the city last evening, that Mr. Woodruff, of Sharpsburg, who was recently arrested on a charge of larceny, had poisoned himself and family, on Sunday, and that they were not expected to recover. On inquiry, we have ascertained that Mr. Woodruff, and his wife and daughter, were quite ill, on Sunday, from the effects of eating hominy which had been boiled in a copper kettle. They soon recovered, under proper medical treatment, and are now about as well as usual. We gave, above, the statement that the prosecution against this family has caused considerable gossip among those who are acquainted with both parties, and the friends of Mr. Woodruff allege that, should the case ever come to trial, certain developments will be made tending to exhibit a most unalloyed for and relentless persecution.

NO FROST.—The chillness of the atmosphere, during Monday night, led many to anticipate a light frost, but none was visible this morning. It is still raw and cold, but cloudy—and it is hoped that we shall pass through this critical period without injury to the fruit crop, which now promises so abundantly.

GONE TO WASHINGTON.—Lieut. Col. F. J. Herron, of the Ninth Iowa Regiment, who has been spending a few days with his parents in this vicinity, left for Washington this morning. He has improved very much since his arrival here, and his wounds will not detain him much longer from active duty.

DEATH OF WM. B. BARNOLL.—Wm. B. Barnoll, Esq., formerly of the Express office in this city, died on Sunday last at Lima, Allen county, Ohio, where he was employed as station agent for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company. Mr. B. was in the prime of life, and a man of family. He has a host of friends in the city.

DIED:

HABBAH—In Van Port, Pa., May 13th, 1862, JAMES HARVEY, son of Wm. and Eliza Harrah, in the 18th year of his age.

He giveth the weary rest. 1twF

THE OFFICIAL WAR MAP.—Hazard's RAILROAD AND MILITARY MAP of the Southern States, from the most authentic sources, and the COAST SURVEY, engraved in the finest style of Map making. It gives so recent and such valuable facts concerning all the Railroads that the War Department immediately authorized its publication, and distributed ONE THOUSAND COPIES among the Generals and Colonels of the Army.

As it is the ONLY MAP that is authorized as OFFICIAL, it is the most reliable and authentic, and from its large size—32 by 55 inches—shows at a glance the principal places, and all the strategic points. Gen. McClellan has acknowledged the great importance of it to his movements.

Beautifully colored, price only ONE DOLLAR, to compete with inferior maps. In cloth case $1 50. Directed and mounted on muslin, $2 50. Mounted on muslin, with rollers, and varnished, $2 50. Sent free mail on receipt of price.

WILLIS P. HAZARD,

No. 723 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

☞ As every intelligent man wants THE BEST and ONLY OFFICIAL MAP, Agents can make money rapidly by selling this. my10:3td

ISAAC CRAIG, OUTLET SAW MILLS, ALLEGHENY CITY, invites the attention of builders and riversmen to his large stock of thoroughly seasoned LUMBER, WINDOW FRAME STUFF, JOINTS, DECKING, BOTTOM PLANK, LATHS, PALINGS, &c., &c.

He will fill orders for sawed stuff with promptness and at fair rates. Persons wanting long timber are particularly invited to examine his stock.

Office on CRAIG STREET, near Robinson. my15:6tf

ROPE—50 coils, assorted sizes, Manilla Rope, for sale by GEO. B. JONES, 141 Water street. my17

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF GEN. HUNTER.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR ARMIES.

TRADE WITH THE SOUTHERN PORTS.

An Immense Ice Fleet.

THE FIGHT AT FORT DARLING.

Terrific Slaughter in the Rebel Batteries.

THE FIGHT TO BE RENEWED.

The Naugatuck to Have a New Gun.

GEN. M'CLELLAN WITHIN TEN MILES OF RICHMOND.

No Confirmation of the Rumors of Intervention.

SICK PENNSYLVANIANS IN WASHINGTON.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—The *Inquirer's* correspondent thinks that Gen. Hunter will probably resign. If he should, there will be a difficulty in securing a competent successor.

