DAILY SENTINEL

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 30

THE DAILY STATE SENTINEL is sent by all the early morning express and freight trains, and delivered to subscribers in adjacent towns about the same time it is distributed in this city. This enables readers at a distance from the Capital of Indiana, to get the news of the day from six to twelve hours before they can receive it through papers published elsewhere. News dealers and carriers in any of the towns on railroads centering at Indianapolis, will be supplied with the SENTINEL on as good terms as any other paper. Clubs for the Daily will be supplied at Agents' rates. Orders are solicited. d&w

SPEECHES OF Hendricks and Voorhees.

The speech of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, before the Democratic Convention on the Eighth of January, 1862, and the speech of Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, in the House of Representatives, February 20, on the duty of the Federal Government in its relations to the civil war and the objects for which it should be prosecuted, are for sale at this office, published in a pamphlet of sixteen pages, including both speeches. Each one is among the ables delivered on the present crisis, and should be placed in the hands of every voter in the State.

The first issue having been entirely exhausted, we are now reprinting a large edition to supply the increasing demand.

Those living off express routes must provide for prepaying the postage, which is one cent per copy.

Price $1 per hundred. All orders promptly filled.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

☞ Ladies' silk gore heel gaiters at Jones, Vinnedge & Co's, $1 per pair.

☞ Photograph Albums, new styles, are being received every few weeks, at Bowen, Stewart & Co.'s.

☞ Mr. B. F. Tuttle, by order of the Governor, has gone to Cumberland Ford with hospital supplies.

☞ Rebel prisoners from the Evansville hospital are expected here to-day, to take quarters at Camp Morton.

GIRL WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—To do the work in a small family. Enquire at G. W. Hawes grocery store, No. 9 West Washington street. 29-3

☞ "Recreations of a Country Parson," "Beauties of De Quincy" and "Leisure Hours," at Bowen, Stewart & Co's.

☞ A depot at Pittsburg Landing is to be established for hospital and sanitary purposes. J. H. Turner, of Marion county, is to have charge of it.

☞ Gents!—See Jones Vinnedge & Co's. stock of lasting gaiters, Oxfords, brogans, Scotch ties, and thick and pump soles, just opened this day.

☞ Col. Ryan, of the 34th Indiana, telegraphed to the Governor that all our sick at Madison—about 200—able to travel, had been sent home.

☞ There are upwards of three hundred sick soldiers at Madison, in this State. Major General Love left for that point yesterday to examine the hospital and to furlough those able to travel.

☞ A large assortment of handkerchief extracts and cologne, put up in elegant cut glass bottles and expressly designed for toilet, at Senour's, No. 5 Bates House Block.

☞ There are 216 prisoners now confined in the Jeffersonville State prison—19 of whom are women. The men are all employed in the manufacture of shoes, barrels, buckets, chairs &c.

CUCUMBERS.—Our old friend Traub pulled the first cucumber of the season on Monday last. It was about eight inches long and looked fine. They will soon be plenty in market, at hot house prices.

FOUND.—After purchasing your boots and shoes at Cady & Co's, in Glenn's Block, for a short time, you will most certainly exclaim, I have *found* the place to trade regularly at last. Their goods are certainly sold at very low figures.

☞ Assistant Adjutant General Wilson returned yesterday from Kentucky and Tennessee whither he had gone by order of the Governor to look after our sick soldiers. Mr. Wilson furloughed and returned home 550 invalids.

☞ The following deaths occurred in the hospitals at Louisville, Kentucky, during the past week:

John Farmey, company H, 30th Indiana, and John Brown, company H, 34th do.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—This great star troupe will visit this city shortly. Everywhere they reap great triumphs and their success in Indianapolis will undoubtedly eclipse their former entertainments in any city east or west, north or south.

☞ Lieut. George Rhodius, of the 21st Indiana, has returned home on a brief furlough. At his place of residence, the National Saloon, on South Meridian street, his numerous friends yesterday were happy to meet him. He is looking remarkably well.

NOTICE.—Any practical printer who is capable of editing and controling a Democratic county newspaper, is strictly temperate, and can come well recommended, can procure a fine situation by making immediate application to this office. The office to which we refer is perhaps the best county office in the State.

☞ The United States Surgeon at Nashville, Dr. Webster, yesterday telegraphed Governor Morton stating that he had 1,050 invalid soldiers on his hands not suitably provided for, and asked for an order to send them to Indiana. Governor Morton authorized him to send 500 to Evansville and 550 to Jeffersonville. These soldiers are probably not from this State.

☞ We would call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Cottrell & Knight, in relation to the apparatus for cooking and heating by gas. The testimonials presented fully establish the benefits of the improvement, and the great gain in cost, cleanliness, time, &c. These gentlemen are prepared to exhibit the articles at their store on South Delaware street.

