DAILY POST. any other. The American General must AN OUTLINE OF WAPOLEON'S PLAN e popular with his troops-he must have



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

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 21. 3. M. PETTENGILL & CO., NO. 27 vesterday from "Old Abe," which is now re-PARK ROW, NEW YORK, and STATE STREET, BOSTON are our agents for the Daily and Weekly Post in those cities, and are au borised to take Advertisements and Sub for us at our Lowest Rates.

13- Reading matter on every page.

OUR GENERALS.

When we read the sharp strictures, th groundless charges, the malicious slanders that are poured forth continually from press and lip, upon many of the men who have been chosen to lead our armies we cannot believe that epaulets and emoluments constitute the ambition of any considerable number of our military leaders in this conflict. It is evident that it is patriotism, and not the truncheon of command, nor military baubles, nor presenta tion swords, nor large pay, which induces the most and the best of our Union gene rals to covet and retain their commissio Let us consider, for a moment, what expected of them, and how they are and have been furnished, externally and personally, for the task they have been called

At the commencement of the war, the professional soldiers of the country—the rank and file of the army of the United States amounted to about ten themand men. These were dispersed over the vast extent of the Union, to garrison forts and to guard frontiers. Munitions of war were it "a right step, in the right direction, by no means plentiful, and many of the arms placed in the hands of the soldiers zette, of this city, came limping after, arms placed in the nands of the soldiers were unfit for use. If we compare the practical military experience of our regu-lar army officers with that of the military men in the English, French, Austrian on Russian armies, we shall find that ours were and are at signal disadvantage. The brief war with Mexico, and an Indian campaign or two, were all the chances our officers have had, for over fifty years past, to learn the hardest part of their profes-sion; while, as schools for military edu-cation, England has had India; France has had Algiers; Austria has had Italy were unfit for use. If we compare the

has had Algiers; Austria has had Italy and Hungary; Russia has had Turkey and measure indication of the state free, and whether and Hungary; Russia has had Turkey and measure indication of the state free state in the second at the request or menace of France: The slaughter among the rebels in the ba has had Algiers; Austria has had Italy and Hungary; Russia has had Turkey and Circassia; and England, France and Rus-sia, jointly, have had the Crimea. Be-sides, these various powers maintain large armies, who are thoroughly and constantly drilled in bodies of every number, from a cond to e division on the during to e division on correct a mender of commanders in the field. We have had the decision of commanders in the field. We have have here the during the relation of the formanders in the field. We have not the decision of commanders in the field. We have here division on correct a mender of the formanders in the field. We have during the relation of the formanders in the field. We have a division on correct a mender of the formanders in the field. We have a division on correct a mender of the formanders in the field. We have a division on correct a mender of the formanders in the field. We have during the fact that our interests are deeply we are question of commanders in the field. We have here division on correct a mender of the shallow was the maintenance of the Government to exercise such super-tive steps France could take were she there seems no course open to her but in-the fight to venture beyond friendly advice: and the fact that our interests are deeply when here is a stand the fact that our interests are deeply when here is a stand we stale was the shallow was the maintenance of the bulk when here is a stand we stale access who are the division of commanders in the fact that our interests are deeply when here is a stand we stale was the shallow was the shallow was the shallow was the maintenance of the shallow was the shallow was the access who are thoroughly and constantly drilled in bodies of every number, from a when the advantage of our gam-the fight to very a most we here the shallow was the maintenance of the shallow was the out in the stale was the decision

OF INTERVENTION. their confidence and their kind facility, or he cannot lead them successfully We are forced to the conclusion that too . and a Ve by States on Union or B Taken. nuch is expected of our Generals-they

have done wonders with the knowledge From the Edinburg Scotsman, May 1st. they had and the material they wielded-Private information from Paris, coir and we make for them the earnest ples ling with certain signs and symptoms, that they should not be harshly 'censured eads to the conviction that a strong desir o make an effort towards some kind of in leads to the conviction that a str but shall have every encouragement from erposition has long been entertained by he Emperor, and that, unless some settle their fellow citizens, and large and timely raise for their warlike achievements. ment shall have been reached or brough within sight a few weeks hence, he will WAS NOT THAT THUNDER?"

