THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.----FIRST SESSION

SENATE

WASHINGTON, April 16.--Among various memorials was one from citizens of Dauphin county, Pa., for the location of a national armory and foundry at Harrisburg.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill relative to the United States courts in Michigan, with amendments, striking out provisions relative to punishments for depredations on Government timber land. The bill was then passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL also reported from the same committee the bill for the more convenient enforcement of the laws of the United States concerning security to keep the peace, with amendments.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the bill supplementary to the civil appropriation bill for 1863, reported it back without amendment.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the Committee on Military Affairs was discharged from the further consideration of the various memorials relative to a national armory, that matter having been committed to a special committee on the subject.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, from the Committee on Post Roads, reported favorably on the bill to authorize the Platte county railroad company to carry the overland mail.

Mr. HARRIS, of New York, submitted a joint resolution relative to the pay of Senators elected or appointed to fill vacancies. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. PEMEROY, of Kansas, introduced a bill for the organization of the Territory of Lanmiwa, a new Indian Territory lying between the 25th degree of west longitude and the border of Arkansas.

Mr. POMEROY also introduced a bill to establish a land office in Colorado Territory.

The resolution of Mr. McDougall, of California, calling for information relative to the arrest of Brig. Gen. Stone, then came up.

The question was on the proposed amendment of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, as a substitute, as follows:

RESOLVED, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate any information touching the arrest and imprisonment of Brigadier-General Stone not deemed incompatible with the public interest.

Mr. McDOUGALL replied to the remarks of Mr. Wade, of Ohio, made yesterday afternoon. He said that in taking the time of the Senate with this subject he considered he was discoursing on great constitutional rights concerning every individual, and the preservation of law and liberty. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) had offered a brief substitute for his (Mr. McD.'s) resolutions.

It might be that his own, though not perfect, were too searching in their inquiries. But to answer them could do no harm—except to those who had withheld justice heretofore, who, in answering, would have to acknowledge previous wrong. Referring to the statement made by Mr. Wade yesterday, he said that facts had been thus developed which he had long sought, which General Stone had sought heretofore in vain—that fact that testimony had been taken and charges made. This had been done through the Congressional Committee on the War, it was now admitted. Mr. McD. commented on this as degrading to the high councils of a great nation, to the Congress of the United States—who were to legislate by the lights of history and philosophy, the experience of nations which had risen and fallen, for the ruling of this country and people—instead of which we find organizations within the body descending to mere police service, discharging the duties of the lowest magistrates' courts.

He noticed also, the reflections of Mr. Wade in regard to his (Mr. McD.) sympathizing and siding with traitors, and cited from his own speeches made at the opening of the last Presidential campaign in New York, wherein he then denounced Yancey as a traitor, and Mr. Buchanan as only worthy of execration, for his neglect of necessary steps to check the rebellion in the outset. He had not been a supporter of the President, whom he greatly respected as a man, nor sympathized he with his party, but that did not fairly prove him a traitor. He proceeded in a general discussion of the principles involved in the case.

Ere Mr. McDougall had concluded the morning hour expired.

The confiscation bill came up as the special order, on which Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, had the floor. He argued at some length against the constitutionality of the bill, and held that it was clearly a bill of attainder. Under the common law, and the old English decisions, attainder a companied confiscation for treason; but the provisions of our Constitution had directly repudiated all that. He then treated of the bill as cruel and inhuman, stripping women and children of the means of subsistence, and working personal suffering. The section particularly referring to slaves assailed the Constitutional guarantees respecting slavery in the States. It was an insidious attempt to do what they would not do directly. He would prefer that they march up to the work openly, and free all slaves at once. It would be more manly.

The colonization clause was of no account whatever. Every one knew that the negro when freed would remain just where he had been left, unless removed compulsorily, and it was only intended to catch votes that could not be got otherwise. It would be hard to make Southern men believe that interference with slavery was not intended, spite of general declarations, when they had passed a resolution to induce States to emancipation; had abolished slavery in the District of Columbia; had repealed the disqualification of colored persons for carrying the mails, and had adopted an article of war prohibiting those in the military service from delivering a fugitive slave, refusing to insert therein a provision against their harboring or aiding slaves to escape. There was great complaint if a single negro was restored to his master; but slaves might be taken off by the hundred from their masters, through the aid of the military, and there was no complaint, though they be taken from loyal masters. Under the bill, any petty magistrate, any mere military lieutenant, was empowered to take charge of any or all the property of 6,000,000 of people. No Dictator of Rome had ever had such power conferred on him. He loved this Union, but he loved it for its constitutional liberties. What were to him, or to others who loved liberty, an empire ocean-bound, comprising this whole continent, without the Constitution of the Republic, which endowed them with its privileges, and was the shield of their rights.