☞ On Monday last, at Rushville, two hundred and forty-three shares of the stock of the Branch Bank at Rushville was sold under a decree of court at public auction, by E. C. Hibben, Commissioner and Administrator of Hon. John L. Robinson, deceased, at a premium of fifteen per cent. This is the highest price for which our State Bank stock has yet been sold.

SUMMER CLOTHING.—At the establishment of Mr. A. Kahn, wholesale and retail dealer in clothing, spring and summer goods for gentlemen's wear, gentlemen's furnishing goods, trunks, valises, &c., are furnished of elegant quality, of the most fashionable style, at the very lowest cash rates. Kahn's store, splendidly fitted up, is at No. 2 Palmer House, West Washington street.

☞ Lieut. Kane, formerly of the 18th Indiana, having resigned on account of ill health, will, we understand, again tender his services to the Government in any capacity in which they may be needed. Lieut. Kane is an accomplished officer. He is a cousin of the celebrated Dr. Kane, the North pole adventurer, now deceased. He is a gentleman who would enthusiastically endeavor to shed honor and glory on the Union arms.

☞ The following Indiana soldiers have died at Louisville: Dan Callahan co. E, 29th; Anthony Finley, co. B, 30th; H. Hoback, co. A, 39th; John Jackson, co. A, 39th; John Critchlon, co. G, 29th; Thomas O'Brien, co. C, 24th; John Bridget, co. A, 36th; Maron McConnell, co. E, 9th; Abe Wright, co. G, 30th; John Dubois, co. B, 11th; Joseph Wack, co. K, 32d; Dennis Whitmore, co. I, 46th; John Nicodemus, co. C, 44th.

☞ Captain M. L. Miner's, 17th battery, 64th regiment Indiana volunteers, give a pic nic on the first of May. Professor Gresh's full band will be in attendance. A good dinner such as soldiers get will be served at one o'clock P. M. Dancing on the green commences at 2 P. M., Everthing free to invited guests. At Camp Murphy, on Thursday, the 1st of May, this entertainment, which will undoubtedly be a brilliant one, will be given.

For the Daily State Sentinel.

Third Ward Councilman.

The Republican Council having graciously permitted the citizens to hold an election in the Third and Fourth wards, I suggest the name of Silas Bowen as the Union candidate for the Third Ward. Q.

☞ While Grant, Burnside, and other brave Generals have earned honors "in the big wars which make ambition virtue," we find that others who have not trod the bloody field, are not forgotten at home or abroad. The Grant hat, the Burnside hat, are familiar to us; but we notice in Baker & McIver's window a Gov. Morton hat, sold only by them. Bully for Baker & McIver.

MORITZ, BRO. & CO.—At No. 3 East Washington street, the most magnificent piece goods ever brought to this market, rivaling anything displayed on the counters of like houses in New York, may be seen. The cloths, cassimeres and vestings are unsurpassed and unapproachable. Mr. Sol Moritz, the senior member of the firm, with a numerous corps of gentlemanly assistants, is always present to show the public his beautiful fabrics, which to order, he will make up into the most "formidable," genteel and durable garments.

A FEMALE MAJOR.—Governor Yates, of Illinois, has commissioned a lady as a Major in an Illinois regiment, as a reward for her fidelity and self-sacrificing labors in relieving and ministering to the wants of the sick and wounded in the regiment to which her husband belongs. She has accompanied her husband, who is a Lieutenant, through the entire campaign. She rendered valuable service on the bloody field of Shiloh.

Governor Morton should look to his laurels or Yates will get ahead of him in his efforts to render the army more efficient.

For the Daily State Sentinel.

To the Public.

The undersigned, special surgeons, appointed by Governor Morton, of Indiana, for the United States Army near Pittsburg Landing, regret to complain of the proprietor of the American Hotel, in Evansville, Ind. We arrived in this city on the evening of the 26th April, 1862, *en route* for the army on the Tennessee. Being anxious to avail ourselves of the first boat destined to Pittsburg Landing, we made an arrangement with the proprietor of the hotel in question to awake us during the night should a boat arrive from above. He positively promised to do so, but although two boats passed during the night, he somehow or other failed to comply with his engagement, in consequence of which we are unnecessarily and indefinitely detained. Our instructions require us to proceed as rapidly as possible to our post of duty, as, in the language of the Governor, "the exigencies of the case admit of no delay."

W. P. Parr, G. A. Moss, J. C. Dixon, T. B. Cox, Henry Cox, H. G. Sexton, J. McWorkman, T. Higday, J. D. Gray, N. Field.

We concur in the foregoing statement: Dan'l McCook, Paymaster U. S. A., G. W. Dunn, H. F. Cooper, C. V. James.