be restrained from the attempt. scarcely The imaginary thunder which so affect. If, when the advance of the season ren ed the weak nerves of the "Foundling of ders military movements impracticable the Southern States, at least by Northern Argos" was nothing to the clap heard

troops, the position of the belligerents shall be anything like what it was at the last advices, or if, indeed, the position is not much more entirely altered than it would now be rational to expect, the facts verberating throughout Abolition creation; t has demolished Gen. Hunter's proclanation, and our ears are still "drinking will be regarded as insuring, in the absence

mation, and our ears are still furning will be regarded as insuring, in the absence in" the music of its lingering sounds. Yesterday, alluding to this nonsensical proclamation, we remarked that "we have some faith in the President yet; although that the prench Emperor is now more than inclined not only to protest but to act. More than probably he will first pro-tose to move in concert with Great Britain hemmed in by extreme men, our reliance upon his former promise to pursue the war for the restoration of the Union has not yet former up a " An a concert has by our Government. The Emperor would, war for the restoration of the Union has not yet forsaken us." And scarcely had we finished writing the sentence ere the President's proclamation, condemning Hunter's, arrived. We should judge, from this heat and emphatic condemnation of the North-a remonstrance which

President's produmation, condenning itrancé, addressed outening itrancé, addresse outenes, is addressed outenes, addressed outenes, is addressed outenes, is

Edition. Second First LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPE. THE VERY DATEST TELEGRAPH.

THE JAMES RIVER ENGAGEMENT How the Rebel Steel-Pointed

Balls Penetrated the Galena. THE FIGHT TO BE RENEWED SHORTLY.

Rebel Cavalry thrown into Guerrilla Bande!!!

THEIR UNCIVILIZED SYSTEM OF WARFARE. WARFARE. WARFARE. WIT THE TRANSMENT OF al times, but meeting with no artificial im-pediments until we arrived at Wood's bluff WARFARE.

Military Governor of North Carolina. OUR ARMY ON THE MOVE &

FORTRESS MONROE, May 18 .- The Steens' battery, known as the Naugatuck, has just arrived here from the scene of acion in front of Richmond, and I have within about six hundred yards of the base some interesting details of the important operations of Commodore Rodgers' fleet in the upper waters of the James river. than twice as wide as the ship is long. It seems that our iron clad sloop of war Galena proceeded up the river, leading the fleet and silencing the many minor batter-ies that lined the shore, until the fleet had

tor, in **Rodgers**: U. S. IRON-CLAD STEAMER MONITOR, }

structions known to be placed in the river above the the batteries he will take the

Gen. Phelps has advanced to Ca 25 miles up the river, and occup place. Very little public denor of Union feeling was made, in the of uncertainty in reterence to the future Great want of confidence was prevailing but unter the firm course of Butler has River Battle.

ness is slowly reviving. The City is gradually becoming quiet, and affairs generally are in a perfectly sat WASHINTON, May 20. -the following re ports have been received at the Navy De-partment, having been forwarded by commodore Goldsborough : sfactory state. Porter's mortar fleet had been off Mc

bile and in the Bay, and soundings had been made in the channel on the 7th. The fiest was fired on while engaged in this UNITED STATES STRAMER GALENA, OFF CITY POINT, JAMES RIVER, May 16, 1862. Sin: I have the honor to report that this vessel, the Aroostook, the Monitor work by Ft. Morgan, but did not reply. The fleet afterwards returned to Ship Leland.and Port Royal, with the Naugatuck about eight miles from Richmond, where we encountered a heavy battery and two separate barriers, found formed of piles, steamboats and sail vessels. The pilots

steamboats and sail vessels. The pilots both say that they saw the Jamestown and Yorktown among the number. The banks of the river were found lined with rifle pits from which sharpshooters annoyed the men at the guns. These would hinder the removal of the obstructions unless driven barracks was saved, also the foundry and blacksmith shops in the yard. The city and forts had been occupied by General Jones, with three thousand troops. Gen. Arnold was to establish his headquarters in the city on the 12th, and occupy the city with 1,200 men.