The President's proclamation is regarded here as consistent with his oft-repeated pledges, and as indicating his determination to strictly observe the requirements of the Constitution in his efforts to put down the rebellion.

The movements of the eastern and western armies, for prudential motives, will be kept very quiet for the next three or four days, unless, in the meantime, a decisive battle takes place.

It is estimated that over 500 vessels will sail for the Southern ports by the 1st of June; there will be at least 200 clearances for cargoes of loa.

The *Press* correspondent, in describing the engagement at Fort Darling, says the slaughter among the rebels in the batteries was terrific.

The fight will be renewed shortly, when Com. Rodgers expects to silence the rebel forts, and if he can pass the obstructions known to be placed in the river above the batteries, he will take the city.

A mortar boat was greatly needed during the action, as with it the batteries could have been taken quite easily. The Monitor was not injured in the least, and the Naugatuck will take another gun on board and proceed up the James river to renew the fight as soon as possible.

Com. Rodgers was wounded painfully, but not seriously, in the left cheek.

Gen. McClellan's advance is within ten miles of Richmond, and he is moving on.

The *Tribune* thus, editorially, speaks of the President's malediction of Hunter's proclamation: "The President has decided to rescind, or modify, General Hunter's order setting free all the slaves in his department. It was his right to do so, and we bow to his decision. We cannot doubt that General Hunter judged wisely, and acted nobly, so far as the prosperity of the Union cause in his own district is concerned. We do not believe the President holds a different opinion. But it is his duty to survey the whole ground to determine what is best not for those States only, but to ensure the triumph of the Union cause everywhere, and from this decision there is no appeal."

There is still no confirmation of the reports of European intervention. Our Ministers in their last dispatches mention them as rumors hatched by the emissaries and allies of the rebels, in London and Paris. While our Ministers declare that the secret design of foreign powers have not taken so definite a shape as rumor would have us believe, they almost unanimously warn the Government, that the surest way to prevent intervention, is to vigorously prosecute the war.

The government military telegraph is now extended to within fourteen miles of Richmond, by which there is daily communication with Washington.

There are 500 sick Pennsylvania soldiers at the government hospitals in Washington. D.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The following reports have been received at the Navy Department, having been forwarded by Commodore Goldsborough:

U. S. STEAMER GALENA, OFF CITY POINT, JAMES RIVER, May 16, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that this vessel, the Aroostook, the Monitor and Port Royal, with the Naugatuck, moved up the river and getting aground several times, but meeting no artificial impediments until we arrived at Ward's Bluff, about eight miles from Richmond, where we encountered a heavy battery and two separate barriers found formed of spikes, steamboats and vessels. The pilots both say that they saw the Jamestown and Yorktown among the number. The banks of the river are found lined with rifle pits from which sharpshooters annoyed the men at the guns. These would hinder the removal of obstructions, unless driven away by a land force. The Galena ran within six hundred yards of the battery, and as near the spikes as it was deemed proper to go, when she let go her anchor and swung across the river, which is not more than twice as wide as the ship is long. Then, at 7:45 a.m., she opened fire upon the battery. The wooden vessels, as directed, anchored about thirteen hundred yards below. The Monitor anchored near, and at nine o'clock she passed just above the Galena, but found her guns could not be elevated enough to reach the battery. She then dropped a little below us and made her shots effective. At five minutes after eleven, the Galena had expended nearly all her ammunition, &c., I made a signal to discontinue the action.

We had but six Parrott charges, and not a single filled nine-inch shell.

We had thirteen killed and eleven wounded. The rifled 100-pound Parrott, of the Naugatuck, burst half the part abaft the trunnions, going overboard. She is, therefore, disabled.

Lieut. Newman, the executive officer, was conspicuous for his gallant and effective services. Mr. Washburne, acting master, behaved admirably. These two are selected from among the number.

The Aroostook, Port Royal, and Naugatuck took the stations previously assigned them, and did everything that was possible. The monitor could not have done better. The barrier is such that the vessels of the enemy, even if they have any, cannot possibly pass out. Ours cannot pass in.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN RODGERS,

Commander U. S. A.

