

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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GEORGE M. WESTON, EDITOR.

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Thursday, April 17, 1862.

Reading Matter on every page.

CLUBS FOR THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TO SOLDIERS. A PAPER THAT EVERY SOLDIER SHOULD HAVE.

We have been induced to offer our daily paper to soldiers, who shall form clubs, at the following low rates: 1 copy, 4 months, \$1.50; 5 copies, 4 months, 6.00; 10 copies, 4 months, 10.00.

All over ten copies, at the rate of one dollar per copy for four months.

The names must always be accompanied with the money. Write the names distinctly, and give the company and the number of the regiment.

The papers will be mailed to one name, or the names will be written separately, if desired.

OTHER.—Conclusion of the "Trip to Massena," extracted from the speech of Mr. Blaine, of Ohio; chapters for the navy; important military news; miscellaneous matter.

THE EMANCIPATION BILL SIGNED. Yesterday, the President, having approved the bill abolishing slavery in this District, sent the following message to both branches of Congress:

Follow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: The act entitled "An act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia," has this day been approved and signed.

I have never doubted the constitutional authority of Congress to abolish slavery in this District, and I have ever desired to see the National Capital freed from the institution in some satisfactory way. Hence there has never been, in my mind, any question upon the subject, except the one of expediency, arising in view of all the circumstances. If there be matters within and about this act which might have taken a course or shape more satisfactory to my judgment, I do not attempt to specify them.

I am gratified that the two principles of compensation and colonization are both recognized and practically applied in the act. In the matter of compensation it is provided that claims may be presented within ninety days from the passage of the act, "but not thereafter," and there is no saving for minors, feme covert, insane, or absent persons. I presume this is an omission by mere oversight, and I recommend that it be supplied by an amendatory or supplemental act.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. April 16, 1862.

INCIDENTS OF THE PITTSBURG BATTLE.

The Chicago Tribune, of last Monday, has many details and incidents of the great battle. Our force at Pittsburg Landing on the morning of the first day is stated at 45,000, which was increased during that day and the succeeding night, by arrivals from Crump's Landing, six miles below, and Savannah, twelve miles below, and of the advance forces of Gen. Buell.

The force at Crump's Landing was 18,000 men, under Gen. Wallace.

The Fifty-seventh Illinois regiment, Col. Baldwin, lost 159 in killed and wounded.

The Fifty-second Illinois regiment, Col. Sweeney, lost 138 in killed and wounded.

The steamer Woodford landed 600 prisoners at Cairo April 12.

Of the Fifteenth Iowa, Col. Reed, the Lieutenant Colonel and Major were all wounded. A special dispatch of the Tribune says of it: "This noble regiment arrived on Saturday with 1,045 men. Only 407 answered to their names after the battle. They had received their guns at St. Louis, and left Keokuk only two weeks ago. They were in Freese's division. Nearly all of the Fifty-eighth Illinois and the Eighth, and Twelfth, and Fourteenth Iowa were surrounded and taken prisoners while maintaining their ground and fighting like heroes."

The Eighteenth Wisconsin reached Pittsburg Saturday evening, and marched to the front of Sherman's division. They were exposed on Sunday to the heaviest fire, returning it with an energy worthy of veterans. This regiment was entirely new, and had only been paraded a few times, had been hurried down from Milwaukee right into the heat of the fight, and many had never loaded a gun until they did it before the enemy."

The hospital steamer Louisiana arrived at Cairo, April 12, filled with wounded soldiers, of whom 44 were rebel soldiers taken prisoners. Among these last was a son of Gen. Sam. Houston and a son of Pierre Soule.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, who left the battle ground on Thursday last, estimates our loss in killed at from 1,200 to 1,500; wounded, 3,500 to 4,000; missing, 2,500. The rebels lost more in killed than we did, but not so many wounded. About 1,000 unwounded rebel prisoners were taken and about 1,200 wounded. Up to the time he left 2,200 rebels had been buried. Our troops returned on Monday all the batteries lost on Sunday, and captured twelve pieces from the enemy.