Nothing of importance from Key West or Port Royal. Some days ago the gun-boat Wamsutta lost two men in a skirmish Warsaw Sound

From McClellan's Division.

that would be no reason for withdrawing the late engagement near Rich the army from Virginia; and that the war could be successfully maintained on Virmond. It is addressed to Command

ginia soil for twenty years. The rebel General, J. B. Floyd, has been appointed Major General of Virginia forces, with authority to raise a force of Sin:-I submit the following report the movements of this vessel during the twenty thousand men, new conscripts, for the defense of Western Virginia. action of yesterday. Shortly after weigh-ing anchor from our position near Kings-The engagement on Thursday at Durys

Bluff, seven miles below Richmond, be-tween four gunboats and the enemy's bat teries on James' river, produced a great panic among the people of Richmond.— They acknowledge a loss of 6 killed and wounded.

uttered a word in condemnation of their Mr. Voorhees, of Ind., obtained the floor, when the House adjourned.

SENATE-The confiscation bill was taken

from our Army Before Corinth.

BEFORE CORINTH, May 20 .- There was rmishing along the whole line to-day, ling the enemy's strength, and seeking

more advantageous positions. Our loss

Gunboaton Fire.

or more time.

Thirty-Seventh Congress

Agnetic Oil cures Pains in the Bask agnetic Oil cures Nervous Affection agnetic Oil cures Karache and Thoth

Huation---Our Entire Line his Three Miles of Corinth lekels Only 800 Yarda ri---Rebel Nharpshooters respons not so Plenty as cosed----Representatives of osed---Represe ress Excluded

Buroke Corintri, May 19.-It is impos-sible longer to resist the belief that we are to have a long siege. Our entire line is now advanced to within three miles of Cor-inth. The enemy's fortifications are understood to be about a mile outside of the town. Their outposts and preters he of course beyond these. Along nearly the whole line the energy a

fietet afterwards returned to Ship Island. On the night of the 9th of May the enemy service of the 9th of May the 9th of May the enemy service of the 9th of May the 9th of May the enemy service of the 9th of May the 9th of

regular approaches. It is now ascertained-that there are only very few weapons in the hands of rebe very few weapons in the name of test. sharpshooters of longer range than ours. These few keep up a galling fire, and at first it was naturally supposed that there must be a more general supply of them. As yet, our losses are quite triffing. We As yet, our losses are quite triffing. We bave heard of none killed, except in yei-terday's skirmish in (Ohio) Sherman's

front, and wounds are mostly slight. The rebels have thrown a few shells into our camps, but as yet they don't seem much inclined to their artillery. Nearly the entire representation of the lovel Northern proceedings in the state.

Nearly the entire representation of the loyal Northern newspapers leave the army lines to-day. Some days ago, General Halleck issued a field order excluding all civilians from camps, which he ar-plained to apply to newspaper men. The journalists handed him an address repre-senting the injustice the order campa in senting the injustice the order causes on the eve of a battle, to themselves and the public, saying they would not attempt to evade the order, but assuring him that some in his camps would, in spite of any precautions he might take; urging that they were here in accordance with Secre-

they were nere in accordance whe better tary Stanton's order, and asking whether there was any honorable condition in which there was any honorable condition in which journalists could remain. He replied he would exclude all civilians, but would be would exclude all civinans, but would be glad to hear any proposition or suggestion they might make. They then ageeed upon to present the following : That we will all present to Gen. Halleck

satisfactory proofs of our loyalty; give him our whereabouts in the army that he may know where to find us at all times, and give the exact parole of honor which the Secretary of War has announced will be required of journalists as a condition prece-dent to their passing within the army lines under his order, which now is in force in united first order, which how is in force in all the other Military Departments of the United States. Halleck refused to accept this. The representatives of the N. Y. Tribune, Herald, Times and World, Boston Journal, Philadelphia Press, Cincinnai Gazette and Commercial, St. Louis Republican and Democrat, Chicago Tribune and most other papers represented here, withdrew to-day. After announcing their determination, the Provost Marinal asur-

ed them that such as attempted to gain an unfair advantage by evading the order, should be diligently hunted out and arreated, and set to work on the fortifications OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!

e Oil cures Spinal Affe c Oil cures Neuralgia; c Oil cures Weak Join

save and except what they learned at West in Washington, although he is wanted Point, (which made them excellent theo- badly in the North State. He was always retical warriors no doubt,) had none of popular, not only among his immediate the opportunities for perfecting themselves neighbors, but throughout the entire Comin their profession which abounded in monwealth. During the extra session of other countries. Many competent and Congress, following the election of Gen. meritorious men, educated at West Point, Harrison, in 1841, Stanley and Henry A. seeing that in the dullness of a "calm | Wise, both at that time belonging to the world and a long peace" they could not dominant party, got into a personal dishope for more than a lieutenant's commis- cussion, in which Stanley got the better of sion at forty or forty-five, resigned, and the swarthy representative from Accomac. went into civil employments. These two classes, with the civilians who, without any military education or experience, were bold enough to undertake to lead armies—which armies were yet to be re-cruited and drilled—were the materials out of which the Government had to make officers for six hundred thousand men. These leaders were expected, some-times, to recruit their own ranks; to drill them; to arm them; to prepare them with clothing, transportation, and all their othwent into civil employments. These two The next day, returning from a horse race.