P. S. Please copy for the benefit of others.

THE FIFTY-SECOND INDIANA.—The steamer Silver Wave, with sick soldiers, left Pittsburg Landing at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon last. She reports continued skirmishing between the two armies, but that no general engagement is expected for some days. She had the following sick of the 52d Indiana, which were disposed of as follows:

Left at Paducah—John Rodermal, co A; W H Grayson, Elihu Borcout, co B; Thomas D Martin, co C; Thomas Huston, Columbus; S Leary, co D, James Jones, co F; Jas Dawes, co I; W H Berge, co I.

Left at Evansville—John Rock, John Henson, Henry C Fields, Anthony Stout, co A. Elijah Frost, Beverly A Herron, J Watkins, Frank Dawden, John McKee, W Tyler, co B; Patrick Dunn, co C; Lapsley Linsley, James McGonigle, co E; Henry Shuck, M M Brown, co F; James Stevens, Melvin Brooks, W H Butler, Roger Stevens, Frank M Nelson, Nicholas Zimmer, Thos Brooks, co G; W Patterson, co H; Parley Day, co I; B F Hough, Asa Ray, co K.

On board, en route for points above.—E H Wolfe, Major; M Sexton, Surgeon; Lieut. W Frances, Lieut. B N Beal, J A J Martia, Sam'l Wheeler, D C Hanway, J W Fossett, M Smith, W J Panmer, E Hiatt, B Yound, A W Lee, J Smith, J R Wilson, J P McConnelly, J Eff, T M Kennedy, L McPherson, G Blackburn, N J Leisure, W Allenthorpe, E Lawrence, J Stewart, W H Halflitt, E H Calmier, H Hugglebush, J R Brewer, J Eng, Isaac Springer, W H Thomas, J Smith, J J Mason, J Dailey, T Lewis, J Giles, nurse C B Johnson in charge.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

This body met last night. Present all the members except the absentees and the ousted Democratic members from the Eighth and Ninth Wards.

The charges against William Britney, a policeman, of making arrests while drunk and of other malfeasances, were taken up.

Mr. James Wood, the Council having resolved itself into a judicial body, was appointed temporary Clerk.

The list of complaining witnesses was called. Not one answered to his name.

The Mayor, upon inquiry of Mr. Wallace, stated that none of them had been subpœnaed.

Mr. Colley thereupon moved the defendant be discharged, and that it be entered of record that all complaints against him had fallen to the ground because of the absence of complainants.

Thereupon a leagthy debate ensued, Messrs. Colley, Brown, Wallace, Sweitzer, the Prosecuting Attorney, the Mayor, Mr. McNabb and others participating.

Finally, by a vote of eight to two, the charges against Mr. Britney were dismissed.

The City Marshal, Mr. Umphersoll, reported that he had appointed John S. Russell Deputy Marshal.

Mr. Colley moved to table the report. Motion lost.

The nomination of Mr. Russell was confirmed—ayes 8, noes 0.

Mr. McNabb moved that the Civil Engineer be instructed to advertise for proposals for the repair of the bridge over Pogue's Run, on Virginia avenue. Adjourned.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TOMLINSON & COX, Druggists, No. 18 East Washington Street,

Have been appointed agents for the sale of

BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO,

THE WONDERFUL GRANULUS, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Wheezing, Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils, and Diseases of the Lungs. Sold in large boxes, 25 cts., 51 cts., and $1 each. n8d&w1y

☞ SINGER & CO.'S LETTER "A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, with all the recent improvements, is the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all sewing machines. This machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in tarletan to the making of an overcoat—anything from pilot or beaver cloth down to the softest gauze or gossamer tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only machine that can fell, hem, bind, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other machine. The Letter A Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial, and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them. I. M. SINGER & CO.,

No. 458 Broadway, New York.

☞ Indianapolis Office—No. 3 Odd-Fellows' Hall, Washington street. ap18-d1y

CAUTION.

The market is full of imitations, represented to be the same as "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," which are in most cases productive of positive injury. Many dealers will recommend inferior preparations and lower priced articles, affording more profit to themselves. Ask for and OBTAIN only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," which by long experience have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, when allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, have a direct influence to the affected parts; the sedative and soothing effect to the mucus lining of the windpipe into the Bronchii allays Pulmonary irritation and gives relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable. feb11-d1y'62

CAS STOVE.

A NEW ERA IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Cooking and Heating by Gas and Atmospheric Air Combined.

A PRINCIPLE REDUCED TO PRACTICE WITH THE AVOIDANCE OF UNPLEASANT AND INJURIOUS ODORS.

