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W. D. WALLACH:

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Evening Star.

VOL. XIX. WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1862. No. 2,885

THE WEEKLY STAR.

This excellent Family and News Journal, containing a greater variety of interesting reading than can be found in any other—is published on Friday morning.

TERMS—*Cash, invariably, in advance.*
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It invariably contains the "Washington News" that has made *The Daily Evening Star* circulate so generally throughout the country.

☞ Single copies (in wrappers) can be procured at the counter, immediately after the issue of the paper. Price—THREE CENTS.

DEFERRED LOCAL ARTICLES.

THE GALLYANT YOUNG SHOE-MA-KER—"*Nothing Like Leather.*"—About ten days since Justice Ferguson had before him a handsome young shoemaker of this city, whom we shall designate F. C——, who had been arrested at the instance of Mrs. H——, the mother of a pretty young miss, of Baltimore, on the charge of robbing her of her only daughter.

It appeared that F. C. had for some time been paying his "distresses" to the fare ladye, and that the parties were desperately in love with each other. They had not met for a long time, and Mary, getting hungry to see him, wrote him that she was coming to the city. He wrote back to her, advising her to stay at home and be patient, for there was a good time coming. She, however, did not heed the advice, but yielding to the impulses of her heart, came at once to the city, and ascertaining where the object of her affections was working, proceeded to the place, and found the disciple of St. Crispin busy at work.

The young man was so surprised at the visit, that, dropping his *wax end*, he was at his wits end what to do; but after a little cogitation concluded to take her to his sister's to stop a few days. Hastily leaving his wax and leather, he escorted his affianced to his sister's, where she was introduced as a sister in prospective, and was soon at home; he returning to his shop. After the toils of the day were over, the lovyers talked matters over, he advising her to go back home and prepare for the wedding, promising to marry her in two weeks, by which time he would have a dollar or two, which would be very handy to have about the house when they set up their family sitar. F. also procured a license to prove that he was in earnest. She, however, concluded to stay a day or two longer before returning, and see more of the city in which she expected to reside the balance of her life.

The mother, however, missing her daughter from home, and not knowing of any other place where she was likely to be, at once came to this city and procured the arrest of F., who she supposed had persuaded her daughter to leave home; and the parties all appeared before Justice Ferguson. F. showed by the letters that he had not persuaded the girl to leave her home; but, on the contrary, had advised her to stay home until he could prepare for the nuptials, which he hoped were not far distant. The mother stated that she and her husband had no objection to F. as a son-in-law, and that she considered the parties well suited to each other; but she was opposed to the nuptials being performed at any other place than her house, which would always be open to them; and if the parties would agree to such an arrangement she would readily forgive them, and M. could go home with her to make preparations. This they readily assented to; and the young people took a loving embrace in the office—F. returning to his shop, and M. going home with her mother.

She did not remain long, however, for on her arrival at home her father did not like the arrangements made by the mother, and abused the daughter for the part she had taken, and even went so far as to whip her severely. This treatment of course she naturally objected to, and leaving home last saturday she returned to the city, where she soon found F., and off they started to the parson's, where they were made one

POLICE RETURNS.—*First Precinct.*—Sergt. P. Clim, drunk and fighting; delivered to the military. C. Shafer, selling liquor on Sunday; further hearing.

Second Precinct.—John Sullivan, dead drunk; taken to camp. James Carlisle, do.; do. Mary Lynch, suspicious character; dismissed. Casper Miller, drunk; taken home. Patrick Gerald, dead drunk; taken to camp. Daniel Noonan, stealing; dismissed. Thomas Powell, vagrant; sent to workhouse. Thomas Thomson and John Lee, drunk; taken to camp. B. Lines, selling liquor to soldiers; security for court.

Third Precinct.—Chew Dorsey, fighting; fined $2 56. Thomas Brooks, do; do. Georgianna Chamberlain, disorderly conduct; do. $1.62. Robert Chamberlain, do; do. James Carey, disorderly conduct. Anna Robinson, assault; fined $1.62. E. Crawford, horse stealing; dismissed. Wm. McNeil, do; do. Martha Hall, drunk; do.

