# DAILY POST.

The Union as it was:
The Constitution as it is!

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 10.

☞ Reading matter on every page.


☞ MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE—The Democratic Committee of correspondence for the county of Allegheny, will meet at the ST. CHARLES HOTEL, in the city of Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of MAY, A. D., 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A general attendance is requested.

THOMAS DONNELLY, Chairman.

## A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Our readers remember of reading the passage at arms between Mr. Washburne and Mr. Conkling, last week, in the House of Representatives, upon the report of the "Investigating Committee." Washburne was quite enraged at Conkling's attempt to damage the report of the committee, and very plainly told him that he was defending "open robbery." After a week's reflection, the gentleman from Illinois has come to the conclusion that his remarks, upon the occasion referred to, were not precisely parliamentary. He accordingly took them back:

"Mr. WASHBURNE, (Rep.) of Illinois, obtaining the consent of the House to make a personal explanation, briefly referred to the speech recently made by him in vindication of the report of the Committee on Government Contracts, and said the remarks made on that occasion with reference to the gentleman from New York [Mr. Conkling] were unparliamentary, out of order, and unjust to the House and the gentleman, and he trusted both would forget that they were ever made."

After this retraction, and consequent soothing of the tender susceptibilities of the gentleman from New York, as well as the acknowledging of an insult to the immediate honor of the House, Mr. Conkling arose and drew thus mildly in reply:

"Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New York, said he was glad the gentleman had, on reflection, characterized as unjust the remarks to which the House had listened. Without expressing his assent or dissent from that opinion, he would content himself with the statement that if a want of discretion had led him [Mr. Conkling] to do violence to the propriety of this House, or to wound the feelings of any member, he regretted it."

Why don't Ben. Wade make Vallandingham take back the "liar, scoundrel and coward," which he bestowed upon him, two weeks since? We see that he has been blustering in the Senate of late, informing that body that "those who talk of the constitution now are traitors," but he has no word for Vallandingham. How is this? Ben. Wade, like Sumner, is quite valiant in debate, apparently full of mettle, but when an opportunity is offered to either to exhibit his pluck in the usual gentlemanly manner, his courage, like that of Bob Acres, "oozes out at his finger ends." We are both disappointed and disgusted with this burly and athletic Buckeye. No wonder that a few Ohio volunteers quailed before the murderous fire of Beauregard, at Shiloh, when the plucky Ben. Wade shrinks from an encounter with one like Vallandingham.—This example is most pernicious; it might do well enough in piping times of peace, but now it will have a worse effect upon the martial spirit of our people than had his scampering from Bull Run, in July last, making such excellent time as to impress spectators with the idea of his being engaged in carrying the mail. One felicitous correspondent remarked that, upon the occasion referred to, Wade ran faster than "a scared dog."

## FROM YORKTOWN.

### The Truth about McClellan.

The editor of the New York *Times*, who appears to be well informed upon the subject, in a late letter explains the supposed difficulty between Generals McClellan and McDowell, as well as the former's plans being interfered with by the War Department:

"Gen. McClellan's numbers have been strangely overstated in many quarters,—and I heard an influential member of Congress, who has been vehement in his complaints of McClellan's inactivity, insist, the other day, that he had over two hundred thousand men under his command on the peninsula. Now, I have the figures for an exact statement of his force, by *corps d'armee*, divisions and brigades, and if it were quite prudent even yet to state these details of his force, I should be very glad to give them, by way of refuting this opinion. I can say, however, without impropriety, that his *effective* force is just about one-half the number assigned,—a little more, perhaps, but not much. His original plan, as I have already stated, was to send a *corps d'armee* to the rear of Gloucester,—to reach West Point, 25 miles above Yorktown, and then, by combined attack in rear, in front and on the flank, from our gunboats, to compel a surrender. This plan he was under the necessity of changing when General McDowell's corps was withdrawn and sent to the Rappahannock; because he was then left without a force sufficient to warrant a detachment of so large a body as this operation would have required. His only resource, therefore, was to make the attack in regular form and by a regular siege operation,—running no risks of defeat by undue haste or inadequate preparation, and making it absolutely *certain* that he could hold every step he might take in advance.