He says that the day after the last fight—that is on Tuesday—General Beauregard sent a flag of truce, requesting permission to bury his dead, and saying: "Owing to the heavy reinforcements you received Sunday night and Monday, and the fatigue of my men, I deemed it prudent to retire and not renew the battle." The permission was not granted. The bearer of the flag admitted that General Beauregard received a slight wound in the left arm.

THE NASHVILLE UNION.—We receive with infinite gratification this noble, outspoken Union paper, published on what was a few months ago a rabid secession soil. Its appropriate and patriotic motto is, "For freedom and nationality." The number before us is the second issue of the paper, and we are glad to learn that it is meeting with that success which it deserves.

We bid the paper God-speed, and long may it live to add fresh fuel to that patriotic fire which is now burning so brightly upon the hearts of the people of Tennessee.

CAPTAIN HOLLAND.—The St. Louis Republic, of April 12, has a report, which we are sorry to say is doubtful, that the famous Captain Holland is among the prisoner taken at Island No. 10.

NEWS AND THINGS AT THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Eberhart, the Clerk of the House, has returned from a visit to Nashville and other parts of Tennessee, visiting his home (and family) among other places. He brings an encouraging report of the state of feeling among the substantial population of Tennessee. At certain points—Nashville, Memphis and at the towns along the great railway lines—there is, undoubtedly, a good deal of disloyal sentiment remaining. This is easily accounted for, these localities having done a bad business with the rebel Government, and especially the War Department of that bogus Government. But away from these centers, among the yeomanry of the State, there is a very general loyal feeling. The common people are sick of the rebellion, and will gladly welcome the old Government, and the old Union.

We have seen other gentlemen from southern Tennessee, who know very thoroughly the topography of the country, and they assert that since the bridges across the Tennessee river have been burned, the position of Gen. Mitchell is perfectly safe. Beauregard cannot send troops against him, and previous to the late great battle, Beauregard had called in all his troops from Decatur and very many from Chattanooga. In Eastern Tennessee the rebels have all they can do to keep the local people quiet, and can spare no troops to attack Mitchell. It is quite probable that Knoxville and East Tennessee will soon be in our possession.

In Nashville and Louisville the universal opinion seems to be, that the disasters of the first day of the Pittsburg battle are ascribed to the criminal neglect of somebody to provide against a surprise. It was this surprise which cost us so many prisoners and so much artillery on the first day.

EMANCIPATION. The President signed the District emancipation bill at an early hour yesterday, and the notification was brought to Congress shortly after one o'clock. A message was sent to the Senate, nominating the following gentlemen as commissioners under the act: Daniel R. Goodloe, Samuel R. Vinton, and ex-Mayor Berritt. We trust that the business of transporting slaves from the District to Baltimore will now cease.

HOW IS IT DONE? The Maryland News Sheet yesterday morning contained three or four columns of late news from Richmond—one or two days later than any other news received honorably and honestly. The News Sheet is notoriously rebel in its sympathies, and in its republishings of the villainous Richmond journals, it answers all the purposes of a genuine secession journal in Baltimore. According to its mode of managing things, it may regularly republish the Richmond Enquirer, simply leaving off the name and putting on its own instead. But the question is: how does the News Sheet get the Southern papers? Who keeps up this new "underground railroad?"

POWELL ON JUDGMENT. If any one were to judge Senator Powell by his late colleague, Breckinridge, he would say that his very long speech delivered in the Senate, yesterday, against confiscation and in defense (?) of the Constitution portends his future open treason. That was the way of Breckinridge. One day he was agonizing over the Constitution in the Senate—the next in arms against it. Mr. Powell admitted that men would call him traitor because he defended the Constitution. "No, sir; that is not the reason. It is because you and your friends are always following against every attempt to put down the rebellion, but never say a word against the rebellion itself." Nobody doubts the loyalty of Mr. McDougall, though he did attack Secretary Stanton so severely. Why? Because he votes men and money, and talks against rebellion. Who ever heard Powell say anything against the rebellion? Who ever heard Vallandigham say anything? These gentlemen are never indignant at anything. David Davis, but is forever bolting over at Mr. Lincoln's conduct. As for the argument of Senator Powell, it did not amount to much. Mr. Wade was right, the day before, when he said that if you hunted deep down into the hearts of those people who make so much fuss over the conduct of the Government, you will find traitor blood there.