Fourth Precinct.—Adelaide Williams, disorderly; fined $1.75. Martha Smith, do; dismissed. Bridget Cary, drunk and disorderly; workhouse. Mathew Relihan, fast riding; fined $5 58. Albert Daw, riding on pavement; fined $2.58. James Farrity, larceny; dismissed. James Harvey, drunkenness; fined $1.75. Thomas Freeman, drunk and disorderly; fined $3.

Eight Precinct.—Morris Livington, larceny; committed for court. Isaac Fletcher, indecent exposure; dismissed. Mahala Armstrong, do; do. Ann Campbell, disorderly conduct; fined $1 58. Geo. Dunlap, drunk; fined $1.58. James McCormick, do, dismissed. Geo. Erwin, sleeping in the street; do. Richard Lawrence, suspicious character; do. Michael Cudmor, do; fined $1.58.

Ninth Precinct.—Mary Sant, larceny; dismissed.

Tenth Precinct.—Patrick Coleman, disorderly; fined $3 94. R. Summerile, do; $1 94. James Hele, Wm. Gold and John Kennedy, do; turned over to the military. Mary Jarboe, stealing and and prostitution; dismissed. Margaret Johnson, drunk; fined $5 94. Mary Williams, drunk and disorderly; $2 94. Timothy Noland, profane; $2 94. John H. McElhany, malicious mischief; dismissed. Daniel Gordon, disorderly; turned over to the military. Patrick Madigan, assault and battery; security for peace. John Crowley, indecent exposure; fined $5 94. Basil Rugain, sleeping in street; dismissed.

FORTS VS. IRON-CLAD VESSELS.—Gen. Totten, Chief of the Engineer Department, has replied to the inquiries on the subject of the changes which may have become necessary in forts and other means of defence. He lays down the following principles, which have always been maintained by engineers—namely: Forts must fall before a competent land attack, and forts are competent to resist and repel vessels. Both of these principles have been well settled by military experience, and, have received full illustration in the recent attack on Fort Pulaski. After an elaborate argument he states the following conclusions:

That the plans of our seaboard batteries, of the simplest possible character, cannot be improved essentially. That the materials, being the strongest, most indestructible, imperishable, and cheapest possible, no change can be made in them with advantage. That iron has been freely used for years past to guard the thinnest and most exposed parts of these batteries, and its further use is perfectly easy on the existing works to any extent, and it is a question of economy merely. It will be applied whenever needed. The walls may be entirely iron covered. That all the changes in ordnance and projectiles are greatly in favor of land batteries, and against vessels in any combat between the two. That unlimited size can easily be mounted and covered on land. That no vessel can be built and floated that will not be penetrable to projectiles from such guns. That one shot, rightly delivered, will probably sink the vessel, while the fort cannot be seriously injured by the return fire of the vessel. That the methods of naval warfare cannot avail in such a contest. That all the best results of modern science, skill and experience are incorporated into these defenses as soon as their results are found to be reliable. That, while forts can now, as always heretofore, be readily reduced by land batteries, they cannot be reduced, when duly armed and manned by vessels. That the use of steam is a very great, and the only exclusive advantage which modern times have afforded to vessels; that this advantage can be countervailed only by increasing the numbers and especially the calibers of the guns of the land batteries; that the need for a full supply of guns for our forts is very great; the want of them is dangerous, that large calibers are insisted upon, and to be furnished immediately. It is not intended, by what has been said, to dispense with the employment of floating defenses for our coasts at the different points where their use is advantageous.

TRAVEL TO NORFOLK NOT PERMITTED.—On Friday a large number of persons, many of them dealers in clothing, went down to Fortress Monroe with the intention of going to Norfolk, supposing that their passes would permit them to do so, but in this they were disappointed. They were sent for by Mr. Tucker, an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who explained the regulations in the case to them, whereupon nearly all returned. Those who were successful took an oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, and also that they had large sums of money due them in Norfolk.—*Balt. American.*

☞ Last Sunday the Universalist Church on Broadway, New York, presented the unusual sight of the editor of the Tribune, Horace Greeley, in the pulpit. Rev. Mr. Chapin was too unwell to preach, and Mr. Greeley officiated in his stead. It is understood that Mr. Chapin's disease is the gout, and that he is about to visit Europe.

