National Republican.

VOL. II. WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1862. NO. 123.

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FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
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A Positive and Specific Remedy
A Positive and Specific Remedy
A Positive and Specific Remedy
A Positive and Specific Remedy
A Positive and Specific Remedy
A Positive and Specific Remedy
A Positive and Specific Remedy

FOR DISEASES OF THE

BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
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ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORNANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

And all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,

ARISING FROM

Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life,
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life,
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life,
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life,
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life,
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life,

From whatever cause originating, and whether existing in

Male or Female.

Females, take no more Pills! They are of no avail for Complaints incident to the sex. Use

Extract Buchu.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is a Medicine which is perfectly pleasant in its

TASTE AND ODOR,

But immediate in its action, giving Health and Vigor to the Frame, Bloom to the Pallid Cheek, and restoring the patient to a perfect state of

HEALTH AND PURITY.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is prepared according to Pharmacy and Chemistry, and is prescribed and used by

THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

Delay no longer. Procure the remedy at once.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.
Depot, 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

Beware of Unprincipled Dealers

Trying to palm off their own or other articles of BUCHU on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

The Original and only Genuine.

We desire to run on the

MERIT OF OUR ARTICLE!

Theirs is worthless—is sold at much less rates and commissions, consequently paying a much better profit.

WE DEFY COMPETITION!

Ask for

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Take no other.

Sold by Z. D. GILMAN
KIDWELL & LAWRENCE,
S. B. WAITE,
S. C. FORD,
JOHN WILEY,
S. E. ENTWISTLE,
J. R. MAJOR.
And by all Druggists everywhere.

mar 7—3m

THE UNION WILL STAND, NO MATTER WHO'S PRESIDENT!

Consequently, I shall remain in Washington, and continue to pursue my occupation of

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING!

GILDING in all its branches. Old GLAZING promptly attended to. Painting and Ornamenting Cottage Furniture, in the best style. I also call attention to the Painting of Roofs and Brick Walls.

All the above I will do as cheap as the cheapest. I therefore solicit the patronage of my friends and fellow-citizens of the District. Punctuality strictly observed, and work done in the best manner.

You will please mind your steps, and stop at

M. T. PARKER'S
Painting Establishment,
No. 53 Louisiana avenue (north side),
between Sixth and Seventh streets.

P. S.—Signs put up free of charge, as usual.
nov26

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.

MUNN & CO., proprietors of the Scientific American, and agents for procuring American and Foreign

PATENTS.

With Sixteen Years Experience in the Business.

Refer to Hon. Judge Mason, Hon. Joseph Holt, Hon. W. D. Bishop, ex-Commissioners of Patents, and to more than fifteen thousand inventors who have had business done through Munn & Co.'s Patent Agency.

Pamphlet of advice sent free by mail.

Patent Laws and Regulations, 100 pages, 25 cents mail.

No charge for consultation, orally or by mail.

Preliminary Examination in United States Patent Office, $5.

Offices, No. 37 Park Row, New York; Washington, corner of F and Seventh streets, opposite the Patent Office. mar 14—daif

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REPRINT OF THE

BRITISH REVIEWS
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BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE!

Leonard Scott & Co., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

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These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

NEW VOLUMES OF THE
FOUR ENGLISH REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD
COMMENCE JULY, 1861.
EARLY COPIES.

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For any one of the four Reviews, per annum	$3
For any two of the four Reviews, " "	5
For any three of the four Reviews, " "	7
For all four of the Reviews, " "	8
For Blackwood's Magazine, " "	3
For Blackwood and one Review, " "	5
For Blackwood and two Reviews, " "	7
For Blackwood and three Reviews, " "	9
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, "	10

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Formerly over Galt's Jewelry Store.
mar 20—d3m

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NEWPORT NEWS, PORT ROYAL,
And the Southern Blockading Squadrons,

AT FAIR RATES.

jan 28—

SOLDIERS' MONEY
and
ALLOTMENT DRAFTS.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
will forward
SOLDIERS' REMITTANCES
to their families at any place on the lines of their Express, at a charge of
TWENTY FIVE CENTS
For any sum not exceeding Fifty Dollars; and a proportionate additional charge to places reached by connecting Expresses.