Mr. P. denied the powers claimed for the Executive under the war power, by which the will of the President, rather than the Constitution, became the law, and under which this body might be visited as was Parliament by Cromwell, and the French Corps Legislatif by Napoleon. The danger of this extent of assumption for the war power was strikingly shown in the course of a military commander (General Halleck) in Missouri, who, in spite of the Constitution of that State defining the qualifications of voters, had imposed, by military order, other requirements in a recent election. The manner in which General Halleck had also levied contributions upon the inhabitants was also referred to, which, if it could be done in one place, could be done in every other, and the rights of property and liberty overthrown everywhere.

Mr. POWELL repudiated the idea that an individual could be arrested by order of the Secretary of State and imprisoned. The Police Commissioners of Baltimore, and others there, had been arrested in that city, in the dead hour of night, without even a warrant, or without knowing what charges were preferred against them, and dragged off to prison, where they are confined, all at the pleasure of these usurpers of the Constitution and the laws. The liberties of the free American people have been taken from them, and they remain at the disposal of the usurpers. The high and lofty men of his State, superior to the Secretary of State, had been, by order of said Secretary, conveyed away to prison, without even knowing the charges preferred against them, or who made the charges.—Such a state of things never before existed.

He had, early in the session, submitted a resolution calling for information relative to the matter, and if God spared him, he should yet endeavor to procure action on it. The true men of the country, of the border States, and of his own State, were not prepared to see liberty and the Constitution go down in this way; and come what may, they would resist it.

The question was on Mr. Sherman's amendment as a substitute for the bill, and the vote was about to be taken, when

Mr. WILSON moved to postpone the bill until one o'clock on Friday, which was agreed to.

A message from the President of the United States was then read, announcing that he had signed the bill "for the relief of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia," and briefly assigning certain reasons therefor, with a suggestion for amendment. [See House proceedings.]

Mr. McDOUGAL remarked that as the act was now in force no amendment could be made to it.

Resolutions from the House announcing the death of the Hon. Thos. B. Cooper, late a member of that body from Pennsylvania, and paying due tribute to his memory, were received and read, and

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, made brief remarks and offered the usual resolutions, and moved an adjournment as a mark of respect.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution was passed authorizing the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms to summons witnesses, &c., during the absence of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who has been called away by sickness in his family.

Mr. STRATTON, of New Jersey, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill amendatory to the act passed March 1, 1862, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness to public creditors. [It authorizes said certificates to bear date from the time the claims are audited and settled.] Passed.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the House bill to provide for the organization of a signal corps, to serve during the present war. Passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, offered a resolution that the Government should not interfere with the free transmission of intelligence by telegraph when the same will not aid the enemy in his naval or military operations, or give him information concerning such operations on the part of the Government, except when it may become necessary for the Government, under authority of Congress, to assume exclusive use of the telegraph for its own purposes, or to assert the right of priority in the transmission of its own despatches. Adopted.

The SPEAKER stated that the regular order was the report from the Judiciary Committee.

On the 30th of March, Mr. HICKMAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back fourteen bills and a joint resolution in relation to forfeiting the property and slaves of persons who shall be engaged in, or aid or abet, the armed rebellion against the United States—making it a penal offence for any officer or private of the army or navy to capture or return, or aid in the capture or return, of fugitive slaves and their kindred subjects—with a recommendation that they do not pass.

Mr. OSNELING, of New York, asked for the reading of all the bills. Ordered.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, moved to lay them on the table.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, appealed to his colleague to withdraw his motion.

Mr. PENDLETON declined to withdraw his motion.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, would inquire of the Speaker what would be the effect of such a motion.

The SPEAKER stated that if the motion to lay on the table was sustained, it would carry all the bills with it.