them; to arm them; to prepare them with clothing, transportation, and all their oth-er needs, or to assist the War Department in doing so. Our Generals were expected, too, to know when to declare and how to admin-

was lost in pleasant contemplation of the Bladensburg races. ister martial law. The just, conservative, patriotic masses of their countrymen expected them to wage war with an eye single

to the maintenance of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union-the extreme abolition party expected and in- ago. In speaking of the funeral, the sisted that they should wage a war to des. Times, of that city, remarks: troy the Constitution, and to free and to A beautiful and touching incident arm the slaves as they progressed. What the government wanted (from which their specific instructions should have been de-rived) it was and still is hard for them to Hunter has issued a thorough abolition

mand an important department in this war? Nor have we mentioned all the trials to which our Generals are subject.— Almost the whole male population who can read, and many of the strong-minded women, too, have become fully versed in military science, and know exactly what every General might, could, would or should have done! One General is falsely charged on the floor of Congress with being drunk while on duty—another is charged with disloyalty—another is charge ed with corruption, and all are unspar-ingly abused if they suffer any reverse, and the doctrine has been broached that any General who may meet with defeat, or even repulse, shall be driven from the cervice! cervice !

The Coming Great Battle. It is very certain that the Generals of our armies do not repose "on flowery beds of ease." Take them all in all, we sub-mit that they merit infinitely more praise than blame. While the European Gen-eral proceeds in his plans without deign ing to consider the wishes of his trained and humble legions, habitnated to obey, and humble legions, habitnated to obey, mands. He is always sure; makes no ad-the American General has to deal with a his battles before he fights them." Richthe American General has to deal with a host, every one of whom thinks himself the General's equal, and he is compelled to pay more or less attention to the ascer-tained wishes of his command. The Euro-pean General may be hited by his troops and they will fight as well under him as

The officers of the United States army, pointed Governor of North Carlina, isstill American strife subjects to suspicion and American strife subjects to suspicion and aversion anything we say, even in the most friendly and respectful tone and form. A collation of the recent accounts, public and private, regarding the war, tends to and private, regarding the the the tendent strengthen the conclusion that the struggle will not be eaded this campaign, and con-sequently that the state of things for which the French Emperor is understood to wait will soon arise.

M. Mercier's Visit in an English Point of View.

From the London Times, May 1.

The departure of M. Mercier for Richdore Rodgers ordered the

the country to which he is accredited. There has been no Trent affair to stir up

A Faithful Dog on the Battle Field. Lientenant Pfieff, killed at the battle of Shiloh, was buried at Chicago a few days dence of the shallowness of friendship which once nearly astonished the world

with a display of its ingratitude, nor can he have quite forgotten that in one of his buncombe proclamations Mr. Stanton in sulted his country by calling her "infide France." Nevertheless, if M. Mercier has gone

specific instructions should have been de-rived,) it was and still is hard for them to determine. General Fremont issued an abolition order, and he was made to modi-fy it, and then his command was taken from him. General Phelps issued at Ship Island an anti-Slavery and anti-Catho-lic Proclamation, and he keeps his com-mand! General Fremont is re-invested with the control of an army, and now Gen. nized as the same which had accompanied her husband to the war. He approached tempts to act as mediator. As yet the story is improbable, but is not so much so as the report that France was about to re-voke her concession of belligerent rights

to the South in consequence of the defeats of the Confederates.

Narrow Escape of General McClel lan from Capture.