The remittance, whether Gold, Treasury Notes, or Allotment Drafts, should be enclosed in an envelope and securely sealed, and have the full address (including town, post office, and State; and in cities, the street and number) of the person to whom to be sent, and the amount legibly marked thereon.

Envelopes for this purpose may be had at our office.

To facilitate prompt delivery, the charge for remittance should be prepaid.

mar 31—1m ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

CHARLES'
LONDON
CORDIAL
GIN

Is distilled in London, and put up solely in quart and pint bottles, to meet the requirements of Druggists, and those to whom Pure and Unadulterated liquor is a Necessity or a Luxury.

It is the oldest established of all the Gins (!) which have started into existence upon the basis of its well-deserved and hard-earned celebrity.

It has no connection with, and is in no way like the trashy mixtures sold as "ENGLISH GIN," or "OLD TOM," or "LONDON DOCK," or "LONDON GIN," &c., no matter how much "antiquity" or "respectability" is assumed by their begetters.

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, says: "It is far preferable to even Pure Holland Gin, and is *the best article of its kind I have ever seen*." So say thousands of physicians.

The New York Herald says: "We are surprised at its beneficial effects; it is a certain safe-guard to health."

The Philadelphia Ledger says: "It has no superior, if an equal, in medicinal virtues."

The New Orleans Picayune says: "There is no remedy on earth for dyspepsia equal to it."

The Boston Journal says: "As a beverage, as a preventive, or as a remedial agent, we want no other. It is our *sole* success."

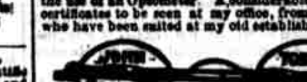
Women of America, for you it is *particularly adapted*. In sickness or health, it is your greatest friend.

B. BALDWIN & CO.,
SOLE IMPORTERS,
92 Liberty street, New York.

Sold in Washington by
LOVELL, COLLES & CO.,
336 E street, near Pa. avenue,
dec 13—1y And dealers generally.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Just arrived, a direct importation per steamer Fulton, from Europe, a very fine and large assortment of Marine, Opera, Field Glasses, and Telescopes, which I will sell a very little above the cost in Paris. As to the qualities, there are none superior to be had, having been selected purposely for this market. Also, a large and well-assorted stock of Opera Glasses, Microscopes, gold, silver, and steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses, suited to the sight by the use of an Optometer. A considerable number of certificates to be seen at my office, from gentlemen who have been suited at my old establishment.



496 Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth Streets.

My Establishment is up stairs.

Glasses fitted to suit. The trade supplied.
oct 16—1y

BATES & WOOD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES,
CONSISTING OF
Pickles, Preserves, Catsups, Sauces, Jellies, Fruits, Olives, Sardines, Salad Oils, Choice Relishes, Condensed Milk, Mustards,
PRESERVED MEATS, FISH, SOUPS, &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors by the Package
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
Agents for Tilden's Extract of Coffee, with Sugar and Milk combined.
389 Pennsylvania avenue,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
dec 17—tf

EVANS & WATSON'S
PHILADELPHIA
SALAMANDER,
FIRE AND
BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES.
Store, 16 south Fourth street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Orders received by
W. D. SHEPHERD,
Corner of Seventh and D streets,
jan 17—1y Washington, D. C.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.
MASON, FENWICK, & LAWRENCE.
CHARLES MASON,
Late Commissioner of Patents.
ROBERT W. FENWICK,
Fifteen years in Patent Agency Business.
DE WITT C. LAWRENCE,
Late member of the Patent Office Appeal Board.
OFFICE IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOTE.—Patents procured. All information necessary to obtain a patent sent free of charge.
jan 23—tf

JUST RECEIVED AT L. A. BEALL & CO.'S, No. 361 Seventh between I and K streets, a new stock of CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, HATS and CAPS.

L. A. BEALL & CO.'S, No. 361 Seventh street, between I and K, is the place to buy your CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, HATS and CAPS, at New York prices.