The following is the report of Lieut. Wm. N. Jeffers, commanding the Monitor in the late engagement near Richmond. It is addressed to Commander Rogers:

U. S. IRON-CLAD STEAMER MONITOR, James River, Va., May 16, 1862.

SIR: I submit the following report of the movements of this vessel during the action of yesterday:

Shortly after weighing anchor from our position near Kingsland creek, a sharp fire of musketry was commenced from both banks on all the ships. At 7:30 I discovered an extensive fortification on an elevation of about 200 feet, with seven smaller batteries, all apparently mounting guns of the heaviest calibre. At the foot of bluff, in the river, an obstruction formed of sunken steamers and vessels, secured with chains and the shallow water, piled across the river, the Galena having anchored at about 1,000 yards distant from the fort, and being warmly engaged, I endeavored to pass ahead of her to take off some of the fire, but found that my guns could not be elevated sufficiently to point at the fort. I then took position on the line with the Galena, and maintained a deliberate fire until the close of the action, when, in company with the other vessels, I dropped down to the anchorage of this morning.

The fire of the enemy was remarkably well directed, but vainly, towards this vessel. She was struck three times—one solid eight inch shot square on the turret, two solid shot on the side armor, forward of the pilot house, but caused no damage beyond bending the plates. I am happy to report no casualties. In conclusion, permit me to say that the action was gallantly fought against great odds, and with the usual effect against earthworks. So long as our vessels kept up a rapid fire, they rarely returned our fire, but the moment our fire slackened, they remanned their guns. It was impossible to reduce such works except with the aid of a land force.

The following is the report of Assistant Surgeon Vaughison of the Galena, giving an account of men killed and wounded in the late action at Ward's Bluff:

U. S. steamer Galena—Killed: Thomas Ready, Captain of foretop; James H. Weber, 3d class boy; Michael Maney, landsman; Martin Millerey, landsman; Robert Boyd, ordinary seaman; Richard A. Adams, seaman; John Quig, ordinary seaman; John Russell, landsman; Wm. H. Harton, ordinary seaman; Jos. Johnson, private marine; Jared D. Boorom, gunner; David Patterson, landsman.

Wounded.—John O'Connor, 3d class boy, burned and wound of ankle joint; William Stevens, seaman, not seriously; George McDonnell, seaman, slightly; Thomas Finnigan, seaman, arm seriously injured; Henry Watson, ordinary seaman, slightly; Wm. Harrison, landsman, slightly; Thomas Clark, landsman, slightly. Died: Richard Visser, seaman, slightly; Andrew McCleary, acting master's mate, not seriously; Owen Dougherty, coal heaver, mortally; Fred. W. Johnson, 1st class boy, not seriously.

Port Royal.—Wounded: Geo. Morris, Commander, flesh wound of right leg.

Naugatuck.—Wounded: Peter Dixon, not seriously; James Wilson, musket shot wound, not seriously.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 20.

SENATE.—Mr. Harris and Mr. King, of New York, presented a petition from the merchants of New York, for a general bankrupt law.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, presented a petition for an efficient confiscation act.

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., gave notice that he should, to-morrow, call up the resolution for the expulsion of the Senator from Oregon—Mr. Starke.

Mr. McDougal moved to take up the Pacific Railroad bill.

The Confiscation bill was then taken up.

Mr. Davis proceeded to review the course of England toward this country. He referred to the anti-success of the plan of raising cotton in other countries, and to the intense hate of the cotton States towards the Government, which might be overcome by proper measures and the preservation of the Constitution in all its integrity. He should oppose every attempt to impair the Constitution from any quarter, or under any pretext. He replied at some length to the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Wilson.) After having spoken for three hours and over.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, moved to adjourn. Disagreed to—yeas 17, nays 18.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, moved to postpone the bill till to-morrow, to allow his colleague to finish his speech. He thought it very unusual to refuse such a request.

Mr. Fessenden said it was very unusual at this period of the session, on a bill which had been discussed so much, for a Senator to make a speech on general principles hours in length, and ask for more time.

