THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, read to the Senate a despatch giving an account of the sanguinary battle at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, in substance, from the New York *Herald*.

Petitions were presented from citizens of Iowa, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio for the abolition of slavery.

Mr. HARLAN presented resolutions of the Legislature of Iowa in approval of the course of President Lincoln in administering the Government.

Mr. KING presented a petition from citizens of New York, asking the same mail facilities to Democratic as to Republican and abolition papers.

Mr. HOWE presented a memorial of the Legislature of Wisconsin for the establishment of a naval depot and national armory in that State, urging that Lake Michigan is the only one of the great lakes lying entirely within the United States, and Milwaukee is suggested for the naval depot on account of its central position in the system of lakes, with ship timber and other materials abundant, while the rapids of the Lower Fox river are recommended as the position for the national armory.

Mr. CLARK presented a petition from citizens of New Hampshire, praying the adoption of the principle of taxation suggested in a letter by E. B. Bigelow, addressed to Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, entitled "Internal taxation simplified."

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, introduced a bill to incorporate Mount Olivet Cemetery, in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, introduced a bill for the more convenient enforcement of the laws of the United States concerning security to keep the peace and for good behavior. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill regulating the compensation of United States District Attorneys came up as unfinished business. It gives authority to the Attorney-General, in cases where the duties and expenses of the office are largely increased by prize and other cases in connection with the war, and the fees small, to allow a salary commensurate with the circumstances, not exceeding $6,000.

The bill was debated by Messrs. Hale, Howe, Willey and others—Mr. WILLEY urging its passage as essentially necessary in Western Virginia, in order that the influential and able gentleman at present acting as United States Attorney in that district, at pecuniary loss to himself, may continue to hold the office.

[Mr. BROWNING here read a despatch from Commodore Foote to the Secretary of the Navy, giving further accounts of the capture of Tenth Island, with details of guns, steamers, some five or six hundred men, &c., and the escape of the main body of the Confederate forces.]

Mr. COLLAMER proposed an amendment to the pending bill, allowing additional compensation in prix-cases, which was adopted.

The bill was then passed—yeas 20, nays 10.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the Senate went into Executive session, and spent some hours therein before adjourning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication relative to the revenue systems in force in foreign countries. Referred.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase and reorganize the Medical Department of the Army of the United States.

Mr. SHERMAN, of New York, offered an amendment, that hospital stewards shall receive as a salary forty-five dollars per month and one ration. Adopted.

The bill was passed.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, stated that the Sergeant-at-Arms was at the bar of the House, having in custody A. J. Higgins, for contempt, in refusing to answer the summons from the committee.

The witness was then placed at the bar, and the Clerk read his answer, to the effect that he was very busy on that day, and thought the next day would answer just as well.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that, inasmuch as the witness had appeared before the committee and answered the interrogatories propounded to him by the committee, that he be discharged by paying the costs incurred upon the legal process.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, moved to strike out that portion of the resolution. Adopted.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, would inquire of the gentleman (Mr. Dawes) whether the summons was issued returnable forthwith.

Mr. DAWES—It was.

Mr. STEVENS—That was rather sharp. [Laughter.]

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, would inquire of the gentlemen whether the information the committee obtained was worth the cost. [Laughter.]

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, desired to know the name of the officer who served the summons.

Mr. DAWES—It was J. P. Lane.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, moved that the committee pay the expenses.

The resolution was then passed and the witness discharged.

Mr. CONKLING, of New York, moved to take from the Speaker's table the joint resolution relative to gradual emancipation, and put it upon its passage. It was then passed.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, reported a bill making appropriation for certain civil expenses of the Government. Referred.

Mr. R. CONKLING, of New York, called up the Senate bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, when it was read the first time.

The question occurring on its second reading—

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, objected, on the ground that in such cases the one hundred and seventeenth rule requires the question to be put: Shall the bill be rejected?

Mr. BINGHAM demanded the yeas and nays. Ordered.

The following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen of Ohio, Biddle of Pennsylvania, Blair of Virginia, Brown of Virginia, Calvert of Maryland, Corning of New York, Cox of Ohio, Cravens of Indiana, Crittenden of Kentucky, Delaplaine of New York, Dunlap of Kentucky, English of Connecticut, Grider of Kentucky, Hall of Missouri, Harding of Kentucky, Kerrigan of New York, Knapp of Illinois, Law of Indiana, Lazear of Pennsylvania, Leary of Maryland, Mallory of Kentucky, May of Maryland, Menzies of Kentucky, Noble of Ohio, Noell of Missouri, Norton of Missouri, Nugent of Ohio, Pendleton of Ohio, Perry of New Jersey, Price of Missouri, Rollins of Missouri, Shiel of Oregon, Smith of New York, Steele of New York, Steele of New Jersey, Thomas of Maryland, Vallandigham of Ohio, Voorhees of Indiana, Wadsworth of Kentucky, Ward of New York, Webster of Maryland, White of Ohio, Wickliffe of Kentucky, Woodruff of Connecticut, and Wright of Pennsylvania—45.