COME ONE AND ALL AT L. A. BEALL & CO.'S, No. 361 Seventh street, between I and K, to buy your CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS and CAPS.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY YOUR CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS and CAPS at very low prices, at L. A. BEALL & CO.'S, No. 361 Seventh, between I and K streets.
mar 21—3m

EVERYBODY'S ATTENTION IS CALLED to our new stock of Spring Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Hats and Caps, at No. 460 Seventh street, opposite the Post Office. mar 20—d3m

NAVY SUPPLIES—1862-63.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, April 2, 1862.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 9 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 30th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every thirty thousand pounds required) at the United States navy yards, at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, such quantities only of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, viz:

Biscuit, flour, rice, dried apples, sugar, tea, coffee, beans, molasses, vinegar, and whisky.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1861 or 1862, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, with the heads well secured, or in air and water tight whisky or spirit barrels, at the option of the Bureau.

The flour shall be equal to the best Richmond and Baltimore brands, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1861 or 1862; but shall in all cases be manufactured from pure, sound, fresh ground wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality; and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of red oak of the best quality; strong and well hooped, with lining hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at the said navy-yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one third of the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by *sun drying* only, and of the crop of the autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be delivered in packages containing not more than three hundred pounds.

The iron hoops on the barrels and half barrels containing whisky, molasses, and vinegar to be well painted with red lead.

The sugar shall be dry and fit for packing, and equal in quality to the best Havan sugar.

The tea shall be of good quality Oolong, equal to the samples at said navy-yards, and be delivered in half and quarter chests only.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, 64 pounds to be taken as one bushel.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in new, well-seasoned red oak barrels, and half barrels, and with white-pine heads not less than 1½ inch thick: the staves not less than ⅝-inch thick: the barrels and half barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1½ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one on each chime 1½ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition, one third the quantity to be in half barrels if required by the Bureau.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid, and shall be delivered in barrels and half barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that white oak staves and heads shall be substituted for red-oak staves and white pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order; one-third to be in half barrels.

The whisky shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be full first proof according to the United States custom-house standard, and shall be double rectified. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, three-quarters hooped, well-seasoned white oak barrels and half barrels, with white oak heads, the heads to be made of three piece heading, and well painted; the staves not to be less than ⅝-inch thick, and the heads not less than ¾-inch thick; and each barrel and half barrel shall be coopered, in addition, with one three penny iron hoop on each bilge 1½ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1½ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States; one-third to be in half barrels.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before the bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles; and his offer will be accepted for that yard for which his proposal may be lowest, and where more than one article is awarded to a bidder the articles will be embraced in one or more contracts at the option of the Bureau.

All the casks, barrels, and half barrels, boxes or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half barrels of flour and bread shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up marked upon them.

(The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, *and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.*)

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about—

Biscuit	3,000,000	lbs.
Flour	4,000	bbls.
Rice	600,000	lbs.
Dried apples	300,000	lbs.
Sugar	600,000	lbs.
Tea	75,000	lbs.
Coffee	75,000	lbs.
Beans	15,000	bushels.
Molasses	50,000	gallons.
Vinegar	50,000	gallons.
Whisky	150,000	gallons.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those navy-yards, respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid navy-yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or collector of the customs.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, and to the act of the 10th August, 1846. ap 3—law4w

NERVOUS DEBILITY,
OR
SPERMATORRHŒA,

Is positively incurable by any means but those I advocate. Before commencing ANY treatment, learn how the writer actually CURED himself, and subsequently hundreds of others. Enclose a post-paid, superscribed envelope to Box 176, Charlestown, Massachusetts. mar 7—3m

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

The Battle of Pittsburg Landing.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS, PITTSBURG, TENN.,
April 9.

Captain N. H. McLane, Adjutant General, Department of the Mississippi, St. Louis:

CAPTAIN: It becomes my duty again to report another battle fought between two great armies, one contending for the maintenance of the best Government ever devised, and the other for its destruction. It is pleasant to record the success of the army contending for the former principles.

On Sunday morning our pickets were attacked and driven in by the enemy. Immediately, the five divisions stationed at this place were drawn up in line of battle to meet them. The battle soon waxed warm on the left and centre, varying at times to all parts of the line. It was the most continuous firing of musketry and artillery ever heard on this continent, and was kept up until night, when, the enemy having forced the entire line to fall back nearly half way from their camps to the landing at a late hour in the afternoon, a desperate effort was made by the enemy to turn our left and get possession of the landing, transports, &c. This point was guarded by the gunboats Tyler and Lexington, Captains Gwyn and Skirkusen, commanding, with four 20 pounder Parrott guns and a battery of rifled guns.