Before the Clerk finished reading the batch of bills—

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, and take up the bill to make an appropriation of thirty millions of dollars, to enable the Government to pay the two and three year volunteer soldiers. Agreed to.

A conversation ensued between several members as to the number of men in the field.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, said it would be convenient at least to have some friend give some information as to where this thirty millions is going. There were, he knew, skeleton regiments, comprising all officers, drawing their pay, and not in active service.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, said it was according to rumor, not to meet a deficiency, but to provide for a delalcation in the War Department.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri—I ask the gentleman to give the name of his informant.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, (rising very excitedly,) said the figures should be five hundred and seventy two thousand men. He wanted to know on what authority the gentleman from Ohio made his assertion, and whether men can come into this House and put difficulties in the way of the administration.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM claimed the floor, and called the gentleman to order. If stealing is a part of the administration, is it called treason to call it to account? It was asserted stealing was going on; this rumor he had heard repeated, and it was not to be met by the cry of treason.

Mr. COVODE, (very much excited,)—I deny the charge.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—I do not yield the floor.—The gentleman is entitled to no courtesy from me.

[Much excitement on both sides of the House, amidst cries of "order," "order."]

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, resuming, remarked that it was rumored that Secretary Chase had gone to Pennsylvania to confer with the ex-Secretary of War, Cameron, with regard to defalcation.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, wished to reply, but—

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said: I do not yield. The gentleman is entitled to no courtesy from me. The gentleman's manners (Covode's) were not of such a character as to entitle him to the courtesy, and that, instead of meeting the charge as it ought to have been met, he (Covode) indulged in threadbare and infamous insinuations. The time had gone by for all that. No man could thus now be silenced.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, asked the gentleman (Mr. Vallandigham) whether he was responsible for the charge he had made.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied, he stated it as a rumor implying a charge against the Department.—He wanted information to show the necessity for the passage of this bill.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, said the remarks against this measure were unreasonable.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said enough had been disclosed by the Investigating Committee relative to frauds to justify him in referring to rumors of this kind. It would not do for friends of the ex-Secretary of War to put on the garb of virtuous indignation after the mass of evidence produced by the Committee on Government Contracts.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, thought the proper authorities ought to furnish some information upon which Congress should act. Nobody could fail to see in the streets of Washington, men who ought to be with their regiments, who were after the first drafts upon the Treasury.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, with a recommendation that it pass.

The bill was then passed.

The President's Private Secretary came to the bar of the House and announced that he had been requested by the President to deliver to Congress a message in writing.

The Message was then read by the Clerk as follows:

Fellow 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 satisfied 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 clause for minors, femes-covert, absent persons. I propose this as an omission by mere oversight, and I recommend that it be supplied by an amendatory or supplemental act.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, announced the death of his colleague, T. B. Cooper, Pennsylvania. Eulogies were delivered by Messrs. Johnson, Wright and Kellenger, of Pennsylvania, when the usual resolutions were adopted.

The House then adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF ARMS.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register, March 29.

At daybreak this morning the fine screw steamer Economist, sailing under English colors, ran into our harbor, without any difficulty whatever. She brings the most valuable cargo that has yet been brought through the blockade, viz: 35,000 stand of arms, including 12,000 Enfield rifles, about 60 tons of gunpowder and immense stores of blankets, shoes, accoutrements for artillery, medicines, and other articles of which our army stands badly in need. This invaluable cargo is the property of the Confederate Government, which chartered the Economist for the trip. This news is perfectly authentic, and the steamer now lies off our wharves.

[The name of the port is omitted by the *Register.*]

REPORTED CAPTURE OF CAPT. HOLLINS.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of yesterday gives currency to the subjoined rumor, which is evidently a canard of the first water:

Commander Hollins, the "Great Gun" of the Confederate navy, has been captured by our forces. The St. Louis *Republican* of the 12th instant says: "It has not been stated, we believe, that Commodore Hollins, of 'ram turtle' notoriety, was captured in the general rout at Island No. 10; but such is the fact. He is now a prisoner. The Commodore made a present of a handsome squirrel gun to Major Speed Butler, General Pope's Adjutant General, thinking, no doubt, that for some time at least, he would have no use for such a weapon. He may be expected here in a day or two."