☞ English papers say the five vacant Garters will be conferred upon the Duke of Somerset, and Lords Russell, Canning, Fitzwilliam and Shaftesbury.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

[Special Correspondence of the Star.]

U. S. GUNBOAT COEUR DE LION, Rappahannock River, May 12, 1862.—*Editor Star:* This boat (Alexander Hamilton, Acting Master, commanding) has, until recently, been attached to the Potomac Flotilla. We are now doing picket duty on this river, our station being about sixty miles up. Directly opposite stands the remains of Fort Lourie, and another fortification intended as a cover for the fort or the water batteries; these were all deserted by the rebels as soon as they heard that the flotilla was coming to attack them. The Rappahannock runs through one of the finest countries I ever saw, bordered on both sides by rich, well cultivated farms, well stocked with negroes, who appear to be all the persons left; most of the whites having deserted their homes at our approach. In some cases, where we have been, we found an overseer in charge of the farm, who does not know or is unwilling to tell his employer's whereabouts; but we generally find that he is in the rebel army.

The poorer classes are groaning under the secession yoke, and are longing for the restoration of the "old *regime*," and are only waiting a fair opportunity to hoist the stars and stripes once more in this section of the Old Dominion. Even in Fredericksburg, before the advent of General McDowell, there was a strong latent Union feeling, only kept in check by the presence of the rebel soldiery.

We made a visit a day or two since to Port Royal. This is a very pretty little place, is beautifully situated on the right bank of the river, thirty miles below Fredericksburg, and contains about 500 people. It is not deserted, as many of the places on the river are, but few of its inhabitants having left under the erroneous impression that the Yankees were coming to pillage and destroy their property. We were visited by a number of the first people of the town, and if any reliance can be put in what they say, there exists in this place, as in most others on the river, a strong sympathy for the "old Government." We learned from them that the enemy is in some force but fifteen miles from here.

The rebel government here is straining every nerve to bring recruits into their army. All the young men have been forced to enlist by large parties of cavalry scouring the country and forcing them into their camps.

We have captured a number of prizes, among the rest two small steamers, a large number of schooners with their cargoes on board, consisting of saltpetre, boots and shoes, salt, coffee, liquors, &c. It appears that there has been a regular system of smuggling in operation since the commencement of the war, and the *modus operandi* has just come to light. Fast sailing schooners would load at Baltimore and other northern ports ostensibly for Washington, run into Great Yeocomico river, where we had no guards, land their goods, and beat a hasty retreat. The goods were subsequently transported overland to the Rappahannock, and thence to Fredericksburg and other places on the river.

A few days since we made an excursion up one of the tributaries of the Rappahannock called Piscataway. After proceeding about a dozen miles our progress was arrested by a bridge. Our steamer being too large to pass through the draw we took to our boat, well armed, and having a 12-pound howitzer in the bow, started again. We found two large schooners, one sunk, the other aground, with signs of her having been lately in use. Finding it impossible to tow her off, we set fire to her and left her to her fate.

In a house near by we found a rich prize. It consisted of large quantities of stores ready for transportation to the Confederate camps, and the baggage of a colonel in one of the Virginia regiments. We seized everything contraband in the name of the United States. We were told by a negro woman that the rebel pickets had slept in the house the night before, and that they left when they saw us coming, and were probably half way to Richmond, which is not above forty miles distant.

On our return the man on the lookout reported cavalry in sight, and looking in the direction indicated we saw twelve pickets dodging behind the trees of a small wood a mile distant. We threw a shell at them, and as soon as the smoke cleared away we saw them galloping off at a break-neck pace, one of the horses without a rider.

We returned to our anchorage about dark, well pleased with our day's sport, and to have done something to break the monotony of this tedious blockade.

The Fight Between the Monitor and Merrimac as Seen by one of the Merrimac's Crew.