As there is a deep and impassible ravine for artillery or cavalry, and very difficult for infantry at this point, no troops were stationed here except the necessary artillerists and a small infantry force for there support. Just at this moment the advance of Major Gen. Buell's column, a part of the Division of Gen. Nelson, arrived, and the two Generals named, both being present, an advance was immediately made upon the front of the attack, and the enemy were soon driven back. In this repulse much is due to the presence of the gunboats Tyler and Lexington and their able commanders, Captains Gwyn and Shirk, United States Navy.

During the night the divisions under Generals Crittenden and McCook arrived.

General Lew. Wallace, at Crump Landing, six miles below, was ordered at an early hour in the morning to hold his division in readiness to be moved in any direction to which it might be ordered. At about eleven o'clock an order was delivered to move it up to Pittsburg, but owing to its being led by a circuitous route, did not arrive in time to take part in Sunday's action.

During the night all was quiet, and feeling that a great moral advantage would be gained by becoming the attacking party, an advance was ordered soon as day dawned, and the result was the gradual repulse of the enemy at all points of the line from nine till probably five o'clock in the afternoon, when it became evident that the enemy were retreating.

Before the close of the action the advance of Gen. J. J. Wood's division arrived in time to take part in the action.

My force was too much fatigued from two days' hard fighting and exposure in the open air to drenching rain, during the intervening night, to pursue immediately, and the night closed in cloudy and with heavy rain, making the roads impracticable for artillery.

Next morning, Gen. Sherman, however, followed the enemy, finding that the main part of the army had retreated in good order. Hospitals of the enemy's wounded were found all along the road as far as the pursuit was made. Dead bodies of the enemy and many graves were also found.

I enclose herewith the report of Gen. Sherman, which will explain more fully the result of the pursuit and the part taken by each separate command. I cannot make special notice in this report, but will do so more fully when the reports of the division commanders are handed in.

Gen. Buell, commanding in the field with a distinct army long under his command, and which did such efficient service commanded by himself in person on the field, will be much better able to notice those of his command who particularly distinguished themselves than I possibly can.

I feel it a duty, however, to a gallant, an able officer, Brigadier General W. T. Sherman, to make special mention that he not only was with his command during the entire of the two days' action, but displayed great judgment and skill in the management of his men. Although severely wounded in the hand on the first day his place was never vacant.

He was again wounded and had three horses killed under him. In making this mention of a gallant officer, no disparagement is intended to other division commanders.

In making this mention of the gallant officer, no disparagement is intended to the other division commanders—Major Generals John A. McClernand and Lew. Wallace, and Brigadier Generals S. A. Hurlbut, B. M. Prentiss, and W. H. L. Wallace, all of whom maintained their places with credit to themselves and the cause. Gen. Prentiss was taken prisoner in the first day's action, and Gen. W. H. L. Wallace was severely and probably mortally wounded. His assistant adjutant general, Captain William McMichael, is missing, and was probably taken prisoner.

My personal staff are all deserving of particular mention, they having been engaged during the entire two days in carrying orders to every part of the field. It consists of Col. J. D. Webster, chief of staff; Lieut. Col. J. B. McPherson, chief of engineers, assisted by W. L. B. Jeremy and Com. Rasher; Capt. J. A. Rawlings, Adjutant General W. S. Hilyer, W. R. Rawl, and C. B. Lagow, aids-de-camp; Col. G. Bride, volunteer aid, and Capt. J. P. Hawkins, chief of the commissary, who accompanied me upon the field.

The medical department, under the direction of Surgeon Hewitt, medical director, showed great energy in providing for the wounded and in getting them from the field, regardless of danger.

Colonel Webster was placed in special charge of all the artillery, and was constantly upon the field. He displayed, as he always has heretofore, both skill and bravery, and at least in one instance he was the means of placing an entire regiment in a position for doing the most valuable service, and where it could not have been but for his exertions.

Lieutenant Colonel McPherson, attached to my staff as chief of engineers, deserves more than a passing notice for his activity and courage. All the grounds beyond our camps for miles have been reconnoitred by him, and plans carefully prepared under his supervision, giving accurate information of the nature of the approaches to our lines. During the two days' battle he was constantly in the saddle, leading the troops, as they arrived, to points where their services were required. During the engagement he had one horse shot under him.