"And here let me say one word as to the *reasons* for the withdrawal of Gen. M'Dowell from his command. This very remarkable step has been very frequently assigned to very unworthy motives on the part of Gen. McDowell, who is charged with having desired and sought an independent command. I believe this to be grossly unjust and utterly untrue. Gen. McDowell is as honorable and high-toned a gentleman as there is in the army, and I believe him to be utterly incapable of any such conduct. In this point of fact, moreover, I know that General McDowell did not desire a separate command,—that he desired, above all things, to co-operate with McClellan in the execution of the grand scheme assigned to him, and that he was surprised, chagrined and bitterly disappointed when he received the orders which detached him from the army. *The reason for the change*, which was made by the Secretary of War with the assent of the President, *was fear for the safety of Washington.*—The battle at Winchester had startled them by revealing a much stronger rebel force in their immediate front than they had supposed—and, upon inquiry, they found that the troops left for the protection of the Capitol were less effective than had been assumed. It was thereupon decided that one of the two corps remaining, either McDowell's or Sumner's, should be withheld,—and the choice fell upon the former.—This is a very simple explanation of an affair which has been invested by rumor with a great deal of political importance, and which has occasioned a good deal of bitterness of feeling. But I believe it to be the true one. Enough on this subject for the present."

From the New York World.

### What has been Proved.

The war is now so near a close that it is safe and may be profitable to point out some of the lessons it has taught the American people. Among them are the following:

It has proved that the United States have more military resources, and can put into the field greater armies, than any nation on earth.

It has proved that, in a life-and death struggle, a slaveholding is no match for a free labor community.

It has proved that the United States government has no friends among the governments of Europe, and furthermore that it needs none.

It has proved that in a crisis demanding self-command and prudence, such as the Trent affair, a nation of freemen can act as wisely as the wisest monarch.

It has proved that Yankee inventiveness and mechanical skill is as remarkable in war as in peace.

It has proved that an earnest devotion to the arts of peace does not disqualify a nation for great military achievements.

It has proved that we were wise in not having built a great wooden navy.

This will suffice for the present.

## A British Trading Fleet Fitting Out for Charleston.

The Liverpool *Post*, commenting on the recapture of the Emilie St. Pierre and the blockade of Charleston, says:

While writing in allusion to the Charleston blockade, we may mention that the screw steamship Hero, 900 tons, recently employed in the Baltic trade, has been sold to a Liverpool house. She has left Hull for this port, and is intended for the trade between Liverpool and Charleston. The Hero is a very fast steamer. There is also in the Hull docks, undergoing an overhauling for a Liverpool house, the screw steamship Modern Greece, of about 700 tons. It is understood that this steamer, also being a fast vessel, is intended for the Charleston trade.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Official news from New Orleans is daily expected. It is not thought that the first report from that quarter will give much other account than of the occupation of the city, and the land and naval movements immediately precedent thereto. The administration has considered that only the presence of a large Union element in New Orleans accounts for the wonderful success of the expedition. For this reason it will probably have less difficulty in organizing a temporary Government than has been experienced in Tennessee. I hear that the Senate has already considered the vote confirming the appointment of a collector at that point.

Quite a conservative special committee has been appointed on the various confiscation bills by the president pro tem. of the Senate, in accordance with the determination of that body last evening. At its head is Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, and such names as that of Mr. Collamer, of Vt., Mr. Cowan, of Pa., Mr. Henderson, of Mo., are among the others. Nine is the number of the Committee, and the radicals are in the minority.