HOUSE.—Mr. Blake, of Ohio, reported from the Post Office Committee a bill to establish certain railroads. It declares the bridge partly constructed across the Ohio river at Steubenville, Ohio, and abutting on the Virginia shore, to be a lawful construction and public highway, and established as a post route for the purpose of the transmission of the mails, and that the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, and Holliday's Cove Railroad Company, or either of them, are authorized to maintain and operate the said bridge when completed. Drawbars to be provided for the passage of the boats.

Mr. Blake said that the bridge did not materially interfere with the navigation of the Ohio river. After a debate the bill was passed.

Mr. Odell, of N. Y., presented four petitions from the principal importers in New York, asking for an extension of time to three years in which goods can remain in bond.

Mr. De ano, of Mass., asked, but failed to receive, the consent of the House to introduce a resolution providing for a delegate in Congress to represent the District of Columbia.

Mr. Colfax, of Ind., from the Post Office Department, reported back the Senate bill providing that no person for reason of color shall be disqualified from carrying the mails, with a recommendation that it does not pass. Mr. Colfax explained the reasons for this action of the Committee.

Before disposing of the question, the House proceeded to the consideration of the Confiscation bill.

Mr. Eliot, of Mass., maintained the justice of these measures, and answered the constitutional objections which had been made against them.

Mr. Noell, of Mo., argued the constitutional question, remarking that rebellion usually succeeds in despotic countries, because the masses are against one man. With us success in rebellion is morally, politically and physically impossible, because it is the few against the many to destroy the Government of the whole. It was in this view that he held that, although the Constitution was the same in peace as in war, yet its slumbering power could be awakened in time of danger competent for every emergency. As to the policy of confiscation, he was willing to say that those who had undertaken to destroy the best Government on earth, "I forgive you; sin no more." But he was not willing to spend the whole of his stock on those who are robbing and murdering his constituents.

Mr. Riddle, of Ohio, discussed the general question of rebellion. He would punish traitors, and strip them of all their property, and preclude them forever from holding office of emolument and honor under the Government. Strike down slavery, and you will strike down the possibility of insurrection.

Mr. Windom, of Minn., had no patience with those who were ever ready to plead for murderers and traitors, and who never uttered a word in condemnation of their crimes.

Mr. Voorhess, of Ind., obtained the floor, when the House adjourned.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

TUNSTALL'S STATION, May 20.—The advance under Gen. Stoneman reached Coal Harbor on the road to Richmond, via Newbridge, yesterday, where he found the enemy to be in force. He drove their pickets in to within two miles of their main body, and encamped for the night.

Everything indicates that the rebels intend to defend Richmond with all the available force they are able to bring forward. Congressmen and representatives from every Southern State are there encouraging their troops by their presence and council to a determined resistance to an advance of Union troops.

Two officers, who came within our lines with a flag of truce about a week since on a trivial pretence, were allowed to return yesterday.

Com. Goldsborough paid a visit to headquarters last night for the purpose of an interview with Gen. McClellan.

The Richmond papers of the 16th have been received. They contain the correspondence between the Virginia Legislature and Jeff. Davis, in relation to the recent movements of the rebel army. He stated that he had never entertained a thought of withdrawing the army from Virginia, and abandoning the State; that if, in the course of events, the capital should fall, the necessity of which he did not see or anticipate, that would be no reason for withdrawing the army from Virginia.

The war could be successfully maintained on Virginia soil for twenty years.

The rebel General J. B. Floyd has been appointed Major General of the Virginia forces, with authority to raise 20,000 men, non-conscripts, for the defence of Western Virginia.

The engagement on Thursday at Dury's Bluff, seven miles below Richmond, between our gunboats and the enemy's batteries, on James river, produced a great panic among the people of Richmond. They acknowledge the loss of six killed and seven wounded.

Missouri State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—A mass convention of the friends of the Administration, and those favorable to the emancipation of slaves in Missouri, under the plan submitted to Congress by the President, is called to meet in Jefferson City, on June 16th, to nominate State officers.