The country will have to mourn the loss of many brave men who fell at the battle of Pittsburg, or Shiloah, more properly.

The exact loss in killed and wounded will be known in a day or two; at present I can only give it approximately at 1,500 killed and 3,500 wounded.

The loss of artillery was great—many pieces being disabled by the enemy's shot, and some losing all their horses and many men. There were probably not less than two hundred horses killed.

The loss of the enemy in killed and left upon the field was greater than ours. In wounded an estimate cannot be made, as many of them must have been sent to Corinth and other points. The enemy suffered terribly from demoralization and desolation.

A flag of truce was sent in to-day from Gen. Beauregard. I enclose herewith a copy of correspondence.

I am, respectfully, your ob't serv't,
U. S. GRANT,
Major General Commanding.

Gen. Sherman's Report of the Pursuit of the Enemy After their Retreat.

With the cavalry placed at my command and two brigades of my fatigued troops, I went this morning out the Corinth road. One or another of the abandoned camps of the enemy lined the roads, with hospital flags for protection. At all we found more or less wounded and dead. At the forks of the road I found the head of Gen. Wood's division. At that point I ordered the cavalry to examine both roads, and found the enemy's cavalry.

Col. Dickey, of the Illinois cavalry, asked for reinforcements. I ordered Gen. Wood to advance to the head of his column cautiously on the left, whilst I conducted the head of the Third brigade of the Fifth division up the right hand road, about half a mile from the forks. There was a clear field through which the road passed and immediately beyond a space of two hundred yards of fallen timber, and beyond an extensive camp. The enemy's cavalry could be seen in this camp, and after a reconnoisance I ordered two advance companies of the Ohio Seventy-seventh, Col. Heldenbrand, to deploy as skirmishers, and the regiment itself forward into line with an interval of one hundred yards.

In this order I advanced cautiously until the skirmishers were engaged. Taking it for granted that this disposition would clear the camp, I held Col. Dickey's 4th Illinois cavalry ready to charge. The enemy's cavalry came down boldly to charge, breaking through the line of skirmishers, when the infantry without cause broke, threw away their guns, and fled. As the regiment of infantry broke, Dickey's cavalry began to charge their carbines, and fell into disorder. Instantly I sent orders to the rear for the brigade to form in line of battle, which was promptly executed. The broken infantry and cavalry rallied on the line, and as the enemy's cavalry came to it, our cavalry in turn charged and drove them from the field. I advanced with the entire brigade upon the same ground, and sent Col. Dickey's cavalry a mile further on the road. On examining the ground which had been occupied by the 77th Ohio, we found 15 dead and about 25 wounded. I sent for wagons and had all the wounded carried back to camp, and the dead buried. I also caused the whole camp to be destroyed.

Here we found much ammunition for field pieces, which we destroyed. Also, two caissons and a general hospital with about two hundred and eighty Confederate wounded, and about fifty of our own. Not having the means of bringing them off, Colonel Dickey, by my order, took a surrender, signed by Medical Director Lyle and all the attending surgeons, and a pledge to report themselves to you as prisoners of war. Also, a pledge that our wounded would be carefully attended to and surrendered to us to-morrow as soon as ambulances could go out. I enclose the within document and request you to send out wagons and ambulances for the wounded of ours, to-morrow. Also, that wagons be sent out to bring in many tents belonging to us which are pitched all along the road for miles. I did not destroy them, as I knew the enemy could not move them. The roads are very bad and are strewn with abandoned wagons, ambulances, and limber boxes. The enemy has succeeded in carrying off his guns, but has crippled his batteries by abandoning the hind limber boxes of at least twenty guns.

I am satisfied that the enemy's infantry and cavalry passed Hick Creek this morning, travelling all last night; and that he left behind all his cavalry, which has protected his retreat, but signs of confusion and disorder mark the whole road. The check sustained by us at the Fallen Timbers delayed our advance, so that night came on before the wounded were provided for and the dead buried. The troops being fagged out by three days of hard fighting, exposure, and privations, I ordered them back to camp, where all now are.

[Signed,] W. T. SHERMAN,
Brig. Gen. Comd'g Division.

Correspondence Between Gens. Beauregard and Grant.

The following is the correspondence referred to in the foregoing report between Gen. Beauregard and Gen. Grant:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT MISSISSIPPI,
Monterey, April 8th.