Contrabands flock to the city daily, much to the annoyance of that class of abolitionists whose zeal in the behalf of negroes is inspired by a desire to turn the matter to account in the way of political loaves and fishes, rather than from disposition to practically serve them. The Northerners relect at the idea of negro emigration among them, and hence the abolitionists in Congress are devising ways to support the contrabands at public charge by putting them into the army of white soldiers.

The representation that the border State men contemplated a withdrawal from Congress is a calumny upon a class of men who have, more than any others in the national legislature, exhibited devotion to the country. They deprecate the efforts of the radical Abolitionists to convert the war for the Union into a partizan sectional war for the accomplishment of the purposes of a crazy faction; but they have no idea of abandoning their posts at a juncture so critical, and demanding the utmost energies of every staunch supporter of the Union and the Constitution.

The friends of the Government have heard with great satisfaction, through Confederate sources, of the fact of a Union meeting of citizens of New Orleans. It has not been doubted that the existence of a strong Union element in the great commercial metropolis of the South-west has had much to do with the discomfiture of the rebels in that quarter. Its influence will permeate the State, and it is not, therefore, unlikely that a provisional government may be established to hand, by the people, which will only need the endorsation of the Federal Government to become stable and effective.

## The Confirmation of Zerman.

The public have been informed that J. Napoleon Zerman, an exiled Austrian, lately on Gen. Fremont's Staff, had been confirmed by the Senate as a Brigadier General. This fact has astounded the knowing ones of Washington, and especially the foreign diplomatic corps. Count Mercier avers that when he was with the French Embassy at Madrid he knew Zerman as a detected adventurer and imposter at Court; that his career, if romantic, as stated in the dispatches, was simply the romance of crime; that he is a convicted swindler and forger, who has served in the galleys and pined in the jails of Europe so often that such facts ceased to be novelties worth mentioning. At the Navy Department, to-day, I learned that General Zerman, a short time since, would have gladly accepted a position as Master's Mate in our naval service, with the moderate stipend of $40 a month; but he was spared this obscure fate to rejoice in the star of an American Brigadier.

"IF WE keep within the limits of the constitution," said Senator Browning the other day in speaking of the confiscation bill, "we have no right to pass such a bill, and no possible advantage could result which would equal the evils which would arise from the violation of the great charter of our liberties." Here is a condensation of reason against the purposes of the Abolitionists perfectly unanswerable. If the people of this country wish to preserve their liberties they must see to it that their representatives do not violate the Constitution. Mark the men and the newspapers who are now sneering at the Constitution because it is in the way of the accomplishment of their designs.

## Let France and England Keep Clear.

There is every reason to believe that the rebellion might have been crushed, with comparative ease, months ago, had the leading European powers, instead of countenancing it as they did, repelled it, as genuine friendship for the federal government would have prompted. Had England and France exhibited the same concern for the continuance of the Union that was so frankly shown by Russia and Italy, the red battle-fields of 1862 might never have existed. We say, then, that these two nations, above all, have no business to utter a syllable touching the when, the where, or the how we shall give the rebels peace. They are entitled to no hearing in the matter. It is quite too late in the day to make any proffer of good offices. They might have done something once, on their own side of the water, in the way of checking the nascent monster which looked to them for help; they did exactly the contrary. Now that, after an effort which has amazed the world, we have gained full control of it, they must leave it to our own management exclusively. They can oblige us only by standing entirely aloof.

If there are any international rights which the rebels, in their desperation, may endanger—such as the destruction of property owned by foreign subjects, or any trespass upon the rights and immunities of foreign officials within the limits of the rebellion—of course it is just and proper that foreign ministers should see to their protection. Nobody would think of objecting. That is all within their legitimate province. But beyond that, even though their interests may be concerned, they have no voice in the matter. It doubtless is greatly injurious to England and France, that the rebels, in their desperation, should burn their cotton and tobacco; but that is no reason for any attempt to induce our government to hold out terms, so that they may not be driven to desperation.—Our interests are supreme in the matter. They imperatively forbid all terms whatever, and require absolute, unconditional submission. The contemned authority of the national government must be vindicated to the full. A lesson must be made of the rebellion that shall be an effectual warning through all time against its repetition. In the face of this vital necessity no merely material interest, affecting either ourselves or foreign nations, ought to be canvassed for a moment.