One of the crew of the rebel steamer Merrimac gives the following description of the second day's fight, when the Merrimac came out expecting to finish up the rest of the Federal navy after the style of dealing with the Cumberland and the Congress:

About ten o'clock the signal was given to all the gunboats to weigh anchor, and the deck was cleared for action. The Merrimac, followed by all the other vessels, proceeded to the scene of the previous day's fight. About the first thing she observed, the Monitor was approaching her. No one on board had any knowledge of the character of the Monitor, but after a few shots had been fired, some of the gunners remarked that the turret on the opposing vessel was iron. The order then came not to fire at the Monitor when they could get a shot at the Minnesota. While trying to take a position near the Minnesota, the Merrimac got aground. The Monitor then came up and sailed around the Merrimac, both vessels firing at each other, the Merrimac endeavoring to get afloat, and the officers becoming greatly dejected.

After she got off she ran out to the Monitor and commenced leaking, her bows becoming shivered. Shots from the Monitor nearly went through her. The engineer told the lieutenant in command that the two last shots she received had injured her, and if she received one more in the same place it would come into the engine room. Lt. Jones then concluded to return. She was badly dented, and although not placed *hors du combat*, sustained enough injury to take a long time to repair

After this fight she was taken to the Navy Yard, and next morning went into dock for repairs, remaining about one month. Her bows were protected with wrought iron casting; the guns injured were replaced. Great preparations were made to board the Monitor in case of another engagement with her. Scaling ladders, iron and wooden wedges, to wedge the turret of the Monitor so that her guns could not be brought to bear; chopping axes, to destroy gutta percha pipe that supplies the Monitor with air; balls saturated with turpentine and oil, to throw into the turret; bottles with the same ingredients; chloroform in bottles were placed on board to throw down the turret of the Monitor, and three other boats were furnished with like ingredients.

The tug White was furnished with chains to run around the turret of the Monitor, to fasten her to the Merrimac, and wet blankets and boiler iron plate to cover grating supposed to be on the Monitor, in order to prevent the men from firing up at them, and also to smother the men on board the Monitor. The boarding party was to be led by Lieut. Davidson.

☞ Ex-Governor Neil S. Brown, a gentleman well known formerly as a leading politician, and for the last twelve months as a leading Rebel in this State, was arrested yesterday, by order of Governor Johnson, on a charge of treason. He was subsequently released on parole, for the purpose of attending to some important private business.—*Nashville Union, May 15.*

HOUSEKEEPERS
And those about going to housekeeping will find at our establishment a large and well assorted stock of
Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware,
Silver-plated Tea Sets, Forks and Spoons,
China, Glass Britannia Ware,
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THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Thomas Scanlon, late of Washington county, aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the third day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this third day of May, 1862.
JOHN SCANHAM,
m 6-law3w* Administrator.

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The Only Licensed
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$10,000 to be loaned on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Guns and Pistols, Silver Ware, and Wearing Apparel—at the old stand, No 351 G street, back of the National Hotel, between 4½ and 6th sts. m 15-3m

THE ENGAGEMENT AT FORT DARLING

Official Reports of the Engagement Between the U. S. Gunboats and the Rebel Battery on the James River, near Richmond.

The following reports have been received at the Navy Department, having been forwarded by Commodore Goldsborough:

REPORT OF COMMANDER ROGERS.

U. S. STEAMER GALENA,
Off City Point, James River, May 16, 1862.

Sir:—I have the honor to report that this vessel, the Aorstook, the Monitor and Port Royal, with the Naugatuck, moved up the river, getting aground several times, but meeting no artificial impediments until we arrived at Ward's bluff, about eight miles from Richmond, where we encountered a heavy battery and two separate barriers, formed by piles and steamboats and sail vessels. The pilots both say they saw the Jamestown and Yorktown among the number.

The banks of the river we found lined with rifle-pits, from which sharpshooters annoyed the men at the guns. These would hinder the removal of the obstructions, unless driven away by a land force.

The Galena ran within about 600 yards of the battery, (as near the spiles as it was deemed proper to go,) let go her anchor, and with a spring across, swung across the stream, which is not more than twice as wide as the ship is long. Then, at 7.45 a. m., I opened fire upon the battery. The wooden vessels, as directed, anchored about 1,300 yards below. The Monitor anchored near, and at 2 o'clock she passed just above the Galena, but found that her guns could not be elevated high enough to reach the battery; she then dropped a little below us, and made her shot effective.