An attempt was recently made, by the An altempt was recently made, by the rebels on our left, to capture some of our wagons, hundreds of which line roads be-tween here, and Buck-Honse Point; but up to this writing (half past eleven o'clock P. M.) I cannot learn that they have suc-P. M.) I cannot learn that they have suc-ceeded in taking any, although there are a number of wagons still on the road, and some within two or three miles of the ene-my's pickets. Two men of the 2d United States cavalry were shot in the skirmish. States cavalry were shot in the skirmish. The men rest on their arms, sleeping on a field of recently plonghed ground, where, at every little puff of wind, the dust goes whirling through the air in clouds, render-ing everything about as miserable as can be well imagined. During the time the rebels made the at-tack on our wagon train. General McClel.

tack on our wagon train, General McClel-lan, accompanied by his staff, was making

lan, accompanied by his staff, was making a recoinnoisance, and came in sight of the rebel cavalry before he was aware of his proximity. By dint of hard riding he escaped, and taking command of what force there was at hand he dispersed the rebels. Had they known what a prize there had so near them, in all norbability this place. The advance of General The advance of General Stoneman reached the railroad bridge over the Chickahominy yesterday. It is a long trestle bridge, two spans of which only are burned. It can be rebuilt in a very they had so near them, in all probability they would have worked harder to have obtained possession of it. As it was the situation was rather a precarious one for short time. the General at best. While the skirmish was going on th

from that city. General M'Clellan went on a reconnoi sance to the Chickahominy to day, and the programme of operations in front of Rich-mond will some be decided upon.

sumken stramers and vessels secured with chains, and the shallow water piled across the river. The Galena having anchored at about one thousand 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 wuns could not be allowed ending the function WASHINGTON, May 19th .--- HOUSE .--- Mr. Noell, of Mo., argued the constitution 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 Con-stitution was the same in page es in ward guns could not be elevated sufficiently

WASHINGTON, May 20.—A private letter from an officer on one of the vessels of Commodore Rodgers' flotilla, speaking of the recent encagement, says stitution was the same in peace as in war; yet its slumbering power would be awak-ened in time of danger for any emergency. As to the policy of confiscation, he was willing to say that those who had under-taken to desten the best who had underthe recent engagement, says : The Galena, iron-clad, was admirably

JAMES RIVER, VA., May 16.

chorage of the morning. The fire of the enemy was remarkably well directed, but vainly towards this vessel. She was struck ancenvered, and so beautifully saucy that she passed five or six times as close as she could get and silenced one of the batter square on the turret, and by two solid shot ies. She then passed and repassed the sec-ond battery six times, but finding that they in the side armor, forward of the pilot house, but neither caused any damage be were using so much ammunition, for which we have a better use higher up, Commo-report no casualties. In conclusion, nor report no casualties. In conclusion mit me to say that the action was most gal lantly fought against great odds and with dore Rodgers ordered the wooden vessels to run up, while he, in the Galena, lay abreast of the battery and disconcerted the rehel gunners. The Galena then followed, the usual effect 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 mo-ment our fire slackened they remanned their guns. It was impossible to reduce such works except with the (aid of a land but the buoys are misplaced so that the pi-lots, last evening, run the Galena ashore and she is still aground. None of our vessels were seriously injured. A dispatch to the Baltimore American

force. The following is the report of Assistan A dispatch to the Baltimore American says that many of the shot thrown at the gunboats from Fort Darling were of very heavy calibre, and fell almost in a direct angle upon the decks of the vessels. One struck the top of the turret of the Monitor Surgeon Van Gilson, of the Galena, giving account of the killed and wounded in the late action at Ward's Bluff: and made a very considerable indentation

United States Steamer Galena.-Killed. -Thomas Ready, Captain of the foretop; James H. Weher, 3d class hoy; Michael STRACSBURG, May 19.---It is currently reported and credited in military circles SENATE—The confiscation bill was taken up. Mr. Davis proceeded to review the recent course of England towards this country. He referred to the ill success of the plans of raising cotton in other coun-tries and to the intense hate of the cotton States the Gravenment which Maney, landsman; Martin Millberry, lands-man; Robert Boyd, ordinary seaman;

man; Robert Boyd, ordinary seaman; Richard A. Adams, seamen; John Quig, ordinary seamen: John Russell, lands-man: Wm. H. Horton, ordinary seamen; that 2,900 rebel cavalry, attached to the different commands, have been disbanded different commands, have been disbanded and formed into guerrilla hands, occupy-ing the various mountain ranges and fast Joseph Johnston, private of the marines; Jared D. Booroom, gunner; David Pat