NAYS—Messrs Aldrich of Minnesota, Alley of Massachusetts, Arnold of Illinois, Ashley of Ohio, Babbitt of Pennsylvania, Baker of New York, Baxter of Vermont, Beamal of Michigan, Bingham of Ohio, Blair of Missouri, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake of Ohio, Browne of Rhode Island, Buffington of Massachusetts, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Chamberlain of New York, Clark of New York, Colfax of Indiana, F. A. Conkling of New York, R. Conkling of New York, Covode of Pennsylvania, Davis of Pennsylvania, Dawes of Massachusetts, Delano of Massachusetts, Diven of New York, Duell of New York, Dunn of Indiana, Edgerton of Ohio, Edwards of New Hampshire, Eliott of Massachusetts, Fenton of New York, Fessenden of Maine, Fisher of Delaware, Gooch of Massachusetts, Goodwin of Maine, Granger of Michigan, Gurley of Ohio, Haight of New York, Franchot of New York, Frank of New York, Hale of Pennsylvania, Hanchett of Wisconsin, Harrison of Ohio, Hooper of Massachusetts, Horton of Ohio, Hutchins of Ohio, Julian of Indiana, Kelley of Pennsylvania, Kellogg of Michigan, Killinger of Pennsylvania, Lansing of New York, Lehman of Pennsylvania, Loomis of Connecticut, Lovejoy of Illinois, McKnight of Pennsylvania, McPherson of Pennsylvania, Mitchell of Indiana, Moorhead of Pennsylvania, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nixon of New Jersey, Odell of New York, Olin of New York, Patton of Pennsylvania, Phelps of California, Pike of Missouri, Pomeroy of New York, Potter of Wisconsin, Porter of Indiana, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Riddle of Ohio, Rollins of New Hampshire, Sargeant of California, Sheffield of Rhode Island, Shellabarger of Ohio, Sherman of New York, Sloan of Wisconsin, Spaulding of New York, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Stratton of New Jersey, Thomas of Massachusetts, Traine of Massachusetts, Trowbridge of Michigan, Van Horn of New York, Van Valkenburgh of New York, Verree of Pennsylvania, Wallace of Pennsylvania, Walton of Vermont, Wheeler of New York, White of Indiana, Wilson of Iowa and Windom of Minnesota—93.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole and took under consideration the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. PHELPS, in an elaborate speech, pointed out the necessity for such a road, especially as a military necessity.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, thought the time to begin this work was never more propitious than now.

The committee, without perfecting the bill, rose.

Mr. ROLLINS, of Missouri, introduced a bill to repeal certain laws relative to persons of color in the District of Columbia. Re'erred.

The House then adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—Judge MARTIN.

Marcellus A. Mitchell *vs.* John Lynch and Mary Ann Lynch, his wife, and Edwin Hooper by his next friend and guardian, Hannah Hooper. Issues from the Orphans' Court. Verdict for plaintiff.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—Judge GILES.

Louis Bitter *vs.* Carey McClelland and George Frank. Action to recover a sum of money. Louis Spencer and W. A. Stewart for plaintiff and T. M. Lanahan and C. H. Pitts for defendants.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

DECEMBER TERM, 1861.

ANNAPOLIS, April 9, 1862.—Mayor and City Council of Baltimore *vs.* George U. Porter and others. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Baltimore city. Justice Goldsborough delivered the opinion of this Court. Decree reversed and injunction made perpetual.

No. 50. John Bolgiano *vs.* Eber F. Cook and wife and others. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Baltimore city. This case was submitted on a printed argument by E. Beatty Graff for the appellant. No arguments were filed on the part of the appellees.

No. 51. S. and R. Hough *vs.* Kelsey & Gray.—Appeal from the Court of Common Pleas. This case was submitted on printed arguments by Amos F. Musselman for the appellants, and by Henry Stockbridge for the appellees.

No. 52. Robert Howard *vs.* The First Independent Church of Baltimore. Appeal from the Court of Common Pleas. This case was argued by J. Malcolm for the appellant, and by Stewart Brown for the appellee.