DEPOPULATION OF IRELAND, AND THE CONSEQUENCE.—The Registrar-General has published an abstract of the agricultural statistics of Ireland for the year 1861. It is with great regret we perceive a continuous decline in the amount of land under cultivation, the value of the crops, and the quantity of live stock: Thus, in 1861, we had less wheat by 60,154 acres than in 1860, and although there has been an increase in the quantity of land under oats, barley, beans, and peas, yet there is a deficit of 16,701 acres of cereal crops. In green crops there is a total falling off of 36,974 acres. In potatoes alone we planted 38,879 acres less than in 1860. The cabbage and turnip crops alone exhibit an increase. Nor can it be said that the land unoccupied by cereal or green crops has been turned into meadow; for in meadow lands there is a falling off of 47,967 acres. The total decrease of land under crops requiring labor in 1861, is no less than 81,373, which represents a very serious diminution of employment, wages, and food for man and beast. Turning to the tables of "live stock," there is a decrease of horses in 1861, as compared with 1860, amounting to 6,000; a decrease of cattle amounting to 138,000 head; an increase of sheep of 1,800; and a decrease of pigs to the number of 180,000. The decrease in the value of live stock amounts to £1 161,345, as compared with 1860. The decrease in the value of crops, arising from two consecutive bad seasons, is more than £3,000,000. There is a slight decrease in the number of emigrants from this country.—During the first seven months of 1860, the total number of emigrants was 55,782. In the same period of 1861, the total was 45,508, being a decrease of 10,274. But the pressure must have been severe which urged 45,000 to leave our shores when the United States were virtually closed to them by the civil war. These statistics leave behind them a very painful impression, for they prove that we are continuously declining in all things which make a nation powerful and happy.—*Irish Times.*

THE TAX BILL.—The Ohio Legislature ask Congress to so amend the Tax bill as to permit the States to collect the same within their respective limits, and determine the compensation of the officers employed. This is a wise and timely petition, and we hope the New York Legislature will second the motion.

In republishing the above item, the New York *Tribune* takes occasion to say:

That is to say: Let Delaware, Maryland, or any other "non-coercion" State, appoint officers who will collect the tax just as our city's Excise Commissioners enforce the State liquor law—that is, not at all—and let its Legislature so "determine the compensation of the officers employed" that they shall swallow up what little they collect! Jeff. Davis ought to pension the authors of this bright scheme.

POSTAL MATTERS.—Utah is not, under official construction, on the Pacific coast; therefore, letters from the East to and from that Territory, are chargeable with the three-cent rate of postage only. The Post Office Department now supplies mails to Waterford and Leesburg, Va., from the Point of Rocks, Md., and has re-established post offices at both those towns. Banks' division is supplied with mails by military messengers.

The prize schooner Napoleon, Acting Master F. S. Wells, nine days from Newbern, N. C., with a cargo of cotton, arrived at New York on Tuesday. She was captured at the time Newbern was taken.

The United States iron-clad gunboat Galena steamed from the pier at Green Point to the New York Navy Yard on Tuesday morning, where she will receive her armament.

The Philadelphia papers announce the death in that city, on Tuesday, of John S. Keyser, formerly for some years well known as the able Marshal of Police, and a terror to evil-doers.

The United States Marshal at Boston advertises for sale by auction in that city, on the 2d of May, five thousand bags of coffee, seized on board of vessels endeavoring to run the blockade.

The snow in Vermont still lies in drifts three feet deep. The earth beneath the snow is but little frozen, having been covered all winter. The prospect for the sugar crop is not very encouraging.

The wife of the Hon. A. W. Clark, member of Congress from the Jefferson and Lewis District, New York, died in Washington on Monday, after a brief illness.

The Iowa Legislature has enabled that the cost of jury trials shall be paid by the losing party, thus saving the State about $75,000 annually.

THE LATEST ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune

CAUSE OF THE EARLY ACTION.

The engagement was brought on by a body of Union infantry who were ordered to capture a troop of some 200 Confederate cavalry, who had for several days greatly annoyed and harassed our army. The cavalry were supposed to be at a certain point beyond our lines, and the infantry marched on, expecting to surprise them, but were surprised, as was General Grant's entire command, who had no idea of a general engagement.