SIR: At the close of the conflict yesterday my forces being exhausted by the extraordinary length of time during which they were engaged with yours on that and the preceding day, and it being apparent that you had received, and were still receiving, reinforcements, I felt it my duty to withdraw my troops from the immediate scene of conflict. Under these circumstances, in accordance with the usages of war, I shall transmit this under a flag of truce to ask permission to send a mounted party to the battle-field of Shiloh, for the purpose of giving decent interment to my dead. Certain gentlemen wishing to avail themselves of that opportunity to remove the remains of sons and friends, I must request for them the privilege of accompanying the burial party; and in this connection, I deem it proper to say that I am asking only what I have extended to your own countrymen under similar circumstances.

Respectfully, General, your obed't serv't,
P. T. BEAUREGARD.

General Grant's Reply.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY IN THE FIELD,
PITTSBURG, April 9th.

General P. T. Beauregard, Commanding "Confederate" Army, Department Mississippi, Monterey, Tenn.:

Your dispatch of yesterday is just received. Owing to the warmth of the weather I deemed it advisable to have all the dead of both parties buried immediately. Heavy details were made for this purpose and it is now accomplished. There cannot, therefore, be any necessity of admitting within our lines the parties you designed to send on the grounds asked. I shall always be glad to extend any courtesy consistent with duty, and especially so when dictated by humanity. I am, General, respectfully, your obedient servant.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT,
Major General Commanding.

A Description of the Fight.

A special correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial thus describes the first day's fight at Pittsburg landing:

Hotter and hotter grew the contest; fiercer and fiercer the struggle. Each man fought as if success or defeat depended on his own right arm; and charge after charge was made upon the Rebels to regain the ground we had lost. They stood firm as a rock; and though our artillery often swept down their ranks, and left fearful gaps in their columns, they manifested no trepidation, nor did they waver for a moment. The living supplied the place of the dead. The musket that had fallen from a lifeless hand was seized at once, and the horrid strife swept on as before. The force of the enemy appeared increasing, and where the greatest havoc was made, there the strongest opposition was shown. Hand-to-hand contests were innumerable. Every struggle was for life. Quarter was asked on neither side, and the ground drank up the blood of hundreds of brave fellows every hour.

Men lost their semblance of humanity, and the spirit of the demon shone in their faces. There was but one desire, and that was to destroy. There was little shouting. The warriors were too much in earnest. They set their teeth firm and strained their every nerve to its utmost tension. Death lost all its terrors, and men seemed to feast upon the sight of blood.

The light of the sun was obscured by the clouds of sulphurous smoke, and the ground became moist and slippery with human gore. The atmosphere trembled with the shock of the armies, and the earth shook with the tramp of the thousands and tens of thousands of warring foes.

INTENSITY OF THE EXCITEMENT.

The balance of victory ever varied. It now inclined to this side, and now to that. Here the Unionists gained an advantage; there the Confederates. Advance was followed by retreat; success by repulse. At this point we drove the enemy back, but were driven back in return. Success was always shifting, but never settled. Hope and fear, joy and sorrow, seized the soul by turns, and every hour held a month of emotion. All consciousness of time ceased; all thought of the future, all recollection of the past. Everything was absorbed in the sanguinary present, and external nature assumed the hue of blood. Men glared at each other as at wild beasts; and, when a shell burst with fatal effect among a crowd of the advancing foe, and arms, legs, and heads were torn off, a grim smile of pleasure lighted up the smoke-begrimed faces of the transformed beings who witnessed the catastrophe.

Soldiers were wounded and knew it not, so intense was their excitement, and often a mortal hurt was announced to the victim only by the cessation of vitality. Men with knitted brows and flushed cheeks fought madly over ridges; along ravines, and up steep ascents, with blood and perspiration streaming down their faces. Men with shattered fingers changed their muskets to the left hands, and still fired their pieces as best they could.

Everywhere was mad excitement, everywhere was horror. Commanders galloped wildly to the front of their regiments, and cheered them on, using their sabres on each and every foe, and urging their spirited steeds whenever the troops were falling back, careless of their own life, as if they had a million souls to spare.

Captains, majors, colonels, and generals fought like common soldiers, and it was not uncommon to see a field officer firing a musket or charging with his revolver upon the advancing foe.