No. 53. Continued.

No. 55. Continued.

No. 56. Continued.

No. 58. Settled per argument filed.

The cases within the call for to-morrow are Nos. 54, 57, 59, 60, 61.

ON THE BLOCKADE.—It is just three weeks since the attack upon Island No. 10 commenced. As yet there is no public evidence of any progress whatever. The enemy says of their powder and fortify themselves, apparently at their leisure. Suppose, after the expiration of a month or so, we take the island—what then? By that time a new point is fortified, and a new defence made. Meanwhile summer approaches, with its heat and fevers, threatening to sweep more death to our soldiers than the guns of Island No. 10. What fortune, when is the Federal flag to float over New Orleans?—*Milwaukie News.*

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BALTIMORE PRESBYTERY.

First Day.

This body convened at half-past nine o'clock on yesterday morning. Half an hour was spent in religious services.

The following Ministers were present: J. C. Backus, D. D., J. J. Bullock, D. D., F. H. Brauns, E. Bosworth, A. B. Cross, J. Cross, J. P. Carter, C. Dickson, D. D., S. Guiteau, T. Gallaudet, R. C. Galbraith, J. P. Graff, J. G. Hamner, D. D., C. Huntington, R. S. Hitchcock, J. A. Lefevre, W. R. Marshall, G. Owen, J. M. Patterson, J. H. Patterson, J. H. Potter, G. D. Purviance, T. H. Quinan, T. B. Ross, H. R. Revels, T. W. Simpson, T. S. C. Smith, J. T. Smith, D. D., W. B. Scarborough, J. Squier, R. R. Wells.

The minutes of the last annual session were read and approved.

The names of those Ministers who were absent at the last meeting were called, and each gave satisfactory excuses.

A letter was received from Rev. Samuel Paul, asking to be transferred to the Presbytery of Chicago. [He has been laboring in the West as a colporteur.] Granted.

Also, a letter from George Watterman, now laboring in England, asking to be dismissed from the Presbytery. Referred to a committee.

A motion to appoint a committee on the Treasurer's Report and Church Assessment was adopted.

A call was read from the Belair church, calling Rev. John A. Husted to the charge. The call was determined in order, and placed in the hands of Mr. Husted.

Mr. Hogg moved that the Fifth church be dissolved. Carried, and the name of the church blotted from the records.

A call was received from the congregation of Churchville, Hartford county, calling Rev. R. H. Williams to that charge.

Also a call from the congregation of Deer Creek, in the same vicinity, calling the same gentleman to that charge, to give half his time to each congregation.

The calls were determined in order and held in the hands of the Presbytery, Mr. Williams being a member of the New Castle Presbytery.

It was determined to hold an adjourned meeting of the Presbytery on the 1st Tuesday in June, in the Central Church, for the examination of the Rev. Mr. Williams.

The place for the next stated meeting was fixed for Ellicott's Mills, and 2d Tuesday of October as the time.

The body proceeded to the election of Commissioners to the General Assembly, which resulted in the selection of Drs. Backus and Dickson, as delegates, and Revs. Huntington and Marshall as alternates.

The Moderator announced that the installation of Mr. Husted would take place on the 30th of April, and Rev. Dr. Spottswood, of the New Castle Presbytery, and Dr. Dixon and Revs. Lefevre and Squier will officiate on the occasion.

The Presbytery selected as lay delegates to the General Assembly (which convenes in the city of Columbus, Ohio, on the 3d Thursday of May) Dr. Richard Stewart, of Annapolis, and William B. Cane, of this city. Mr. S. R. Hogg, of Frederick city, and James A. Fulton, of Belair, were appointed alternates.

J. D. Smith presented the report of the Committee on the Treasury and Church Assessments.—There is in the treasury $216.49, and the assessments on the churches are much reduced.

Mr. J. Cross offered a resolution instructing the delegates to the General Assembly to confer with the representatives from other Presbyteries, whom they meet in the General Assembly, relative to holding a Synod.

Dr. Smith offered a substitute, leaving the matter to the discretion of the delegates.

Without deciding the question the body adjourned until four o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Presbytery re-assembled at four o'clock.

The committees appointed to see to the installation of Rev. Drs. Bullock and Smith, and Rev. Mr. Squier, reported and were discharged.

Rev. James Hamner, of the committee on the affairs of the Oak Grove church, reported progress. The committee was continued.

An inte esting question arose relative to the report of the committee on the records of the Aquith street church. It appeared that a member of that congregation was dismissed with a certificate, without the certified action of the Session. The report was received with the exception of that portion of it.