nesses. Gen. Geary afew days since learned that one of these bands was in a cave, five miles from Rectortown, and made arrangeterson, landsman. Wounded-John O'Connor, 3d class boy, burned and wounded in ankle joint miles from Rectortown, and made arrange-ments to surprise and capture them. On reaching the caye he ascertained that they had vacated it the previous day. A party of forty men with horses, had evidently Wm. Stevens, seaman, not seriously; Geo McDonnell, seaman, slightly; Thomas McDonnell, seaman, slightly; Thomas Finnigan, seaman, arm, serioualy injured; Henry Watson, ordinary seamen, slightly; W. Harrison, landsinan, slightly; Rich-ard Visser, seaman, slightly; Andrew McCleary, acting master's mate, not seri-ously; Owen Doherty, coal heaver, mor-tally; Fred. W. Johnson, 1st class boy, not seriously. of forty men with horses, had evidently been there for some time, living sumptu-ously, judging from the empty bottles, boxes, cans, &c. It is probable they were a portion of the force which captured Constitution men linder here Geary's guard train, near Linden, last ot seriously. Port Royal-Wounded-George Morri

week, and retreated towards Warrentown on Gen. Shields' approach. General Geary has been ordered to re-port to Gen. Banks in future. He has been relieved from guarding the lower por-tion of the Manassas road, which duty he commander, flesh wound in right leg. Naugatuck-Wounded-Peter Dixon not seriously; Jas. Wilson, musket shot not seriously. has performed for several weeks to the ex

From New Orleans.

has performed for several weeks to the ex-tent of fifty miles. Blue Ridge and adjacent ranges and spurs, are infested with guerrillas, who watch every opportunity to shoot and cap-ture our pickets and foraging parties.— Their familiarity with the mountain defiles and passes enables them to elude pursuit. From New Urseans. Fr. MOSROE, VA., May 20.—United States despatch boat Rhode Island, Capt. Trenchard, arrived here this morning.— Dates and mails from New Orleans to the 8th. She brings Naval officers captured on the Mississippi below New Orleans. WASHINGTON, May 20.-The Hon. Ed.

on the Mississippi below New Orleans. Among them are several Lieutenants of our Navy, including J. K. Mitchell, Com-manding Confederate Naval forces on the Mississippi; J. W. Wilkinson, second in command on board the Louisiana; Bever-ly Cannon, of the Gov. Moore destroyed, and A. F. Worley, commanding ram Ma-masses. On the passage passengers were was small. The army is auvancing slowly. The story about several rebel regiments attempting a mutiny, and federal forces being sent to their assistance, is false. It has been raining all day, and the prospect ward Stanley is on the eve of departure for North Carolina. He to day received his commission as Military Governor of bis commission as Military Governor of that State. He is invested with the powers, duties and functions of that station, in-cluding the power to establish all neces-sary offices and tribunals and to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, during the pleasure of the President, or until the loyal inhabitants shall organize a State has been ranning all day, and the prospect is for a rainy night. The Nashville Union chronicles the constant arrival of Tennesseeans sick of the Southern Confederacy, and says a thorough Union man must be chosen for the approaching Circuit Judge election. nassas. On the passage passengers were obliged to take their turn doing guard duty over the prisoners. The news from New Orleans is not o

special interest.

government in accordance with the Con-stitution of the United States. His powers are exactly similar to those with which Johnson, of Tennessee is invested. Gen. Butler commenced landing on th 1st of May. He established his headquar ters at the Custom House and took posser sion of the City Hall, Mint, &c., and compelled the St. Charles Hotel, which WHITE HOUSE, VA. May 19.-The arm was closed, to open for the accommoda-tion of himself and staff. A conference had been had between Gen. Butler and the authorities of the city, with Pierre commenced moving at an early hour this morning, in the direction of Richmond, and will encamp some miles in advance of the vessel barely escaped being blown up. The origin of the fire has not been ascer-Soule. The proclamation was discussed in some particulars. As an act of human-ity to the suffering inhabitants boats and ained. Stonema Rmancipation in Missourt.

ailroads were allowed to bring supplies to ST. LOUIS, May 20. —A Mass Convention of the friends, of the Administration and those favorable to the emancipation of slave the city. The steamer Rhode Island has arrived in Missouri, under the plan submitted h the President, is called to meet at Jeffe