## WHAT IS WELLES ABOUT.

Raymond, of the New York *Times* talks very plainly of the inefficiency of the Navy Department. Speaking of the retreating rebels from Yorktown he says:

"They will be much more likely to strike from Williamsburg across the Chickahominy River and other tributaries to the James, and by destroying the bridges, retard the pursuit of our troops. If they take this route to Richmond, McClellan can reach that city in advance of them, and at the same time be in the rear of any force that may menace McDowell and Banks. It seems to me much more probable that the rebel army will seek simply to escape southward by crossing the James River, and abandon Richmond and the rebel government to its fate. The only way to prevent its escape in this direction is by an *advance of our gunboats up the James River*, and this it is hopeless to obtain, as it implies the active and vigorous co-operation of the Navy Department—a phenomenon which has not yet been witnessed, and which is not likely now to be displayed for the first time. The whole American navy is paralyzed by the *Merrimac*. Commodore Goldsborough, on this station, will not stir a vessel nor move a gun in any direction so long as the *Merrimac* threatens this part of the coast.—Whether he is acting on his own discretion or under orders from the Navy Department, I do not know; but the spectacle presented here is pitiable. We have here the *Monitor*, which has already shown herself a match for the *Merrimac*;—the *Naugatuck* and *Galena*, both iron-clad; *the Vanderbilt, Arago and Illinois* are prepared for the express purpose of running her down—besides two guns mounted on shore, throwing balls and shells weighing over 400 pounds, and both commanding at point-blank range the channel through which the *Merrimac* must pass to enter York River, and the entire armament of Fortress Monroe; and yet with all this force the naval authorities here do not dare look the *Merrimac* in the face, but act as if the end of the world had come if she shows her nose off Craney Island.

The gunboats, moreover, are of not the slightest use against the *Merrimac* and are doing not the slightest service of any kind where they are. They could run up James River any night without the knowledge of the rebels, and when once twelve miles up, are perfectly safe from pursuit, as the *Merrimac* draws too much water to get any higher up.

The speed of our gunboats being without doubt much greater than that of the *Merrimac*, would, in fact, enable them to pass beyond her reach up the James River at any hour of the day, and a glance at the map will satisfy even those but little versed in military matters that such a movement could be attended with no other result than the capture of the greater part, if not the entire, rebel army now on this peninsula. The gunboats can ascend James River to a point almost within shelling distance of Richmond, and with that river once under our control—with other gunboats at West Point on York River, and a strong army following rapidly in his rear, there would be no alternative for the enemy but to surrender, or hazard a battle with a certainty of defeat before him.

MR. JOHN CASSELL, the great publisher, of London, prints the outside of sixty English country newspapers. These are all alike, with a change of title. They are then sent to the country printers, who print on the inside their editorials and local news, and send to subscribers.

JEFF. DAVIS' "conscription" message is one of the most sickening pieces of sophistry we have ever read. We could imagine the Southern people, when they read it, felt like a certain old class-leader we once heard of. A youth, in telling his experiences at a Methodist love-feast, interpolated a long story about a disappointment in love. When he concluded, the gray haired class leader rose, wiped his spectacles, and said—"Brethren, let us all—puke."—*Louisville Dem.*

FLOYD complains that he is unjustly treated. We are disposed to reply in the language of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon—"What! out of hell, and complain?"—*Louisville Journal.*


CUSTOM HOUSE,
Pittsburgh, April 14th, 1862.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that "SEALED PROPOSALS" accompanied by proper guarantees according to forms to be furnished on application at this Office, will be received thereat, until 12 o'clock, meridian, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF JUNE NEXT, for the supply of Provisions, Medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms, for one year, commencing on the first of July next, and ending on the thirtieth of June following. The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the Hospital; but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles, accordingly as they may be required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not in the judgment of the Physician of the post quality and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the contractor with any excess of cost over the contract prices. The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified.