The Presbytery then proceeded to hear the narrations on the state of religion in the Church, which were very interesting, and showed a very prosperous condition of the Church.

During the course of the remarks of the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, he referred to the dissolution of the Union, when Rev. Dr. Bullock raised a point of order, which the Chair sustained. Mr. Gallaudet stated that he had no intention to introduce the subject of politics, and closed his remarks.

The certificate of the dismissal of the Rev. John P. Carter from the New Castle Presbytery, with the intention of joining the Baltimore Presbytery, was received and read. Mr. Carter was examined immediately and admitted.

An effort was made to consider the resolution instructing the delegates to the General Assembly to confer with the delegates from other Presbyteries whom they meet at the General Assembly, relative to holding a Synod; but owing to the fact that several of the Ministers had to deliver lectures at night, the body adjourned until this morning.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MARYLAND MECHANICS.—The operations of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in restoring and reopening the route between this city and the Ohio river at Wheeling and Parkersburg, exhibit evidence of the most extraordinary skill, energy and courage on the part of the officers and employees, cooperating in their respective departments with the Master of the Road. In twenty-seven days twenty-two miles of the main track were laid, exclusive of sidings. Water stations were erected, and water in abundance provided; Harper's Ferry was bridged again, though the men worked at times in seventeen feet of water—the original iron trestling, 1,850 feet long, was restored; Tilt Hammer, Opequan, Tuscarora, Tilly's, Myers, Specks, Back Creek, Cherry Run and Sleepy Creek bridges were trestled to bear the heaviest tonnage trains—making over 2,000 feet of bridging, from fifteen to sixty-seven feet in height;—and four bridges on the Winchester road were re-built. The greatest length of track laid in one day was 3½ miles, for which all the iron and fully one-half the cross ties were hauled and distributed on the same short time. In the history of railroad engineering this remarkable achievement will occupy a prominent place, and the names of the men by whose skill and perseverance it was accomplished should not be separated from it. The credit, we learn, is due to Mr. W. C. Quincey, Acting Master, and Mr. W. E. Porter, Assistant Engineer, of Road; and to their aids, Messrs. George Cromwell, W. M. Shewen, George Henthorn, Wm. R. Mudge, J. P. Williams, J. B. Stuart, Brian Healey, C. H. Mayers, and J. Dawson; together with Messrs. Norris, Wisbart, Cronenwith, Allen, and McLaughlin, Foremen of Carpenters; Messrs. Thos. N. Heskett and William Allen, Supervisors of Bridges; and Messrs. Uncles and Tunbro, Supervisors of Water Stations. Maryland may well be proud of so imposing a display of scientific and mechanical ability.

FORT DONELSON PRISONERS.—We learn from a gentleman direct from the camp where the Southern prisoners are, that they are much in want of clothing—part cularly shirts, drawers, socks, handkerchiefs, &c. Cigars, tobacco, books, &c., would also be very acceptable. Boxes of any articles, if sent to Major W. L. McConnihan or Captain F. A. Rogers, prisoners-of-war, Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, will be distributed amongst the most needy. The Adams Express Company will take packages at half-price; freight should be pre-paid. If the address of parties desiring to contribute is left at the office of Colin Mackenzie, Esq., No. 44 Lombard s reet, up stairs, their packages will be called for and forwarded by gentlemen interest d.

DISHONEST SERVANT.—Yesterday a negro man entered the pawnbr ker establishment of Messrs. Ullman & Co., on Gay street, near Fayette, and offered to sell or pawn six silver forks, worth about $20. On examining them, Mr. Ullman found that they bore the mark of Barnum's hotel. He told the negro to wait until he could have them weighed, when he went to Barnum's hotel and learned that they were stolen. One of the clerks of the hotel returned with Mr. Ullman, and, securing a policeman, had the negro arrested. He proved to be one of the dining-room servants, named Wm. Crane.—He was taken to the Central police station, and committed to jail for Court by Justice Hiss.

A COLLISION.—Between six and seven o'clock on Tuesday morning last a collision occurred on the Northern Central Railway, near Woodbury Station, by which two cars were demolished, one of them a lime car and the other an "individual" car. The collision occurred in consequence of a derangement in the time-piece of the engineer of the southward-bound train. Besides the demolition of the two cars there was but slight damage done. In a short time after information of the affair reached the city, the Superintendent, Mr. J. N. Dubarry, despatched workmen to remove all obstructions, and the regular passage of the passenger trains was but slightly interfered with.