At five minutes after 11 o'clock the Galena had expended nearly all her ammunition, and I made a signal to discontinue the action. We had but six Parrott charges, and not a single filled nine-inch shell. We had 13 killed and 11 wounded. The rifled 100-pound Parrott gun of the Naugatuck burst, half of the post abaft the trunnions going overboard. She is therefore disabled. Lieut. Newman, the executive officer, was conspicuous for his gallant and effective service. Mr. Washburne, acting master, behaved admirably. These two are selected from among the number.

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

I have the honor to be your ob't servant,
JOHN RODGERS,
Commander U. S. Navy.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT JEFFERS.

The following is the report of Lieut. Wm. N. Jeffers, commanding the Monitor:

U. S. Iron-Clad Steamer Monitor,
James River, May 16th.

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

Shortly after weighing anchor from our position near Kingsland creek a sharp fire of musketry was commenced from both banks on all the ships. At half-past seven o'clock I discovered an extensive fortification on an elevation of about 200 feet, with several smaller batteries—all apparently mounting guns of the heaviest calibre. At the foot of the bluff, in the river, are obstructions formed of sunken steamers and vessels, secured with chains, and the shallow water spiled across the river.

The Galena having anchored at about 1,000 yards distant from the fleet, and being warmly engaged, I endeavored to pass ahead of her to take off some of the fire, but found that my guns could not be elevated sufficiently to point at the fort. I then took position on the line with the Galena, and maintained a deliberate fire until the close of the action, when, in company with the other vessels, I dropped down to the anchorage of the morning. The fire of the enemy was remarkably well directed, but vainly, towards this vessel. She was struck three times—one solid 8-inch shot square on the turret, and two solid shot on the side armor forward of the pilot-house. Neither caused any damage beyond bending the plates.

I am happy to report no casualties.

In conclusion, permit me to say that the action was most gallantly fought against great odds, and with the usual effect against earthworks. So long as our vessels kept up a rapid fire they rarely returned our fire, but the moment our fire slackened they remanned their guns. It was impossible to reduce such works, execept with the aid of a land force.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT CONSTABLE.

The following is the report of Lieut. D. C. Constable, commanding the steamer E. A. Stevens, (Naugatuck.) The report is dated May 16th.

Sir—I have the honor to report that in yesterday's attack upon the enemy's battery at Ward's Hill, near Richmond, Va,, I placed the vessel under my command in the position assigned me by you in the line of attack, and opened fire upon the battery, which I continued until the bursting of our gun. Whilst getting into position during the bombardment, and while falling back with the squadron, this vessel was under quite a heavy fire of musketry, which was constantly returned by us with shell and canister from our light broadside guns. I have likewise to report to you that two of my crew were wounded—one by a musket shot through the arm and the other by severe contusions. They have been sent on board the Port Royal for surgical treatment. My officers and crew behaved to my entire satisfaction.

I would respectfully suggest that you appoint a board of officers to examine into and report upon the cause of the bursting of our Parrott gun.

REPORT OF COMMODORE GOLDSBOROUGH.

The following report from Com. Goldsborough has also been received at the Navy Department:

U. S. Flagship Susquehanna.
James river, Va., May 18, 1862.

SIR: In consequence of a report from Com. Rodgers, that there were two batteries on the south side of this river—one at Rock-wharf Landing and the other at Harding's Bluff, or Mother Hone's Landing—which required reducing in order to open the river and get supplies up to him of which he was about to stand in need, I moved up to them yesterday, with this ship, the Machuset, Dacota, Maratauga, and the tug Young America, but found that both had been recently abandoned and left comparatively in a useless condition.

At Harden's Bluff the guns were spiked, carriages burnt, and magazines blown up, but a little below it a solitary gun remained intact, and this was put out of use. At Rock Wharf Landing the guns were also spiked and carriages burnt, but neither the magazines nor bomb-proof had been destroyed. This I ordered to be done, and it was effectually accomplished.

The James river is now open from the mouth up to Ward's or Drury's Bluff, or, in other words, up to within eight miles of Richmond, where, as you will perceive by Commander Rogers' report of his fight, it is seriously obstructed. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Flag Officer,
Com'g North Atlantic Block'g Squadron.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

CONGRESSIONAL.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE.—After our report closed yesterday—

The Pacific Railroad bill was read for information.