CHAS. W. BATCHELOR,
ap15td Surveyor and Agent of Marine Hospital.

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK will be a candidate for nomination to the above Office, before the next nominating Republican County Convention.
ap16dawtd

# First Edition.

## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## MERRIMAC OUT AGAIN.

## THE MONITOR READY FOR HER.

### Bombardment of Sewall's Point.

### BARRACKS ON FIRE FROM THE CONSTANT CANNONADING.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—The special correspondent of the American sends the following relative to affairs in 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 an early fall of Norfolk. At eleven o'clock the steamer Naugatuck was observed raising steam, and about twelve o'clock she moved out by the side of the Monitor, which steamer had also cleared her deck for action, having taken down her awning and pipes, and stood forth in full fighting trim.

11:30 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 the Flag Ship Minnesota are also under steam.

12 o'clock.—The Naugatuck moved up toward Elizabeth river, followed by the Monitor and Dacotah, in line of battle, the San Jacinto following 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 gunboats 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 a position off Sewall's Point, and the Dacotah fired a shot towards Craney Island, which fell short. A second shot from the Dacotah struck on the beach at Sewall's Point.

12:30.—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 lying off towards the mouth of James river. Presently the Dacotah and Monitor approach Craney Island and Sewall's Point. The Dacotah fires every few minutes, alternately at Sewall's Point and Craney Island, the enemy making no reply, although the balls all reach their intended destination. The Monitor is now taking the lead, but has not fired. In the meantime the Seminole and Susquehanna open on Sewell's Point, and two shots are fired from the Point, all the latter falling short of the Monitor, which is now a mile above the other vessels.

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

12:50 P. M.—The Susquehanna, Dacotah, San Jacinto and Seminole are pouring shells and the Monitor threw her first two shells from a point full a mile and a half ahead of the other vessels. The guns from Sewall's Point fell short of the regular fleet. Many of them explode high in the air at half distance. The Monitor is still moving forward, firing an occasional shot, whilst the Rip Raps and fleet, laying off in line of battle, are still firing steadily.

1 o'clock P. M.—The Monitor is now within a mile of Sewall's Point, moving slowly forward and firing. The enemy is firing briskly from Sewall's Point at the Monitor and shells are 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 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, in the meantime, has been throwing shells into Pig Point, and the fleet have also thrown a number of shells in the same direction.

### ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

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 Sewall's Point, Captain Gardiner in command of the expedition. As soon as they arrived within range, they opened with shot and shell over Sewall'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, where 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 until within a mile or two of the Point, where considerable execution must have been done by her accurate firing. The Naugatuck kept in the back ground, the range of her Parrott gun enabling her to do so.—The Sewall'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 one o'clock a black smoke was seen to rise, 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 two 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 could be seen of her but a small square black spot on the water.

At a quarter past two o'clock, a very dense black smoke arose rapidly from Sewall'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 five 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 five o'clock the Monitor returned. The Merrimac remains in the same position.

☞ STATE SENATE—E. D. GAZZAM is a candidate for the nomination for STATE SENATOR. may5

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.—A general assortment for sale by
BOWN & TETLEY
may1 126 Wood street


# Second Edition

## THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPH.

## General McClellan Beyond Williamsburg.

### Heavy Battle on Wednesday Last.

### 20,000 of Our Troops Put 30,000 Rebels to Flight with Great Slaughter.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 8.—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. Franlen and Gen. Sedgwick 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 General Johnson on the Chickahominy.

The whole number of Federals killed and wounded was three hundred. The enemy were driven back by our gunboats with great slaughter. They had not less than 30,000 men, while our force at the time was not over 20,000, only that number having landed.