W. F. SHAW'S PATENT AERIFIED GAS APPARATUS.

THE public can now be supplied with my patented apparatus Cooking and for Heating by Gas and Air, which are now coming into very general use, and to which I beg leave to call the attention of housekeepers and gas companies. Many attempts have been made to use gas in cookery and for heating apartments, but most of them have failed to meet the expectations of inventors and consumers. In the apparatus furnished by me, the requisites of Economy, Comfort, Neatness, Convenience, Uniformity of Result, and Improvement in the Quality of the Food, have been attained. From the peculiar manner of combustion, all possibility of creating smoke or noxious and unwholesome vapor is prevented. The meats retain all their juices, and acquire a rich and delicate flavor, which no other process can impart. Much time and labor are saved in attendance, making of fires, &c., while the perfection and uniformity of the result are of great importance. The process of roasting bread and pastry is a great improvement over the usual method of baking in close ovens.

Gas Stoves for warming Hotel Rooms, Parlors, Sleeping Rooms, Offices, Nurseries, Students' Rooms, Bathing Rooms, Green Houses, &c., in the most pleasant and economical manner, are always on hand, and in preparation.

These stoves are constructed upon entirely different principles from any other gas stoves before offered to the public. They do not produce smoke or disagreeable odors of any kind, if the directions for use are complied with; have no connection with any chimney; and can be used in any part of an apartment. Many thousands are now in daily use, and have given entire satisfaction.

TESTIMONIALS.

From a very large number of testimonials we present the following:

[From Dr. C. F. Hoffendahl, M. D.]

MR. W. F. SHAW—Dear Sir: Having used your Gas Stoves in my house for a number of years, I can cheerfully testify to their utility both for cooking and heating.

Yours truly, C. F. HOFFENDAHL, M. D.,
No. 20 Somerset street, Boston.

[From Rev. Dr. Gillette, N. Y.]

This certifies that, having used the Gas Stove of Mr. W. F. Shaw's make, I have found it equal to its designs. It has warmed our sleeping chamber during the past winter at no greater cost than ordinary means of heating, and saved a great deal of trouble, work, and dust consequent upon coal or wood fires. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D.

[From Messrs. Leeds & Co., N. Y.]

I take pleasure in certifying to the merits of your Gas Stoves, having had one in use in my dining room all the winter past, said room being an extension room and very cold. One register, from a large furnace, was found insufficient. Upon putting in one of your four-light Gas Stoves, I found that I could heat the room the coldest day in twenty minutes, at a very trifling cost of gas, giving a very agreeable and moist heat. A. B. MINOR.

[From Joseph T. Brown, Esq., Apothecary and Chemist.]

MR. WM. F. SHAW—Dear Sir: For the past five years having had much experience in the use of your Gas Heating Apparatus in my Laboratory, I consider it the most conveniegt and economical arrangement I have ever used. I consider this apparatus as almost indispensable for the Laboratory. Respectfully yours, JOS. T. BROWN,
229 Washington street, Boston.

[From the Boston Post.]

TOUGH BEEFSTEAK MADE TENDER BY BROILING.—An apparatus for broiling beefsteak by heat produced from burning illuminating gas in mixture with atmospheric air has lately been invented by Mr. W. F. Shaw, of Boston, who has produced many sterling inventions for applying gas and air heat to chemical, culinary, manufacturing, and domestic purposes. The last invention is really a most useful and scientific novelty, inasmuch as the toughest beefsteak, when broiled in this apparatus, is equally as tender as sirloin steak broiled over a coal fire. The principal product of combustion from the burning mixture is pure vapor of water at a very high temperature, by which the albumen of the muscular fiber which is on the surface of the steak is immediately coagulated and firm set, so that the juices of the meat are all retained, and in a few moments are converted into heated vapor, which, being thus confined, break and rend the fibers of the meat, and loosen their texture through the mass. The apparatus is perfectly simple and easily understood, and is used by merely slipping the end of a flexible hose over any ordinary burner.

It can also be used for other purposes—such as broiling, frying, or heating smoothing-irons. The irons intended to be used with it are cast hollow, with ascending and descending flues inside. When the irons are to be heated, you have merely to remove the broiler, and place the irons over holes which heat the heat to their interior. The expense of heating irons is but one cent per hour, and an iron can be heated in five minutes' time. For economy, convenience, cleanliness, and general utility, it is the most perfect and desirable article for the purpose for which it is intended yet offered to the public. One great advantage it possesses over other gas heating apparatus is its entire freedom from smoke or odor of any kind, which is attributed to surrounding the flame with finely perforated metal, the application of which to this purpose has been patented by W. F. Shaw in America, England, and France.