From New Orleans.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 20.—The United States dispatch steamer Rhode Island, Capt. Trenchard, arrived here this morning, with dates and mails from New Orleans to the 8th inst. She brings the naval officers captured on the Mississippi, below N. Orleans. Among them are several Lieutenants of our navy, in J. K. Mitchell, commanding Confederate naval forces on the Mississippi, J. W. Wilkinson, second in command, on board of the Lousiana; Beverly Cannon, of the Governor Moore, destroyed, and A. F. Warley, commanding the ram Manassas.

On the passage the passengers were obliged to take their turn doing guard duty over the prisoners.

The news from New Orleans is not of special interest. Gen. Butler commenced landing troops the 1st of May. He established his headquarters at the Custom House, took possession of the City Hall, Mint, &c., and compelled the St. Charles Hotel, which was closed, to open for the accommodation of himself and staff.

A conference had been had between Gen. Butler and the authorities of the city with Pierre Soule. The Proclamation was discussed and modified in some particulars.

As an act of humanity to the suffering inhabitants, the boats and railroads were allowed to bring supplies to the city.

Negotiations of the Confederate scrip is forbidden, but other species of currency in circulation are allowed. Newspapers continue their circulation.

The *Delta* was suppressed for refusing to publish the proclamation, but was subsequently allowed to go on.

Algiers is occupied by our forces, and Fort Jackson and St. Phillip are garrisoned by our troops.

The Osseloussa and Jackson Railroads are taken possession of, and all approaches to the city are cut off.

Gen. Phelps had advanced to Carrolton, 25 miles up the river, and occupied the place. There is very little public demonstration of Union feeling manifested there in consequence of the uncertainty in reference to the future.

Great want of confidence is prevailing, but under the firm course of Gen. Butler, business is slowly reviving.

The city is gradually becoming quiet, and affairs are generally perfectly satisfactory.

Porter's mortar fleet had been off Mobile and in the bay, and soundings had been made in the channel. On the 7th the fleet was fired on while engaged in this work by Morgan, but did not reply. The fleet afterwards returned to Ship Island.

On the night of the 9th the enemy evacuated Pensacola, and set fire to the forts and navy yard and marine hospital.

Gen. Arnold commenced the bombardment, when the destruction of property was begun with the hope of saving a portion of the fort and property.

The steamers Bradford and Neafie were burned at Fort McRae, and the hospital and navy yard destroyed. Barranca's barracks was saved. Also the foundry and blacksmith shop in the yard. The city and forts had been occupied by Gen. Jones, with three thousand troops.

Gen. Arnold was to establish his headquarters in the city on the 12th, and occupy the city with 1200 men.

There is nothing of importance from Key West or Port Royal.

Some few days ago, the gunboat Wamsutta lost two men in a skirmish in Warsaw Sound.

From Corinth.

BEFORE CORINTH, May 20.—There was skirmishing along the whole line to-day, feeling the enemy's strength and seeking more advantageous positions. Our loss was small. The army is advancing slowly.

The story about several rebel regiments attempting to mutiny, and federops being sent to their assistance, is false.

It has been raining all day, and there are prospects of a rainy night.

The Nashville *Union* chronicles the constant arrival Tennesseans who are sick of the Southern Confederacy, and says a borough Union man must be chosen for the approaching Circuit Judge election.

Attack on Our Pickets.

STRASBURG, VA., May 20.—Last night a band of guerrillas came down upon our pickets at the bridge west of the thoroughfare, killing one and taking two prisoners. The pickets belonged to the 1st battalion Michigan cavalry, commanded by Maj. Atwood.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—Noon.—Flour dull and prices drooping; sales 1,000 bbls. at $5 for superfine, $5 25 for extra and $5 50@5 87½ for extra family. Receipts are small. Rye flour at $3 50, and corn meal at $2 65. Wheat dull and supplies coming in more freely: small sales at $1 21 for red and $1 33@1 40 for white. Rye still continues to command 70c. Corn, of prime quality, is active at 52½c. in store and 54c afloat; but inferior descriptions are plenty and dull. S