Had it not been for the gunboats out 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. Gen. Burnside was within a few miles of Weldon. The rebel troops are evacuating that city with all possible speed. Sewall's Point and Pig Point they say are already abandoned, and preparations were being made to destroy the Navy Yard and other public property.

CHICAGO, May 9.—A special dispatch to the Journal from Cairo, says: The steamer Brown arrived from the flotilla this morning, having left at daybreak yesterday

Four rebel gunboats were seen rounding the Point, making way in the direction of our mortars, evidently intending to capture them. Our gunboats formed in line of battle, cleared the decks for action, and fired some fifty shots, when the rebel gunboats retired. The distance was so great it was impossible to say whether any shots took effect.

Our mortars, which had ceased firing for two days, commenced when the Brown left, and was going on with great vigor.

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

A special to the Tribune, says: Mayor Sharpe, of Columbus, carried away by the rebels at the time of the evacuation of that place, has escaped. He tells pitiful stories of affairs in Memphis.

He pointed out a place where the rebels buried thirty pieces of cannon at Columbus, all of which have been exhumed and are now in our possession.

The boat from Pittsburg Landing arrived last evening, and reports our army within two miles of Corinth.

Heavy firing was going on on our extreme advance, but it was not thought a general engagement.

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

The Avalanche of the 5th says the battle so long anticipated at Corinth has been delayed for the present.

From Fort Wright our advices are to Saturday. The Federals continue their harmless pastime, 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 the authorities are rapidly hurrying forward guns and completing the 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 a loss of twenty killed and one hundred wounded at Farmington, on Saturday last.

It deprecates the adoption of a policy of persecuting Union men, and says such a course of action by the government is suicidal, and calculated to lead to disastrous results.

The government is becoming unpopular and the Avalanche does not hesitate to attack it vigorously.

General Cleman, who left New Orleans first, says after the Federal war vessels passed the forts the women influenced their husbands in the forts to give up the result. There was 300 men, with the spiked guns, gave themselves up to the enemy.

Gen. Butler is in the city, having come up in the first transport from below.

RICHMOND, May 3.—Authentic information from New Orleans says the troops at Fort Jackson mutinied, and spiked some of the guns, when General Duncan surrendered.

The gunboat Louisiana was at Fort St. Phila unmanageable. She received a broadside at the distance of 30 feet without injury, and was then blown up by the Commander. The French commander of the frigate Militaire, before he surrendered, gave notice that it required sixty days' notice before the bombardment of the city in order that the French citizens could remove.

All cotton on shipboard in the city and at Baton Rouge was burned. Thirty-two thousand bales were thus destroyed.

Jeff. Davis issued a proclamation appointing the sixteenth of the present month for the people to unite in their several places of worship, in humble supplication to Almighty God, that he will vouchsafe his blessings on the Confederate arms, and that He will strengthen and protect their armies, and watch over and protect the people from evil machinations of the enemy and in his own good time restore peace.

Governor Letcher has issued a proclamation announcing the rejection of the amendment of the State Constitution by a majority of 678.

AUGUSTA, May 3.—Prisoners who escaped from Key West, report three thousand Federals on the Island and five hundred in the hospital with the small pox.

A local item in the Avalanche says some city merchants refuse to take Confederate money even at a heavy discount.

### The Galena Aground.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 10, 12 M.—The War Department heard, a few minutes ago, that the Galena was aground off Hog Island. I judge not badly, for the reason that Capt. Rogers does not throw over the coal. We 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 will do your heart good to see them. We have effected a junction with Franklin and instructions have been given, so that the navy will yield a prompt support, whenever and wherever required.

G. B. McCLELLAN;
Maj. Gen. Commanding.


POT CLAY—50 BARRELS CHILLED HAM CLAY for sale by
HENRY H. COLLIN
apl8.

WHEAT—21 BARRELS RED AND White Wheat received and for sale by
JAMES A. FETZER,
ap21 corner Market and First streets.