There was no pause in the battle. The roar of the strife was ever heard. The artillery bellowed and thundered, and the dreadful echoes went sweeping down the river, and the paths were filled with the dying and the dead.

The sound was deafening—the tumult indescribable.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES
Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 50.]

AN ACT for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons held to service or labor within the District of Columbia by reason of African descent are hereby discharged and freed of and from all claim to such service or labor; and from and after the passage of this act neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted, shall hereafter exist in said District.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons loyal to the United States, holding claims to service or labor against persons discharged therefrom by this act, may, within ninety days from the passage thereof, but not thereafter, present to the commissioners hereinafter mentioned their respective statements or petitions in writing, verified by oath or affirmation, setting forth the names, ages, and personal description of such persons, the manner in which said petitioners acquired such claim, and any facts touching the value thereof, and declaring his allegiance to the Government of the United States, and that he has not borne arms against the United States during the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid or comfort thereto: *Provided*, That the oath of the party to the petition shall not be evidence of the facts therein stated.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three commissioners, residents of the District of Columbia, any two of whom shall have power to act, who shall receive the petitions above mentioned, and who shall investigate and determine the validity and value of the claims therein presented, as aforesaid, and appraise and apportion, under the proviso hereto annexed, the value in money of the several claims by them found to be valid: *Provided, however*, That the entire sum so appraised and apportioned shall not exceed in the aggregate an amount equal to three hundred dollars for each person shown to have been so held by lawful claim: *And provided, further*, That no claim shall be allowed for any slave or slaves brought into said District after the passage of this act, nor for any slave claimed by any person who has borne arms against the Government of the United States in the present rebellion, or in any way given aid or comfort thereto, or which originates in or by virtue of any transfer heretofore made, or which shall hereafter be made by any person who has in any manner aided or sustained the rebellion against the Government of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That said commissioners shall, within nine months from the passage of this act, make a full and final report of their proceedings, findings, and appraisement, and shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, which report shall be deemed and taken to be conclusive in all respects, except as hereinafter provided; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with like exception, cause the amounts so apportioned to said claims to be paid from the Treasury of the United States to the parties found by said report to be entitled thereto as aforesaid, and the same shall be received in full and complete compensation: *Provided*, That in cases where petitions may be filed presenting conflicting claims or setting up liens, said commissioners shall so specify in said report, and payment shall not be made according to the award of said commissioners until a period of sixty days shall have elapsed, during which time any petitioner claiming an interest in the particular amount may file a bill in equity in the circuit court of the District of Columbia, making all other claimants defendants thereto, setting forth the proceedings in such case before said commissioners and their action therein, and praying that the party to whom payment has been awarded may be enjoined from receiving the same; and if said court shall grant such provisional order, a copy thereof may, on motion of said complainant, be served upon the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon cause the said amount of money to be paid into said court, subject to its orders and final decree, which payment shall be in full and complete compensation, as in other cases.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That said commissioners shall hold their sessions in the city of Washington, at such place and times as the President of the United States may direct, of which they shall give due and public notice. They shall have power to subpœna, and compel the attendance of witnesses, and to receive testimony and enforce its production, as in civil cases before courts of justice, without the exclusion of any witness on account of color; and they may summon before them the persons making claim to service or labor and examine them under oath; and they may also, for purposes of identification and appraisement, call before them the persons so claimed. Said commissioners shall appoint a clerk, who shall keep files and complete record of all proceedings before them, who shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations in said proceedings, and who shall issue all lawful process by them ordered. The Marshal of the District of Columbia shall personally, or by deputy, attend upon the sessions of said commissioners, and shall execute the process issued by said clerk.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That said commissioners shall receive in compensation for their services the sum of two thousand dollars each, to be paid upon the filing of their report; that said clerk shall receive for his services the sum of two hundred dollars per month; that said marshal shall receive such fees as are allowed by law for similar services performed by him in the circuit court of the District of Columbia; that the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause all other reasonable expenses of said commission to be audited and allowed, and that said compensation, fees, and expenses shall be paid from the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not exceeding one million of dollars.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons who shall kidnap, or in any manner transport or procure to be taken out of said District, any person or persons discharged and freed by the provisions of this act, or any free person or persons, with intent to re-enslave or sell such person or persons into slavery, or shall re-enslave any of said freed persons, the person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction in said District, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than five nor more than twenty years.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That within twenty days, or within such further time as the commissioners herein provided for shall limit, after the passage of this act, a statement in writing or schedule shall be filed with the clerk of the circuit court for the District of Columbia, by the several owners or claimants to the services of the persons made free or manumitted by this act, setting forth the names, ages, sex, and particular description of such persons, severally; and the said clerk shall receive and record, in a book by him to be provided and kept for that purpose, the said statements or schedules on receiving fifty cents each therefor, and no claim shall be allowed to any claimant or owner who shall neglect this requirement.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the said clerk and his successors in office shall, from time to time, on demand, and on receiving twenty-five cents therefor, prepare, sign, and deliver to each person made free or manumitted by this act, a certificate under the seal of said court, setting out the name, age, and description of such person, and stating that such person was duly manumitted and set free by this act.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, to aid in the colonization and settlement of such free persons of African descent now residing in said District, including those to be liberated by this act, as may desire to emigrate to the Republics of Hayti or Liberia, or such other country beyond the limits of the United States as the President may determine: *Provided*, The expenditure for this purpose, shall not exceed one hundred dollars for each emigrant.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts of Congress and all laws of the State of Maryland in force in said District, and all ordinances of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, April 16, 1862.