ONE THING AT A TIME. The House Committee on Elections, in the case of Byington against Vandever, have decided that a man cannot be member of Congress and colonel in the army at the same time. They say:

"The committee are, therefore, clearly of the opinion that, in whatever light Col. Vandever is regarded, whether as an officer of the militia of Iowa, actually mustered into the service of the United States, or as an officer of the army proper of the United States, his position is not only incompatible with that of Representative in Congress, but also that his case falls clearly within the last clause of the 6th section of Article I of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that no person holding an office under the United States, shall be a member of either House (of Congress) during his continuance in office."

"The loyalty, patriotism, and valor which prompted Col. Vandever to leave the comparative ease of this Hall and take upon himself the labor, vexations, hardships, and dangers of the recruiting service, the camp, and the battle-field, impressed the committee with the warmest admiration for his character, and excited in them a strong desire to find some valid reason for reporting in favor of his retaining his seat. They have been unable to do so; and they deem it their duty to report to the House the facts of the case, as well as the legal objections which have been urged, and to recommend that the committee be authorized to report to the House in favor of his retaining his seat."

It is supposed that other members of the House will be affected by this decision.

STRUCTURE. The situation.—The public is strained up to the highest point of anxious expectancy, by the great military movements which are pending.

At Yorktown, the public is only permitted to know that vast preparations are making both for attack and defense, and that the crisis cannot be long postponed.

In the valley of the Mississippi, Com. Foote is reported to have captured Fort Pillow, and only one other defensible point remains between that and Memphis. The opposing armies at Pittsburg and Corinth are almost in sight of each other. The railroad communication of the enemy towards the east has been broken by the destruction of bridges only twelve miles from Corinth, and his next retreat must be southward to New Orleans, or to Columbus, Mississippi. Any day, or any hour, may bring news of decisive actions.

VALLANDIGHAM.—The Wheeling Intelligencer says of the Ohio traitor, that "it is a wonder that this traitor is tolerated on the face of the earth, much more that he is allowed to sit in Congress, like Catalina in the Roman Senate, plotting all sorts of devilish hindrances and underhand stabs to the struggle for our national existence. It is a wonder, some Charlotte Corday, bereft a brother, has not met him coming out of his bath, as Danton was met. It is a wonder some Ormel, bereft of a son, has not taken him in the crowd for him. It is a wonder that some society of Carbonari, bereft of a country, have not entailed him. Brutus slew a man for treason in the Capitol whose lowest characteristics would emulate Vallandigham."

A movement has been started in Chicago to open a subscription throughout the United States for the purpose of procuring a permanent homestead in Illinois for Gen. Sigel.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CANADA.

HALIFAX, April 16.—The steamship Canada, with Liverpool advices to the 13th instant, has arrived here.

The House of Commons on Friday debated the question relative to the value of fortifications and floating batteries. A resolution was adopted providing for the suspension of the works at Sphind. It will shortly consider the expediency of empowering the Government to use money already voted for forts in constructing iron-shelled vessels. The continental navy is generally unpopular.

The latest market had not yet been received. Consols closed on Friday evening from 93 to 93 1/2 for money.

Breadstuffs are quiet. Flour is declining. Provisions quiet. American securities firm.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

WOODSTOCK, Va., April 15.—A national salute, as ordered in celebration of recent victories, was fired here to-day at noon by direction of General Beha. Great enthusiasm was manifested throughout the division.

The rebels still continue to fire at our pickets.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

MONROE, April 15.—The weather to-day has been bright and beautiful, the atmosphere warm and the little wind that the exposure of water between Old Point and Sewall's Point blew scarcely a ripple. On the clearing up of the fog at an early hour all eyes were bent in the direction of Dray's Island, expecting to see the Merrimack with her iron-clad consort in the waves. Nothing, however, could be seen of her, and she has not been visible since the moved off to Norfolk on Saturday evening, after lying all day, as it was supposed, aground off Cray's neck.

The flag of truce that went yesterday brought down a rumor that it was the intention of the Merrimack to come out to-day and shell the camp at Newport News. This information was conveyed to one of the men on our boat by the French Minister, but he has not been verified, though it is highly probable that such a purpose may be entertained.