[From Joseph M. Wightman, Boston.]

MR. WM. F. SHAW—Dear Sir: Among the many useful contrivances for culinary purposes which you have made, I think that for broiling by gas to be one of the most desirable. The fire is ready at any moment, and a steak is cooked with less trouble and far better than by any other method.

In the usual process of broiling over coals, and particularly over an anthracite fire, the heat is dry, and the little capsules which retain the natural juices of the meat are shriveled and parched, so as to render the steak dry and tough; while in your patent Gas Broiler the combustion of gas produces water (this may be seen by holding a cold plate or piece of metal over the chimney of an argand burner, on which the water will be condensed), which by the heat is converted into steam intensely heated. The steak is consequently surrounded by a moist heat which prevents the outside from becoming crisp and hard while the interior portion of the steak is being cooked. The effect of this is, that a steak which would be tough if cooked over an open fire is rendered tender and juicy by being cooked in your "Gas Broiler."

The result of a trial of more than six months in my own family has rendered it such a favorite that the "gridiron" has been entirely superseded; and, however bright and tempting the fire in the range may be, your little portable broiler is universally used. Yours truly,

JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN.

[From James A. Dix, Esq., Boston.]

One of your Steak Broilers has been in my family for several months, and it has given the most complete satisfaction. Steak cooked in it uniformly comes upon the table tender and juicy. The broiler has entirely superseded the gridiron in my family.

To W. F. Shaw, Esq.

[From Messrs. Bullock & Crenshaw, Philadelphia.]

MR. W. F. SHAW—Dear Sir: We have used your gas burning apparatus for heating purposes during the past year, and are well pleased with the utility and superiority over the old method of burning gas for heating. In the laboratory, we consider them indispensable to economy and convenience. Your arrangement for placing several burners under the same vessel—thus greatly increasing the heating surface and distributing it more generally—has rendered the use of charcoal furnaces to city pharmaceutists almost unnecessary.

One of the great recommendations we find in your burning arrangement consists in the general absence of secondary products, which, in a close room, affect the comfort and health of the operator.

We recommend them to every chemist and pharmaceutist who has the luxury of gas at his control.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Manufacturing Chemists.

[From Messrs. Gage, Bro. & Drake, Proprietors Tremont House, Chicago.]

Messrs. Walworth, Hubbard, & Co.—Gents: We have tested W. F. Shaw's Patent Steak Broiler for broiling by gas beefsteaks, chops, &c., and were much pleased with our trial of it. Beefsteaks were cooked in five minutes, and one of the most desirable features about it was that the beef retained its flavor, and was juicy and tender. And we can cheerfully recommend it to all as being a cheap and convenient manner of cooking.

Yours truly, GAGE, BRO. & DRAKE.

[From D. B. Cooke, 111 Lake street, Chicago.]

Messrs. Walworth, Hubbard & Co.—Gentlemen: I regard W. F. Shaw's Patent Gas Smoothing Iron as one of the greatest inventions of the age. It is all you claim for it—novel, economical, and exceedingly convenient. The much-dreaded "ironing day" is welcomed with pleasure wherever the Gas Iron is used; and no housekeeper will consent to be without it after giving it a trial.

Yours, &c., D. B. COOKE.

[From Mrs. W. W. Evers, Chicago.]

MR. HUBBARD—Sir: It is with pleasure that I give my testimony to the great value of the Gas Stove you are now offering to the public. The stove for ironing I regard as a desideratum long needed in housekeeping. The fatigue and exhaustion occasioned by many hours spent at the ironing-table, in a room heated to the ordinary temperature, is all spared by using your stove, which heats the irons quickly, and leaves a comfortable room. This stove is equally successful as a broiler. Much more might be said in simple justice to this great invention, were it necessary. Respectfully, MRS. W. W. EVERS.

[From W. H. Waters, Esq., Chicago.]

LAND DEPARTMENT ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. CO.,
Cashier's Office.

MESSRS. Walworth, Hubbard & Co—Dear Sirs: I have used for two months or upwards Shaw's Patent Gas Stove; the very great satisfaction given in its use, its cleanliness, the time and labor saved in its working, together with the means of regulating to any temperature desired, make it one of the complete inventions of the age. When more fully introduced, I feel their use will be general.

Yours truly, W. H. WATERS.

[From R. R. Stevens, Chicago, Land Dep. Ill. Cen. R. R.]

It affords me great pleasure to say, in relation to Mr. W. F. Shaw's Gas Stove, that it is all that it is represented to be; and I think it is impossible for any one to form anything like a correct idea of their value and convenience without first having tried them. R. R. STEVENS.