Miscellaneous Items.

SINGULAR PHENOMONON.—As the sloop Apollo, Capt. Freeman, was passing off Faulkner's Island, on her homeward bound passage through the Sound, on March 30th, she was visited by a meteoric illuminator, which attached itself to every part of the rigging and sails, causing her to present the appearance of a vessel wrapped in a sheet of flames.—*Mystic Pioneer.*

Since the execution of Dumollard, the infamous wholesale murderer of young girls, two hundred people in the south of France, who had the misfortune to bear his name, have applied to the tribunals for permission to change their name, which is a very common one in that region.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* gives an account of a fight between Senator Carlile and United States Marshal Norton, on Saturday last, in that city. The two gentlemen clinched and proceeded to strike and wool one another for about two consecutive minutes, when some gentlemen interfered and they were separated. The cause of the fight was certain language and accusations used in letters which had passed between them.

A GENEROUS ACT.—Mr. George B. Senter called at the rooms of the Soldiers' Aid Society yesterday, and presented a check for the sum of five hundred dollars. Let all emulate this noble example, and give of their abundance in this hour of the country's emergency.—*Cleveland (Ohio) Herald.*

The flag borne by Fremont, in 1841, and planted on the summit of the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, is now in the hands of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., New York, having, by order of Mrs. Fremont, been backed by a sheet of purple silk, bearing, in silver, the inscription, "Rocky Mountains, 1841." The design of the old flag is the stripes of the American flag, and on the field an eagle, grasping an Indian pipe, and surrounded by stars.

The Cumberland is rising very fast. Almighty God favors the gunboats of the Union; and the very elements, the rains and winds of heaven seem to doom the rebels to destruction. So long a stage of high water never was known before in the Cumberland river.—*Nashville (Tenn.) Union.*

The Baton Rouge (La.) *Advocate* declares: "We have bad luck with Kentucky and her people. Crittenden, one of her sons, lost a battle he ought to have gained; Tilghman, another Kentuckian, gave up Fort Henry; Johnston, another Kentuckian, failed to save Fort Donelson, which he might have done; and Buckner, also a Kentuckian, surrendered twelve thousand men."

Lieutenant Governor Stanton has gone to Pittsburg, with authority to bring up all sick and wounded Ohio volunteers. The Legislature, on motion of Mr. Flagg, voted $5,000 for the purchase of medicine and hospital stores.—*Springfield (Ohio) News.*

Not many weeks ago the rebels expelled the venerable Judge Catron from Nashville, for persisting so firmly in his loyalty to the National Government. He is now about to return to that city to try for treason the individuals who maltreated him.

A gentleman in New Bedford has invented a new plan for a gunboat, one peculiarity of which is that the guns are fired under water. It is described by those who have seen it as highly ingenious.—*Boston Journal.*

The sleighing has been good over a large portion of Maine since the 1st of December, and it bids fair to last till May.