CHANGE OF NATIONALITY.—We observe that a number of American vessels at Buenos Ayres have recently changed not only their flags but their names, caused, it is said, by the determination of the Buenos Ayrean merchants not to ship in American bottoms during the present war. Among the recent changes are those of the bark Permont, of Baltimore, (now the Maguerita Elisa,) and the bark Paladin, of Baltimore, (now the Dolores). Captain Oliver remains in command of the former, and Captain Wilson of the latter. The brig Roanoke, Captain Long, of Baltimore, still under the American flag, was in port on the 13th of February.

FORT DONELSON PRISONERS.—A gentleman who has just arrived in this city from Columbus, Ohio, states that many of the Confederate prisoners captured at Fort Donelson, and now confined near Columbus, are sadly in want of clothing, particularly undershirts, socks, &c. Persons who may desire to send articles on to them, can accomplish the object by leaving them at the office of Colin Mackenzie, Esq., addressed to the "Southern Relief Committee." It should be remembered that the freight (which will only be half the customary price) should be paid in advance.

ADVENT OF BIRDS.—Yesterday morning there could be seen in all sections of the city numerous robins. On the commons near the Belair market there were several hundred of them at one time. They were no doubt driven into the city by the severity of the weather. Thousands of them were on the suburbs, and the "small fry" sportsmen enjoyed themselves (if enjoyment can be found in slaughtering robins in the spring time) by shooting them. There is a law prohibiting the killing of partridges at this season, and it should be applied to robins, and in fact all birds.

THE STORM.—The storm which commenced on Monday afternoon has continued, and yesterday had the appearance of a regular January day. In the morning it rained and sleeted incessantly.—About seven o'clock in the evening it turned to snow, and notwithstanding the wet and soft condition of the ground in less than one hour there was an inch of snow. A heavy storm prevailed in the bay during Tuesday night.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP'S CONCERT.—The sale of tickets for the grand concert at the New Assembly Rooms, on Friday evening, by the renowned Madame Anna Bishop, will commence this morning, at McCaffrey's music store. Those desiring eligible seats should make early application.

BALTIMORE SCHOONER SOLD.—The fine Baltimore-built schooner Sallie W. Ponder, having a carrying capacity of 120 tons, has been bought by parties in Orient and New York, for $3,500, cash, and will hail from the former port, to be commanded by Capt. Frank Norton.

Amusements.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Miss Western still continues to draw good houses, notwithstanding the weather has been very bad all this week. Last evening, although it was a fearful night, the theatre was very well filled. This evening Miss Lucille will appear in her great character of Jack Sheppard, in the splendid drama of *Handsome Jack*. This will positively be the last opportunity of witnessing her in this great part, as the early production of new novelties precludes the possibility of the management re-producing it. The entertainments for this evening will conclude with the very amusing farce of *John Wopps*, in which Mr. Bishop, the excellent comedian, will appear.

THE CIRCUS.—In consequence of the great preparations necessary for the introduction to the public of the magnificent spectacles which are in preparation at the Front Street Theatre by Tom King's Circus Company, it was impossible to get ready last evening. Therefore the initial performance has been postponed to this afternoon, when a performance will be given upon a scale of splendor seldom witnessed in this city. A performance will also be given in the evening, and should the weather prove favorable, there will doubtless be a large attendance in the afternoon and evening.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[AS SELECTED FROM NEW YORK PAPERS.]

Exploits of the Merrimac in Hampton Roads.

OFFICIAL REPORTS TO THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

From the Mobile Register, March 18.

We annex below a communication sent into Congress on Thursday by the President, with reference to the victory, and covering the official report of the engagement:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

I herewith transmit a letter of the Secretary of the Navy, of this date, covering the official report of the naval engagement between the Virginia river squadron and the enemy's fleet at Hampton Roads on the 8th inst. The officers and men of the navy engaged in this brilliant affair deserve well of the country, and are commended to the consideration of Congress. The disparity of the forces engaged did not justify the anticipation of so great a victory, and it is doubly gratifying that it has been won upon an element on which we are supposed to be least able to compete with our enemy. Special attention is called to the perfidious conduct of the enemy in hoisting on the frigate Congress, a white flag, and renewing fire from that vessel under the impunity thus obtained. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

March 11, 1862.

CS. STEAM BATTERY VIRGINIA,
OFF SEWALL'S POINT, March 8, 1862.