The confiscation bill was then taken up and discussed by Messrs. Davis, Clark and others.

HOUSE.—After our report closed—

Mr. Colfax, from the Post Roads Committee, reported adversely on the Senate bill removing the disqualification of color in carrying the mails.

Mr. Colfax moved to lay it on the table, but the morning hour expiring the subject was dropped.

The bill to confiscate the property of rebels, and the bill to free the slaves of rebels, were taken up and discussed.

EVERY PERSON'S INTEREST.—That fine stock of Clothing for sale over Galts' Jewelry Store is now offered at less than wholesale prices, at SMITH'S, No. 460 Seventh street, opposite Post Office. fe 27-3m

THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHING STORE, No. 460 Seventh st. Always ahead! New arrival of Spring Goods, all the latest styles of Clothing, at No. 460 Seventh street, near F. fe 27-3m

FOR SALE—A fine stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Hats and Caps, at whole sale prices, at No. 460 Seventh street, opposite Post Office. fe 27-3m

GENT'S Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Clothing, Trunks, Hats and Caps, all at Northern prices, at the People's Clothing Store, No. 460 7th stre t.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS, SHIRTS!—Just received 100 dozen Shirts, which we offer at old prices, at SMITH'S, No. 460 Seventh st. fe 27-3m

THE BEST STOCK OF CLOTHING IN THE city, at No. 460 Seventh st. fe 27-3m

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM NEW ORLEANS AND THE GULF.

Demonstration Against Mobile—The Evacuation of Pensacola.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 20.—The U. S. dispatch steamer Rhode Island, Capt. Trenchard, arrived here this morning with dates and mails from New Orleans to the 8th; Southwest Pass 9th; Ship Island 10th; Pensacola 11th; Key West 14th; and Port Royal 18th.

Among the passengers from New Orleans are Col. Demming, 12th Connecticut, bearer of dispatches from Gen. Butler; Capt. Albert N. Smith, late of gunboat Wissahickon; and A. G. Hills, correspondent of the Boston Journal. There are between forty and fifty other passengers, rebel naval officers captured on the Mississippi river below New Orleans; among them are several lieutenants, formerly of our navy, including J. H. Mitchell, commanding the Confederate naval forces on the Mississippi; J. W. Wilkinson, second in command on board gunboat Louisiana; Beverly Cannon of the Governor Moor, destroyed; and A. T. Worley, commanding the ram Manassas. On the passage the passengers were obliged to take their turn doing guard duty over the prisoners.

The news from New Orleans by this arrival is not of special interest. Gen. Butler commenced landing his troops on the 1st of May, and established his headquarters at the custom-house, took possession of the city hall, mint, &c., and compelled the St. Charles Hotel, which was closed, to open for the accommodation of himself and staff.

A conference had been had between General Butler and the authorities of the city, and with Pierre Soule. His proclamation, as published, had been modified in some particulars, and as an act of humanity to the suffering inhabitants, boats and railroads were allowed to bring supplies to the city. The negotiation of Confederate scrip was forbidden, but other species of currency in circulation was allowed. The newspapers continued their publications. The Delta, which was suppressed for refusing to publish the General's proclamation, was subsequently allowed to go on.

Algiers, opposite New Orleans, is occupied by our forces, and Forts Jackson and St. Philip are garrisoned with troops from Ship Island.

The Opelousas and Jackson railroad has been taken possession of, and all the approaches to the city cut off.

Gen. Phelps has advanced to Carrollton, 25 miles up the river, and occupied that place.

There had been so far very little public demonstration of Union feeling, in consequence, no doubt, of the uncertainty felt by the inhabitants in reference to the future. A great want of confidence was prevailing, but under the firm course of Gen. Butler business was slowly reviving and the city was gradually becoming quiet, and affairs generally were progressing in a perfectly satisfactory state.

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

On the night of the 9th inst., the enemy evacuated Pensacola and set fire to the forts, the yard, barracks and marine hospital. General Arnold commenced a bombardment when the destruction of property was begun, with the hope of saving a portion of the fort property. The rebel steamers Bradford and Neaffie were burnt, and Fort McRae, the hospital and navy-yard were destroyed. Fort Barrancas and the barracks were saved, as also the foundery and blacksmith shop in the navy-yard.