## Further of Merrimac and Monitor.

2:15 P. M.—The Monitor and Dacotah are moving along again slowly, up the mouth of the Elizabeth river. A dense black smoke has commenced to rise from Sewall's Point, indicating that our incendiary shells, thrown there, have fired the barracks. The Dacotah continues to throw her shells direct into the Point, and the explosions can be distinctly seen.—The shells from the Point mostly fall short and splash along in the water or explode in the air. Constant changes in position of the vessels, destroy the range of the rebel gunners, but they are however making quite a determined fight from their works, giving our fleet almost shell for shell and shot for shot. Sewall's Point is almost enveloped in smoke, from the constant explosion of shells and smoke from its own guns; and the fire raging in the vicinity must make it a hot place for suffering humanity.

2:30—The Monitor has led out of the action for nearly an hour, probably for cooling her guns, whilst four large vessels throw occasional shot, all of which appear to enter the works of the enemy, or explode within the woods beyond. The Rip Raps has also kept up a constant cross fire, throwing large numbers of shell in the rear of the Point batteries. The Rip Rap battery have the range of Sewall's Point perfectly.

2:45 P. M.—The rebel monster, Merrimac has now made her appearance, and has just passed out from behind Sewall's Point and is moving 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 up to meet the enemy. Dense flames of smoke ascend from the pipe of the Merrimac and Monitor, with only a puff of white steam escaping from her, and looked in the distance like an atom on the surface of the water. The larger Federal vessels draw to one side and left the Monitor and Naugatuck in the patch approaching the enemy, the contestants being yet fully two miles apart.

3 o'clock.—The Minnesota fires her signal gun and the long roll is being beat in the Fort. The Minnesota is also coming up from her 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 lead the way, followed by the San Jacinto, Seminole and Dacotah, the Monitor bringing up the rear, and all apparently using the greatest speed towards the Fort.

To 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 the Seminole moving ahead. The four steamers and the Monitor having taken their positions 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 Merrimac 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 manoevering was going on firing had entirely ceased from all points.

3:40 P. M.—The Merrimac has turned around and steamed back towards Norfolk with her rebel flag flying impudently.

A Baltimore steamer, the Georgiana, has laid out in the stream with steam up all 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, but the batteries do not open on her. She and the Monitor have both stopped, and the Merrimac is laying stationary about a mile in advance of Craney's Island batteries, here commenced an important movement which cannot be made public.

## Thirty-Seventh Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—SENATE.—Mr. Mayard, of Del., presented a petition that equal privileges be extended to all the newspapers of the country.

Mr. Browning, of Ill., presented a petition for a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river.

Mr. Chandler, of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a House bill in relation to the better protection of the revenue. The bill authorizes the President to refuse the clearance of any vessel where he has reason to believe that its cargo is intended to reach the rebels. It also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to prohibit the transportations in railroads of certain goods which might in any way reach or fall into the hands of the rebels.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, presented two petitions in favor of the confiscation measures.

HOUSE—Mr. Lovejoy, of Ill., presented the following resolutions which were adopted:

*Resolved*, That is with feeling of devout gratitude to mighty God that the House of Representatives from time to time have heard the triumphs of the Union army in the great struggle for supremacy of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union

*Resolved*, That they receive with profound satisfaction the intelligence of the recent victories achieved by the armies of the Potomac, associated from their localities with those of the revolution, and that the sincere thanks of the House are hereby tendered to Major Gen. G. B. McClellan for the display of those high military qualities which secure important results with but little sacrifice of human life.

Mr. Lovejoy offered a resolution slightly modifying the resolution acted upon yesterday, to secure freedom to all persons within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, moved to lay it on the table. Disagreed to.

Mr. Lovejoy demanded the previous question. Disagreed to.

## Great Panic in Memphis.

MONTEREY, May 9.—A refugee who escaped from Memphis on the 4th, arrived here to-day. He reports that the citizens are in a great panic. The rebel troops are gradually evacuating Fort Pillow and coming to Corinth. Gen. Beauregard is raking and scraping every thing for the impending battle. The conscription act takes effect on the 1st inst.