FLAG OFFICER:—In consequence of the wound of Flag Officer Buchanan, it becomes my duty to report that the Virginia left the yard this morning, at eleven A. M., steamed down the river past our batteries and over to Newport-News, where we engaged the batteries ashore, and also two large steam frigates, supposed to be the Minnesota and Roanoke, and a sailing frigate and several small steamers, armed with heavy rifled guns. We sunk the Cumberland, drove the Congress ashore, when she hauled down her colors and hoisted the white flag; but she fired upon us with the white flag flying, wounding Lieutenant Minor and several of our men. We again opened fire upon her, and she is now in flames. The shoal water prevented our reaching the other frigates. This, with the approach of night, we think, saved them from destruction. Our loss is two killed and eight wounded. Two of our guns burst the muzzles shot off. The prow was twisted and the armor somewhat damaged. The anchor and all flagstaffs shot away, and smoke-stack and steam-pipe were riddled. The bearing of the officers and men was all that could be wished, and the fact it could not have been otherwise after the noble and daring conduct of the Flag Officer, whose wound is deeply regretted by all on board, who would gladly have sacrificed themselves in order to save him. We were accompanied from the yard by the Beaufort (Lieut. Parker) and Raleigh (Lieut. Alexander), and as soon as it was discovered up the James river that the action had commenced we were joined by the Patrick Henry, (Commander Tucker,) the Jamestown, (Lieut. Barney,) and the Teaser, (Sergeant Webb,) all of which were actually engaged and rendered very effective service. Enclosed I send the Surgeon's report of casualties.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, CATESBY AP R. JONES,
Executive Lieut Ordnance Officer.

Flag Officer F. Forrest.

The official report of the naval battle in Hampton Roads was read, the accompanying letter of the Secretary of the Navy stating that Flag Officer F. Buchanan was disabled near the close of the engagement by a painful wound, though not very dangerous. The report was made by the executive officer, upon whom the command devolved, Lieutenant Jones. The Confederate vessels engaged were the steam-sloop Virginia, of ten guns; the Patrick Henry, Commander Tucker, of six guns; the Jamestown, Lieut-nant Commander Barney, of two guns; the Raleigh, Lieutenant Commanding Alexander; the Beaufort, Lieutenant Commanding Parker; the Teaser, Lieutenant Commanding Webb, each of one gun. With this force (twenty guns) Flag Officer Buchanan engaged the enemy's fleet, consisting of the frigate Cumberland, of twenty-four guns; the Congress, of fifty guns; the Sut. Lawrence, of fifty guns; the steam frigate Minnesota, of forty guns; the enemy's batteries at Newport News and several small steamers, armed with heavy rifled guns.

The engagement commenced at half-past three P. M., and at four P. M. Captain Buchanan had sunk the Cumberland, captured and burned the Congress, disabled and driven the Minnesota ashore, and defeated the St. Lawrence and Roanoke, which sought shelter under the guns of Fortress Monroe. Two of the enemy's small steamers were blown up, and the two transports steamers were captured.

The Cumberland went down with all on board, her tops only remaining above water, but many of her people were saved by boats from the shore.

The flag of the Congress and the sword of the officer commanding at the time of her surrender are at the Navy Department.

The report concludes as follows:

To the dashing courage, the patriotism and eminent ability of Flag Officer Buchanan, and to the officers and men of his squadron, our country is indebted for this brilliant achievement, which will hold a conspicuous place among the heroic contests of naval history.

S. R. MALLORY, Sec. of the Navy.

What the Rams Will Do.

From the Mobile Advertiser, March 18.

A consequence of the success of the Virginia will doubtless be immediate and desperate efforts of the enemy to occupy and possess the coast cities and ports where we could construct and harbor similar monsters. Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans are chief among these menaced places, but unluckily for them they are too late in the case of the two latter cities. The rams, whose construction we hear of at present, are the agency which will work their destruction.

From the Mobile Tribune, March 18.

We see that there is a great bent in different parts of the country since the victory in Hampton Roads towards building any quantity of rams. We hope that the tendency will be carried into effect with as little delay as possible. It we had a ram of our own in our principal harbor we should be secure against the enemy's water movements. To Mobile one of these "bugaboos," as the men on the frigates Cumberland and Congress called the Merrimac, as she was bearing down on them, would be of inestimable value. It would open commerce with New Orleans. If it could not get near enough to the foe for boarding it would be used as a convoy; and thus we should save in the price of staple articles within a few months enough to build a ram.

But the enemy has got a lesson, and will, no doubt, also set afloat as soon as possible a number of similar vessels. They would, perhaps, not much tighten the blockade, but they would do worse: that is, run past any of our fortifications. A land battery would be of no value against such terrible instruments of destruction.