The city and the forts had been occupied by General Jones with 3,000 troops. General Arnold was to establish his headquarters in the city on the 12th, and occupy the city with 1,200 men.

There is nothing of importance from Key West or Port Royal. Some few days ago the gunboat Wamsutta lost two men in a skirmish in Warsaw Sound.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

TUNSTALL STATION, Va., 18 miles from Richmond, May 20.—The advance, under Gen. Stoneman, reached Coal Harbor [about 12 miles northeast of Richmond] on the road to Richmond by way of New Bridge yesterday, where he found the enemy to be in force. He drove their pickets in to within two miles of their main body, and encamped for the night.

Everything indicates that the rebels intend to defend Richmond with all the available force they are able to bring forward.

Congressmen and representatives from every Southern State are there encouraging their troops by their presence and counsel to a determined resistance to an advance of the Union troops.

The two rebel officers who came within our lines with a flag of truce about a week since on a trivial pretense were allowed to return yesterday.

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

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

The rebel Gen. John B. Floyd has been appointed Major General of the Virginia forces, with authority to raise a force of 20,000 men, new conscripts, for the defense of Western Virginia.

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

Fire in Manchester, N. H.

BOSTON, May 19.—A fire in Manchester, N. H., this morning, destroyed twelve tenement houses, occupied by about forty families; also, the Granite State Market-House and two other buildings. The destroyed buildings were of the cheapest class, located on Manchester street, between Elm and Chestnut streets.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—The steamer Golden Age sailed for Panama to-day, with two hundred and sixty passengers and $550,000 in treasure for New York and $220,000 for England.

The State Legislature adjourned *sine die* yesterday. Sacramento becomes the State capital again.

Emancipation Movement in Missouri.

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

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited until the 27th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock, m., for supplying the United States Subsistence Department with 6 000 head of Beef Cattle on the Hoof.

The Cattle to be delivered at Washington city, and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross weight; no animal admitted which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross. Heifers and Bulls not wanted.

The Cattle to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Government may require.

The first delivery of Cattle to be made on the 10th of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as Government may require.

A bond with good and sufficient security will be required.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other Government funds.

No bid will be entertained when put in by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contracts, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, and all bids to be accompanied by two guarantees.

The names of firms should be stated in full, with the precise address of all the members of the firm.

Bids to be directed to Major A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Form of Guarantee.

We——, of the county of——, and State of——, and——, of the county of——, and State of——, do hereby guaranty that—— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.

This guarantee must be appended to each bid.
m 8

MRS. RUSSELL'S
RESTAURANT.
The popular RESTAURANT and DINING SALOON for ladies and gentleman kept by Mrs. L. Russell, 496 7th street affords an opportunity to citizens and strangers to get meals at all hours, served up in the style for which this establishment is famous.
Visitors may count upon good fare, courteous attendance, and all the requisites for a well-regulated first class house.
ap 24-1m

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner of 18th and G streets, Washington.
May 19, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until Wednesday, the 28th day of May, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Government with (700) seven hundred Horses of the following descriptions, viz

CAVALRY.

FOR CAVALRY.—(500) five hundred horses, from (15) fifteen to (16) sixteen hands high, between five and eight years of age, of dark colors; well broken to the saddle; compactly built, and free from all defects.

ARTILLERY.

FOR ARTILLERY.—(200) two hundred horses, from (15½) fifteen and one-half to (16) sixteen hands high, between five and eight years of age; of dark colors; free from all defects; compactly built; well broken to harness, and to weigh not less than 1,100 pounds.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals must specify clearly whether the bid is for Cavalry or Artillery Horses, and *in no case* must both be bid for on the same paper.

If any bidder wishes to propose for both classes he must forward two distinct proposals—one for each class *complete in itself*, and having no reference to any other proposal by the same party.

If a bid is in the name of a firm the names of all the partners must appear or it will not be considered.

Proposals must be addressed to Col. D. H. Rucker, Quartermaster U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., and must be plainly marked "Proposals for Horses."

GUARANTEE.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States District Attorney.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened or their proposals will not be considered.

Bonds, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.