WILLIAM F. SHAW'S

GAS HEATING & COOKING APPARATUS

Are for sale in this city ONLY at No. 94 South Delaware street.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our Gas Ranges, Heat-Iron Furnaces, Nurse Lamps, Heating Stoves, &c., &c. ap26-d2w COTTRELL & KNIGHT.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY STATE SENTINEL.]

Noon Reports.

PARTICULARS OF THE FALL OF NEW ORLEANS.

Peaceable Occupation of the City

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

PROGRESS OF THE ARMY.

Trouble in the Rebel Camp.

AFFAIRS AT YORKTOWN

CALIFORNIA NEWS

INDIAN TROUBLES

FROM NEW MEXICO

CONGRESSIONAL.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The *Times's* dispatch says.

The President has received a special dispatch brought from a source altogether different from that through which the information came yesterday of the fall of New Orleans, confirming the same.

The news from the Department of the Rappahannock is important. Our forces have not yet occupied Fredericksburg, but stay in Falmouth, on the opposite side of the river.

Information recently received renders it pretty certain that there is a large rebel force in the neighborhood ready to dispute Gen. McDowell's progress toward Richmond. Report places this force under the command of Gen. G. W. Smith.

The *World's* special dispatch says:

The confirmation of the occupation of New Orleans by the Union forces has just been received. It removes very materially the doubts which were entertained in the mind of some as to the reliability of the rebel telegrams.

There is reason to believe that there has been a discussion at the Treasury Department respecting the policy of raising the blockade of Southern ports, as they come into the possession of the Union forces. We are assured by a gentleman who is in constant communication with the Government, that the blockade of New Orleans will be raised immediately on the Union authority being re-established there.

The *Herald's* special dispatch says:

Rumors are in circulation that the rebels are preparing to evacuate Yorktown.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Commission on Ordnance and Ordnance Supplies have, it is said, rejected all the foreign contracts, and considerably curtailed those for the manufacture of arms in the United States.

The ordnance officers have issued proposals for manufacturing, within one year, Springfield rifled muskets, and Harper's Ferry rifles, together with carbines, revolvers, sabres, swords and scabbards. The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any bid, and to consider none made through any agent, broker, or party other than the regular manufacturer.

Several days ago the House passed a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate all the facts relative to the late evacuation by our troops of Jacksonville, Florida. The Secretary replies that he conceives it to be the province of the President to furnish information concerning military operations, but the President had directed him to say the evacuation was for reasons not deemed compatible with the public interest to disclose.

From New Mexico.

KANSAS CITY, April 28.—The through mail with Santa Fe dates to the 12th and Fort Union to the 15th, has arrived.

After the battle at Pigeon's Ranche, Colonel Slough fell back to Fort Union, where a dispatch was received from Gen. Canby ordering a junction to be formed with him at Galesto. Major Jackson was placed in command.

The troops for the junction ordered by General Canby arrived at Galesto on the 9th in advance of Gen. Canby and learned that the Texans had abandoned Santa Fe and were retreating.

Major Duncan, of Gen. Canby's command, who was in command of the advance guard, had fallen in with a large party of Texans, when a fight occurred; the latter being routed. Major Duncan was slightly wounded.

Gen. Canby reached Galesto on the 11th, and an immediate pursuit of the Texans was ordered, who were thirty miles south. No doubt was entertained of the speedy capture of Sibley's command, as they were entirely destitute of everything, having lost, at the battle of Pigeon's Ranche, all their baggage and supply trains, provisions, &c.

The health of the rebel army was not good and many had died; 160 sick and wounded had been left in hospitals at Santa Fe.

A large number of merchant trains were passed *en route* to this city.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 28.—A flag of truce to-day took dispatches and letters for the Union prisoners.

No newspapers came into the hands of the reporters for the press.

The city of New Orleans has been taken by the Union forces. The telegraph operators having left there as previously reported, no particulars have been received. It is stated, however, that the operators subsequently attempted to return, but found the city in possession of the Union troops. It is probable the city surrendered without resistance after the appearance of our fleet before it.

There is a report that the enemy's much boasted iron gunboat built there as a second Merrimac, was, while on its way destroyed by the United States steamer Pensacola.

The weather and tide to-day have been very favorable for the re-appearance of the Merrimac here but she has not been seen.

It is reported that some rebel gunboats in the James river attempted this morning to shell our camps this side of Warwick.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—A gentleman of this city just returned from Omaha, informs us that recent troubles which the Overland Mail Company have experienced, were not occasioned by Indians, but by companies of their own employees. It appears that the drivers of overland coaches, and other persons in the employ of the company, have not been paid wages for several months. Disgusted with this state of affairs, they determined to seize upon the Company's property, and thus obtain what belonged to them. Nearly all the available stock of the Company has thus been taken away.