From the Savannah Republican, March 14.

Running the Blockade.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

We have authority for saying that there has been another arrival at a Confederate port of a valuable cargo of foreign articles. The captain of the adventurous craft has often been seen upon our streets, and we congratulate him again upon his success.

AND STILL ANOTHER.

Since the above has been in type, we learn that an English steamer has also arrived at a Confederate port, with arms, munitions, &c., in large quantities.

Large Fire in New Orleans.

From the New Orleans Delta, March 7.

At a quarter-past two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the kitchen of Mrs. Pete, on Nayades street, in the square bounden by Enterpe, Apollo, and Polymnia. It soon spread into an extensive conflagration, and as the wind was high the progress of the flames became really alarming. That portion of the city consists principally of frame buildings, and, as it appears, is very imperfectly supplied with water.

Twelve tenements were soon wrapt in flames, and persons residing two squares from there, notwithstanding the severe cold, had to stand guard on their roofs to extinguish the sparks and pieces of ignited wood wafted over by the wind. After heroic efforts, however, our unconquerable firemen finally became victorious between four and five o'clock in the morning.

The following were the heaviest sufferers so far as we could learn:

Mr. Schneider, coffee house, corner of Nayades and Polymnia; Christopher Mackenroth, furniture dealer, not insured; August Carl, shoe store, not insured; Mme. Marianne Lewis; Dr. Blaneke, dentist; Mr. Root, Mr. Mahannon and Mme. Zinser, on Nayades street. On Enterpe street the handsome residences of Mr. I. M. Brooks and Colonel Wilson were destroyed. The loss we have heard estimated at from forty to forty-five thousand dollars. One of the sufferers, August Carl, is at Camp Lewis as a volunteer.

SALAD OIL
In every variety, fresh.
HAMS,
Old and new, choice at 10 and 11.
JAVA AND LAGUAYRA COFFEE.
50 bags,
fair prices, by bag and retail.
BUCKWHEAT,
Choice.
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Now offer for sale, cheap for cash, their stock of
NEW AND DESIRABLE
SPRING AND
SUMMER GOODS.
m24-1o1*

HOARD OF TRADE.

Committee of Arbitration for the month of April.

HOOPER C. EATON, JOS. A. BUCK, | WILSON P. BRYANT, C. MORTON STEWART, J. HY. O ESE.

Monetary and Commercial Bulletin.

BALTIMORE, April 9, 1862.

There was a little more activity in the Stock market to-day. There were no transactions reported in Government or State securities; for Maryland coupons 6's 1870 96 was bid; for Missouri 6's 52¼ was bid, 52½ asked, and for North Carolina 6's 66 was bid, but no sales were effected in either. In City stocks we notice the sale of $10,000 6's 1875 at 98, closing at 98 bid, 98¾ asked; for those of 1885 97 was bid, 97¾ asked; for the old issue of 1830 97¾ was bid, 97¾ asked. There was considerable activity in Railroad bonds, the sales being $1,500 Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1885 at 86; $1,000 Northwestern Virginia 6's, first mortgage, guaranteed by the city, at 88; $2,000 Northern Central 6's 1885 at 70¼, and $1,000 do. at 70¼, the latter being a slight advance on the last sales reported; for Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1862 65 was asked; do. do. 1867 92 asked; do. do. 1875 89 asked; do. do. 1885 84 was bid, 86 asked; for Northwestern Virginia 6's 1873, first mortgage, guaranteed by the city, 88 was bid, 88½ asked; do. do., second mortgage, guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 83½ bid, 86 asked; do. do. third mortgage, same guarantee, 79 bid, 80 asked; for Northern Central 6's 1885 70¼ was bid, 71 asked; for Western Maryland 6's, first mortgage, guaranteed by the city, 88 was bid, 90 asked; do. do. second mortgage, 64 bid, 65½ asked. There was a sale of 16 shares Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at 36¼, a slight decline; the closing rates were 36¼ bid, 36½ asked for Baltimore and Ohio regular way, and 20½ bid, $21 asked for Northern Central. For Canton $14¾ was bid, $14¾ asked, and for Baltimore Gas Company, the par value, $100 was bid, without finding sellers. In other stocks of a local character there is no change worthy of note. The only sale of Mining stock was 500 shares Silver Valley at 25 cts., buyer's option 60 days; for Rudisell 80 cts. was bid, $1 asked; other descriptions remain about as last quoted. The rates of discount for Maryland country money is ¼@1 per ct for Maryland; ½ per ct. for Eastern; ¾@⅞ for Pennsylvania; Virginia and Southern bank notes unsettled. The buying rate of gold is 1¼ per ct., and the selling rate at 2 per ct.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

WEDNESDAY, April 9, 1862.