As the bond must accompany the contract, it will be necessary for bidders to have their bondsmen with them, or to have bonds signed in anticipation and ready to be produced when the contract is signed. Blanks for bonds can be procured upon application being made at this office, either personally, by letter, or by telegraph.

Form of Guarantee.

We,——, of the county of——, and State of——, and——, of the county of——, and State of——, do hereby guarantee that——, is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.

(To this guarantee must be appended the *official* certificate above mentioned.)

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c.

All horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to the specifications will be rejected.

No *mares* will be received.

The horses must all be delivered in this city on or before *Tuesday, the 17th day of June next*, and *no extension* of time will be granted on any pretext.

Payment to be made upon the completion of each contract, or so soon thereafter as the Depot Quartermaster shall be in funds

Any informality in the bid, or non-conformance with the terms of this advertisement, will ensure the rejection of the proposal.

These horses will be awarded in lots of *not more* than (200) two hundred each, unless the Depot Quartermaster should deem it for the interest of the Government to accept a larger number.

The Depot Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

D. H. RUCKER,
m 19-dt28th Col. and Depot Quartermaster.

JOHNSON & NAGLE,
289 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
(south side,)
Between Ninth and Tenth Streets,
recommend for the coming warm season their unsurpassed stock of
Clarets, Still and Sparkling Hocks and Moselle Wines,
from the well-known houses:
Messrs. BRANDENBOURG FRERES, Bordeaux,
Messrs. MOERS & RUPPELL,
Frankfort-on-the-Main
HOCKHEIM JOINT STOCK COMPANY,
Hockheim-on-the-Rhine,
—also—
Champagnes,
OF ALL THE WELL KNOWN BRANDS.

We guarantee to satisfy everybody at the lowest market prices, and solicit an early call.

JOHNSON & NAGLE.

JOHNSON & NAGLE,
have on hand, and offer for sale, in cask or by the single dozen:
HIBBERT & CO.'S BROWN STOUT,
BARKLAY, PERKINS & CO.'S BRO. STOUT,
Do. do. XX PORTER,
KNOX & SON'S ALLOA ALE,
YOUNGER'S INDIA PALE ALE,
TENNENT'S SCOTCH ALE, XX.

JOHNSON & NAGLE
invite the attention of Restaurants and Families to their well-selected
Stock of Groceries
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
—also—
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, WHISKIES,
PORTS, MADEIRAS, SHERRIES,
BITTERS, &c., &c.,
directly out of bond—by the gallon or dozen.

TOBACCO and SEGARS, of all kinds.

PARAFFINE and ADAMANTINE CANDLES.

JOHNSON & NAGLE,
my 10-3m 289 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

GENTLEMENS READY MADE GARMENTS, OF FINE QUALITY.
We offer citizens and strangers a large assortment of OVER COATS, DRESS COATS, BUSINESS COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS, of all colors and qualities, equal in make and finish to the best custom work.
WALL, STEPHENS & CO.,
Merchant Tailors and Clothers,
389 Pa. ave., bet. 9th and 10th sts.
(Union A. Hall.)

WE HAVE OPENED A LARGE STOCK of very fine UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, which will be sold at reasonable prices.
SAM'L W. THOMPSON,
fe 15-tf 370 Penn. avenue, under Brown's.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, January 25, 1862.

The Secretary of State will hereafter receive Members of Congress on business on Saturdays, commencing with Saturday, the first of next month.

jan 27-tf WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
JANUARY 21, 1862.

ORDERED, That the War Department will be closed Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays against all other business but that which relates to active military operations in the field.

Saturdays will be devoted to the business of Senators and Representatives.

Mondays to the business of the Public.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
ja 22-tf Secretary of War.

PASSENGER TRAIN TO MANASSAS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Military Superintendent Railroads U.S.
Washington, April 18, 1862.

No Passenger Train will be run from Washington to Manassas until further notice.

D. C. McCALLUM,
ap 18-tf M. D. and Sup't Railroads, U. S.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that until otherwise ordered, the Commissioners under the act of Congress of the 16th of April, 1862, entitled, "An act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia," will hold their sessions in the City Hall, in the City of Washington, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, of every week, and that all persons, loyal to the United States, holding claims to service or labor against persons discharged therefrom by that act, may, within ninety days from the passage thereof, (