Our informant says the Indians along the route are peaceably disposed, and thus far have done no injury to mails or overland telegraph.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 28.—The Governor today issued his proclamation convening the State Convention on the first Monday in June at this place. The principal cause given is that the State ought to be re-districted so as to give Missouri the additional Representatives in Congress to which she is entitled under the late ratio of representation. It is thought a full attendance of members will be here.

From Yorktown.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF POTOMAC,
April 28, 1862.

HON. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Nothing of interest has transpired during the night. No firing on our right where the work proceeded undisturbed. On the left the enemy fired a good deal but hurt no one nor was the work interrupted.

I have sent a heavy field battery to silence a gun or two of the enemy that have been impertinent this morning but hurt no one.

The weather has improved and we are making good progress.

(Signed) G. B. MCCLELLAN.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The ship Joseph Peabody has been forfeited to the Government for smuggling.

Trade has been recently revived to supply the demand for goods suitable to the Oregon and British Columbia mines in advance of anticipated large emigration.

Business with the interior of the State continues unseasonably backward.

Gen. Wright has issued orders requiring the arrest of all persons charged with aiding and abetting by word or deed the rebellion; such persons to be confined unless they subscribe to the oath of allegiance.

Arrived: Steamer Sonora, from Panama, ship Dauphine, from Hong Kong.

Sailed: Schooner Endeavor, Shanghai; whaling bark Carib, on a cruise; whale ship W. C Nye on a cruise, and ship Juana for Callao.

From Boston.

BOSTON, April 29.—The war steamer Sacrimento was launched at the Portsmouth navy yard yesterday. She is the finest and largest war vessel ever built at Portsmouth.

Night Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

SENATE.—Mr. Grimes introduced a bill to provide that the school tax collected from the colored people of the District be applied to the education of colored children.

On motion of Mr. Hale, a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to discharge a contractor after fulfilling his contract was, after some discussion on it, laid over.

Mr. Hale explained that under the present law the Department can call for a large amount of work to be done at the same price.

Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts introduced a bill to amend the bill of last session confiscating slaves so as to include the wives and children of slaves.

Mr. Wade presented two petitions from citizens of Ohio for confiscation.

Mr. Doolitle introduced a bill for the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts.

On motion of Mr. Powell, the resolution calling on the Secretary of State for the number and names of persons who have been arrested in the State of Kentucky and imprisoned in forts, &c., of other States, was taken up.

Mr. Sumner moved as a substitute that the President, if not incompatible, will give any information in his possession touching the arrest of persons in Kentucky since the 1st of September, 1861.

Mr. Powell hoped the substitute would not be adopted, as he thought it a mere dodge to evade his resolution.

The President sent to the Senate a communication avowing his responsibility for the arrest of General Stone, and stating that the General can't be tried at present, because the witnesses whose presence would be necessary are absent in the field.

The confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. Browning made a lengthy speech in opposition to it.

Without taking the question the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Blair, of Virginia, inquired of Mr. Patterson what authority he yesterday predicated his charge of disloyalty against Judge Pitts, of Northampton, Va.

Mr. Potter replied, on the address of Judge Pitts to the Virginia Legislature at Richmond. The address was now read in which Judge Pitts refers to the action by the Legislature to depose him without giving him an opportunity for defense.

The consummation of this would be manifestly unjust. He could only plead not guilty of disloyalty to the South, and doubted not he could triumphantly vindicate himself from every charge his enemies and persecutors might bring against him. He protested against being removed from office by extra-constitutional means.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the select committee on Government contracts.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling said he voted against raising this committee. It seemed that none could be so honest or eminent that it would be suitable to clothe them with the unheard of power asked on that occasion. It seemed unfit to constitute an advisory board to supervise questions of integrity relating to every man engaged in the administration of departmental officers. It seemed to him a roving commission to take into consideration the honesty or fraud of all future contracts, to be entered into by any department of the Government.

It brought with it grave objections; little argument could be found in its favor. Experience had demonstrated that every objection there made had been abundantly sustained by the conduct of the Committee, which had done grave and irreparable injustice both to individuals and classes. These, as well as the nation, have suffered by the declarations of the Committee. As this Committee was a pioneer experiment, and had turned out badly, they could dispense with it.

The gentleman (Davis) had said there was indubitable evidence of fraud well nigh in a single year as much as the current expenditures of the Government during the administration which the people hurled from power because of its corruption. Now he (Conkling) remarked that if any man was warranted in making that statement it would justify the people in resorting to anything but revolution to redress the wrong. The poisoned arrows, feathered by the franking privilege, were shots far and wide among the loyal States of the Republic. Like other remarks and statements the gentleman (Davis) made, however deliberately prepared, this was one of mature reflection, he would be willing to recall.