$5,000 Baltimore city 6's	75	98
2,000 do.	75	98
3,000 do.	75	98
500 Balt. & Ohio Railroad bonds	'85	86
1,000 Northwestern Virginia R. R. 1st m. bonds		88
2,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds	'85	70¼
1,000 do. do. do.	'85	70¼
15 shares Balt. & Ohio Railroad stock		36¼
300 shares Silver Valley Mining Co.	b60f	.25

The following are the rates at which the Baltimore Brokers are buying and selling Gold:

Gold	BUYING.	SELLING.
	per ct. prem.	per ct. prem.
	1¼	2

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.
BY TELEGRAPH.
Through WILLIAM FISHER & Son, Stock and Bill Brokers.
No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board.
Virginia 6's	57¾	00
Missouri 6's	51¾	50¾
Tennessee bonds	57¾	56¾
North Carolina bonds	66¾	00
American gold	101¾	00
Canton Company	14	00
Erie Railroad	37	36¾
New York Central Railroad	82¼	83¾
Reading Railroad	43	42¾
Rock Island	60	00
	dull.	weak.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

The stock market opened strong this morning. About noon advices of the surrender of Island No. 10 were received. The news was at first discredited, as the first announcement of the kind which was made on the 18th ult. led to disappointment. As soon as it was ascertained that the intelligence was reliable stocks began to advance, and there was a very active market. Governments, which sold on Saturday at 0½, rose to 93¾ between the boards, and closed 93¼ bid. Railroad stocks were all very active. A very large speculative business is going done in Missouris. On Saturday they sold at 49; to-day they were sold in very large amounts at 51¾, and closed that bid. Tennessees were likewise 1 per ct. higher in the morning, and ½ higher again in the afternoon. The first board to day Pacific Mail rose ¾, New York Central ¼, Erie ¼, Erie preferred ¾, Michigan Southern ¼, guaranteed ¾, Michigan Central ¼, Prairie du Chien ¼, and Illinois Central ¾. An active movement appears to be expected in Illinois Central.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending April 8 and since January 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,590,692	$2,005,889	$2,297,152
Previously reported	20,846,594	33,558,616	32,606,149
Since January 1	$22,437,286	35,674,505	34,903,292

This is another very excellent exhibit. Our aggregate for the year to date now only falls short of the same period last year by three-quarters of a million, while it is largely in excess of all previous years. Include in the above aggregate are $332,000 of breadstuffs and $241,000 of provisions sent to Great Britain. We are sending likewise sugar and coffee to Europe.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, April 9.

COFFEE.—The market remains quiet, and we have no sales to report. The demand from the trade continues very moderate. We now quote common Rio at 18@18½ cts; fair to good do. at 19@19¾ cts., and prime do. at 20@20½ cts. per lb.; Laguayra at 21@22 cts.; Java at 26@27 cts per lb. The stock of Rio in first hands has been increased within the past few days, and is now 27,000 bags. Of other descriptions the stock is very light.

FLOUR.—There continues to be but a limited demand for Flour. The only sale reported on Change to-day was 100 bbls. choice Howard Street Super at $5 25 per bbl. The stocks of both Howard Street and Ohio Super are light, and holders ask $5 12½@5 25 per bbl. for common to choice brands. We quote standard City Mills Super nominally at $5.12½ per bbl. Shipping brands of both Howard Street and Ohio Extra are freely offered at $5 62½ per bbl. Standard City Mills do. we quote at $6.25 per bbl.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Family Flour continues to sell by the dray load to the trade at $8 25 for the best brands Baltimore, and $6.25@6.50 per bbl. for Ohio and Howard Street. Baltimore high grade Extra is bringing $7.75 per bbl. by the dray load.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—Rye Flour is still quoted at $3 92½@3 75, and Corn Meal at $3 per bbl. for both Baltimore and Brandywine, the market for both being very dull.

GRAIN.—The continued disagreeable weather seriously affects transactions in Grain. At the Baltimore Corn Exchange to-day offerings were 950 bushels Wheat, 4,880 bushels Corn and 2,200 bushels Oats, making a total of 8,030 bushels. Wheat was very dull, and no transactions were reported. We quote common to fair white at 120@125 cts. per bushel; prime do. at 145@150 cts.; and family do. at 155 cts. per bushel. Pennsylvania red at 120@125 cts for fair to prime; and Southern at 120@125 cts per bushel. There was