Negotiations for confederate scrip is for-bidden, but other species of currency in circulation is allowed. The enemy's pickets are guarding the whole line of the river in front, making in very difficult to obtain any information

son City on the 16th of June, to nominat Newspapers continue their publication out the New Orleans Delta was suppress or refining to publich the Guerrille Attack on Pickets

but the New Urleans Delta was suppressed for refusing to publish the proclamation, but subsequently allowed to go on. Algiers is occupied by our forces and Forts Jackson and St. Phillip garrisoned STRARBURG, Van May 20.-Last night our troops. Ship Island, Osselons, and Jackson Ship

STRASHING ("I's a May 20. - Last night gestilles came down upon our pickets at the bridge west of the theroughing and filled one and task in interaction. They hologoed to the first interaction. High the hologoed to the first interaction. High the hologoed to the first interaction. How the set is the first interaction of the set hologoed to the first interaction. ds is taken possess ion of and a es to the city cat of going

SIMON JOHNSON, Corner Smithfield and Fourth my19

A Slight Cold. Gough, Hoarseness or Sate Shraat. which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglect: d; often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance stopping a Laugh or Hight fold in its first stage; that which

willing to say that those who had under-taken to destroy the best government on the earth, "I forgive you, sir, no more." But he was not willing to spend the whole stock of his charity on those who are rob-bing his constituents. Mr. Riddle, of Ohio, discussed the genin the beginning would yield to a Mr. Riddle, of Ohio, discussed the gen-eral question of rebellion. He would pun-ish traitors, and strip them of all their property, and preclude them forever from holding offices of emolument and honor under this government. Strike down sla-very and you will strike down the possi-bility of insurrection. Mr. Windom, of Minn., had no patience with those who were ready to plead for murderers and traitors, and who never uttered a word in condemention of their mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.

Brown's Branchial Traches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for faughe, falde, franchitie, Halhma, falde, franchitie, Cough in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief.

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and stringthening the voice. Sold ... all Druggists and Dealers

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tries and to the intense bate of the cotton States towards the Government which might be overcome by proper measures, and the preservation of the Constitution in all its interview. He should appose every attempt tempelating constitution from any quarter or user ary pretext. He reported at some length dispect of the Senator from Massachusett, Mr. Wilson. After having spoken for three hours and over, Mr. Howard, of Michigan, moved to ad-journ. Disagreed to, yeas. 17; nays, 18. Mr. Powell, of Ky., moved to postpone the bill till to morrow, to allow his col-league to finish his speech. He thought it very unusual to refuse such a request. Mr. Fessenden, of Me., 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 DR. B. BRANDREH-Dear Sir : I Was al Bering for many years from horeditary homorrhol-dal affections, of which I had the first strack in y 1846. Since that time I was regularly visited with such complaints overy spring. I fak to the morn-ing a most sovere pain in the back, as if the lower oints of the anion was backen as backen oints of the spine were broken or bruised, and an asthmatic pressure on the chest, Owing to my or cupation which keeps me all day busy out of cupation which keeps me all day bury out of doors, and entirely distrusting any so called "regu-lar treatment" that would have confined me to my house. I thought of following a plant of my own, which might cure me without the inconveni-ence to my business attending the treatment of "member remains attending the treatment of cace to my numeres attending the treatment of a "regular practitioner." So I put an Allocate Plaster right over the groin, renewing it overy fortnight; every Saturday sight I took a desp. of Brandreth's Pills, three or four, as I thought access Senator to make a speech on general inciples of three hours in length and ask

sary to a dose, which operated on me after getting up, three to five times in the forences ; en fun-day, Tuesday and Thursday nights I took one Life Addition Built bits Addition Pill, which produced one large evacuation. I pursued this course for six weeks, and could attend to my business without interruptide I worked, fate and drank as I was wont, slept most

 I worked late and drank as I was work, slopt most soundly and awaked every day with less pain, and new Fixnew nothing of the complaint at all, so that if soil obliged to make you this statement for proper use, hoping that this, simple proceeding may bergiting and the state of the statement for I am dearsir, Yours most respectively. All empiric many dealey save with or the state and the state of the state of the state of the save bergit in any dealey save with or the state and by all respectable dealers in modeling. 2012 New X or the

S HATTELOT ATTORNEY - JOEN date for nomination to the above office, before the nast sominating Republican County Coaves then

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The gunboat Jacob Bell, lying at the foot of the Navy Yard wharf, was discovered to be on fire early this morning. She was loaded with ordnance stores; and some of the boxes of shells were considerably charred, hence

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