The Appeal says every man must fight or cut bail.

The Atlanta Confederacy of the 24th 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 will be imprisoned in an old factory near that place.

A letter from Brownsville says that a 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 twenty-five per cent. on all goods shipped from New Mexico into Texas.

A reconnoissance to within a mile of the enemy's entrenchments establishes the fact that the rebels are there in large force, and further, that they will fight inside of their entrenchments.

Weather good. Roads improving fast.

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

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

## Flag-Officer Farragut's Official Report.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The following is Flag-Officer Farragut's official report:

[Extract.] FLAG SHIP 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 not done many things 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 Port 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 within a mile and a quarter before they opened on us. Captain Bailey in the Cayuga, Lieutenant Commanding Harrison, was in advance, and received the most of the first fire; but although the shooting was good they did not damage his little vessel. The Cuyahoga then fell back, and the Hartford took her place. We had only two guns, which I had placed in the top-gallant forecastle, that would bear on them, until we got within half a mile. We then sheered off, and gave them such a fire as they never dreamed of in their philosophy. The Pensacola ran after a while 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 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 Captain Wainwright and myself were hoarse calling on the men not to fire into our ships. This last affair is what I call one of the little elegancies of the profession—a dash and a victory. But the passing of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip 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 anything but the flash of the cannon, and the fire ships or rafts, one of which was pushed down upon us—the Hartford—by the Ram Manassas, and in my efforts to avoid it we ran the ship on shore, and then the fire-raft was pushed alongside, 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. Thornton, the flames were extinguished, and at that same time we backed off and got clear of the raft. But all this time we were pouring shells into the forts and they 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, and we saw to our surprise that we were above the forts and here and there a rebel gunboat on fire, as we came up with them trying to make their escapes. 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 General 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 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 and knocked away her smoke stack, and then boarded her, but she was found to be 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 Jackson, but they say here that she was sent down before she was ready, and that she will have to surrender with the forts which I hope, will be to-day or to-morrow. I will give them my attention as soon as I can settle the affairs of the city. This morning, at 6 A. M., I sent to Capt. Morris, whose ship commanded the Mint, to take possession of it and hoist the American flag over it, which was done, and the people cheered it. At ten, I sent on shore again and ordered Lieuts. Kortz, of the Navy, and Brown, of the Marines, with a Marine guard to hoist the flag on the Custom House, but the excitement of the crowd was so great that the Mayor and Councilmen thought it would produce a conflict and great loss of life. At eleven a signal was made to the fleet for divine service, under a general order, copy No. 3. April 26.

In the afternoon, having been informed that there were two forts eight miles above the city, at a place called Carrolton. I determined to take a look at them and demolish them. We accordenly ran up, but, to our surprise, we found the gun carriages all on fire, and upon examination, found the guns all spiked. It was a most formidable work for Foote to encounter. On his way down a long line of defenses extending back from the river to Lake Pontchartrain, both above and below the city, on which were twenty-nine and thirty guns each. His demand was at first refused, but the soldiers told their officers that we were in their rear and they would not be sacrificed.

So this morning the 29th, the gallant Bailey brought us the intelligence in the Cayuga, Capt. Harrison, that the forts had surrendered, the ram blown up, and that the American flag floats over both forts.—I have sent down for Gen. Butler's troops to come up and occupy the city, and will soon be off for Mobile. Depend upon it we will keep the stampede up. I send Capt. Bailey home as bearer of dispatches, he has done his work nobly, and that while suffering under an infirmity which requires attention and repose.

In am very truly and respectfully your obedient servent. [Signed]

D. G. FARRAGUT, Flag Officer.

## Gen. Pope's Official Statement.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The Commercial publishes General 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 discription which fell into our hands. Three Generals, two hundred and