He said the committee had proceeded on *ex parte* testimony in secret. The parties never were informed that they were to be tried and convicted, and stigmatised and hung up to festering infamy; and as a case in point he said the committee had privitly and clandestinely gathered evidence against Gen. Fremont to blast his character as a citizen and soldier at the time he was in command of an army. They never informed Gen. Fremont that he was aspersed or gave him the names of the witnesses against him, and they afforded him no opportunity for defense.

What good, Mr. Conkling asked, had the committee done to off-set the harm. He was not aware that one single fraud had been developed by the committee which remained unearthed at the time they pretended to dig it up. Mr. Conkling asked the Speaker what time yet remained to him.

The Speaker replied eighteen minutes.

Mr. Dawes—The time will be extended to the gentleman.

Mr. Washburne—I object to that.

Mr. Conkling—I know that, and do you know how I knew it? Because the member from Illinois is the only man in this House surly enough to interpose objections in such a case.

Mr. Washburne rose to reply when Mr. Conkling called the member to order.

Mr. Washburne, excitedly—I call the creature to order.

The Speaker demanded the preservation of order.

Mr. Conkling—The member from Illinois understands the rules of this House and must understand that this is not the place for personal altercations. He knows the proper place for that is outside of these walls.

Mr. Washburne, (excitedly)—Yes, and I am ready for it.

Mr. Conkling—No individual in this House knows better than the member from Illinois that I stand by what I say until convinced that I am in error, and therefore there is no necessity for any interruption.

Mr. Conkling, in the course of his remarks, said he regarded the Committee as one of those ornaments too expensive, under the circumstances, to be indulged in. He was severe on the Committee, which he thought ought immediately to be disbanded.

Mr. Washburne spiritedly replied. He said Mr. Conkling was the instrument of the robbers, plunderers and thieves who had been holding high carnival in anticipation of the overthrow of the Committee.

Mr. Hickman vindicated the report of the Committee, and referred to subjects heretofore frequently repeated.

After considerable debate, Mr. Fenton moved the previous question on the pending resolutions of the Committee.

Mr. Stevens moved to table the whole subject. Pending which the House adjourned.

From Western Virginia.

WHEELING, April 29.—A special to the New York *Times* says:

A trusty scout sent out by Gen. Milroy went within seven miles of Stanton and found there a rebel cavalry company and learned that Johnson, shortly after leaving the Shenandoah mountains, was ordered back, but replied that its occupation by 10,000 Yankees made it impossible. He was then ordered to join Jackson east of the Blue Ridge, which was being rapidly done.

The same scout reports the loss of a foraging party twelve miles from McDowell, while water bound. It was attacked by guerillas, the wagons and horses destroyed, some men badly wounded and some killed. This is a bad loss in view of the present limited transportation facilities.

Harper and Bennett, two notorious guerillas, have been sent to Wheeling.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The following dispatch dated seven miles from Monterey, Tennessee, April 28, was received at the War Department to-day:

Five companies of our cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry two miles in advance of this. The enemy retreated; five of them were killed, one a Major. Eighteen prisoners with horses and arms were captured. One of the prisoners named Vaughan was formerly foreman in the office of the Louisville *Democrat*.

We had one man wounded and one killed. Our forces are in capital spirits.

The prisoners say that the enemy has upwards of 80,000 men at Corinth and will fight, and that they are entrenching and mounting heavy guns.

Specials state there is a rumor that the Government is in possession of information which may possibly lead to a cessation of hostilities, a mediation and compromise from the basis of the rumor. Doubtful.

It is rumored that Gen. Cadwallader is to take the place of Gen. Smith at the West.

Mr. Sedgwick, of New York, is appointed on the House committee on conference in place of Olin, deceased. It is stated that a majority of the committee favor a strong bill for the confiscation of rebel property.

Professor Bache, of the coast survey, reports that next to Port Royal, St. Helena Sound, is the best harbor on the Southern coast. Two channels of seventeen feet each at low water mark enter it, and from the Sound the country may be penetrated by gunboats nearly to the railroad. The width of the Sound renders all shore healthy as all are freely reached by the sea breezes, and Otter Island especially is finely situated for a settlement and commercial town. If ever other interests than planting ones rule in this region, he looks to see its commercial advantage made use of, and the lumber from the heads of the Ashepoo and Combahe find a market nearer those great rivers than either Charleston or Savannah.

Wm. Ryan Hoel has been appointed Acting Volunteer Lieutenant in Commodore Foote's flotilla.

A dispatch received from General Halleck says:

It is the unanimous