The general belief here is that the great desire of the Merrimack is to get to sea, and to obtain the York river, and thus cooperate with Gen. Johnston in his efforts to drive back Gen. McClellan. For this purpose she is endeavoring to draw the Monitor up beyond the assistance of other vessels and make a desperate effort to dispose of her as a means of getting rid of the main obstruction in her way.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE ROYAL. The French steamer Genevieve arrived here this morning from Annapolis, bringing Mr. Ker of the French Ministry. A 1/2 o'clock he was saluted by the USSs, and landed in company with the commander of that vessel, who were received at the wharf by a delegation of the staff of Gen. Wood, and escorted to the shore. On reaching the fort the salute was responded to from the water battery. The Minister spent about an hour on shore when he returned to the Genevieve, which immediately got up steam and proceeded up to Norfolk. She did not stop at Norfolk, but took a pilot from the rebel flag boat and went on up the Elizabeth river to the harbor of Norfolk.

Some speculation is entertained here in naval circles as to what course the French Minister and the steamer will pursue at Norfolk. Will he salute the rebel flag, and will the rebel guns salute the French flag?

FLAG OF TRUCE. There was a flag of truce this afternoon from Norfolk, bringing down two ladies to go North. The French steamer had been going up the river, but the flag boat came out and took from on board of her a pilot, and then steamed on to Norfolk.

The flag boat brings no papers or news. The Merrimack is not in sight, and has evidently returned to the Norfolk navy-yard, but the band on board the flag boat had some talk, but disclosed nothing as to the movements of the Merrimack. Some of the rebels batted our men on the subject, saying "there was no use in wasting our shells, for the Merrimack will be in the Roads whenever she chooses to do so." "Our vessels were afraid to come from under the guns of the fort to meet her," &c.

FROM YORKTOWN. We have no special news from Yorktown. Nothing has transpired since our last report, but with little advantage to either side.

The Union and Sinclair guns were each fired to-day to try their range. The shot from the former fell a short distance off Sewall's Point. A rumor was brought from Norfolk, which was current there, that Gen. Buell had been killed.

CONFIRMATION OF THE BATTLE AT APACHE PASS.

KANSAS CITY, April 14.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The Fort Union mail brings confirmation of the battle of Apache Pass. Our other mail is 150 killed, wounded, and missing. The enemy acknowledge their loss to be from three to four hundred killed and wounded. Ninety-three rebels were taken prisoners, thirteen of whom were officers. Our forces captured and destroyed a large quantity of provisions and ammunition, killing 200 mules.

The Texans attacked our battery four times, the last time coming within forty feet of our guns, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Col. Slaughter was captured at Apache Pass, forty miles from Fort Union. The Texans fell back to Santa Fe. Col. Canby, with 1,000 regulars and Kit Carson's regiment, are reported within three days' march of Col. Slaughter; and Col. Slaughter is on the Jornada with reinforcements for the enemy.

COMMODORE FOOTE COMMENCES THE SIEGE OF FORT PILLLOW.

The following dispatch has reached the Navy Department: "The Merrimack has been within three quarters of a mile of Fort Pillow, and then, returning, took up a position two miles further up."

The rebel gunboats escaped before the fort. Ten mortar boats were in position, and had opened fire. This is up to six o'clock last evening.

General Pope's command occupy the Arkansas side of the river.

CHICAGO MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The Chicago municipal election has resulted in the triumph of the Democrats by fifteen hundred majority.

There is great indignation expressed in certain quarters at the appearance of the London International Exhibition Building. The exhibit is admitted to be very ugly. But on the other hand, it is contended that by building beyond bricks and mortar in their planless forms had been attempted with a structure covering upwards of twenty acres it would have cost nearly \$1,000,000 instead of \$200,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE!

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THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT, APRIL 9, 1862.

OFFICIAL REPORT. The battle of Pittsburg Landing, on the morning of the 6th instant, was a most brilliant and successful one. The Union forces, under the command of General Grant, defeated the Confederate army, under the command of General Beauregard.

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THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

April 16, 1862.

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