Beauregard had had for two week, it is said, a number of spies in our camp, and was as fully informed of our plans, opinions and expectations as if he had been the confidential friend and adviser of the Commander-in-Chief. He had employed the cavalry as a decoy, and was aware our army was entirely inappreciative of an engagement.

In that condition, at that most critical and unfortunate hour, the great body of the Confederate army had advanced within range, and suddenly opened a terrible fire of musketry upon General Prentiss' division, throwing the left wing into great confusion, at the same time pouring into our encampment a perfect storm of canister, grape and shell, causing terrible destruction.

THE FIRST DAY'S FIGHTING.

For some minutes such disorder prevailed, and the officers feared at first that a panic would seize the soldiers; but the coolness and bravery of the principal commanders prevented such a disaster.—A line of battle was specifly formed, amid the shower of shot and the deadening roar of the Confederate artillery, and a stout resistance made.

At this juncture, the fire of the Confederates for a few moments diminished, but was soon reopened as fiercely as ever upon the left and centre of Gen. Sherman's division, which was driven back with great loss, exposing our extreme left, under Gen. McClernand, to its destructive sweep.

After ten minutes, our whole army was formed in line, and our brave soldiers, extending three miles, began to return the fire of the foe with steady and continuous volleys of musketry, sending many a Confederate who had expected another Manassas to his eternal rest.

During a period of four hours the deadly strife continued, the enemy displaying a degree of obstinate courage they had never before shown, and fighting with a desperate determination that compelled our forces to recede gradually before them. The generalship on the part of the Confederates was consummate—far exceeding ours, and deserving, from a military point of view, of the highest admiration. Their most unexpected movements were made. When we attacked a certain point, we met with resistance from a new quarter; when we went to the right, we were attacked from the left; when we advanced to the centre, a deadly fire was opened on us from the right; and so we were constantly deceived by the skill and strategy of our foes.

Constant efforts were made to flank our regiments, and in many instances the Confederates narrowly escaped success; so much so was this the case that we were again and again upon the defensive, when the offensive was the need of the hour.

By this time the enemy had occupied a large portion of the ground on which we had been encamped when the action began, and we were still falling back before the Confederates, who seemed to be fighting with more and more determination, and who were doubtless cheered and encouraged by their early success.

The Union centre gave unmistakable symptoms of giving way, for it was sorely pressed, and the fortunes of the day appeared to be against us, when Gen. Hurlbut's division was ordered to its support, and well and bravely was it supported.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

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 Confederates 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 market 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 lord at 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 ENGAGEMENT.

The balance of victory was 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 had a month of emotions. 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. Man 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 broken limbs and rushed 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 one, 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.

RECKLESSNESS OF LIFE.

No life was worth a farthing; he who lifted his musket this moment fell the next a stiffened corpse. Yonder a fresh regiment rushed bravely forward, and ere they had gone twenty yards, a charge of grape sent the foremost men bleeding to the earth. Whole heaps of corpses lay upon the contesting ground, and fixed eyes stared at the surrounding strife with the awful stare of death.—Wild mockery! dreadful mockery! But who car die? Death was not to be thought of, but to be met with indifference, come when it might. Death was in the air, and bloomed like a poison plant on every foot of soil.

PANIC STRICKEN REGIMENTS.

During Sunday afternoon, eleven or twelve of the Union regiments, after fighting bravely for two hours, were thrown into disorder by a number of shells which burst above and around them, and at the same moment a Confederate battery opened upon them at a distance of half a mile with terrible devastation. They could not endure the murderous fire. They turned and fled, and several of their officers endeavored in vain to rally them. They were utterly panic-stricken at first, and they would have run it into Infernal Pit had opened before their hurrying feet. No appeal, no censure affected them. Many threw away their arms, and sped as a country school-boy who thinks he has seen a ghost in the village church yard.

A number of flying soldiers recovered their alarm and their pride, and returned to their posts, fighting more bravely than before to wipe out the stain; but the greater part ran beyond the reach of the human voice, even crossing the river and going to Savannah.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. BUELL.

As the sun was sinking toward the West, Gen. Buell's column, so anxiously expected, so needful in the great emergency, appeared on the opposite side of the river, and the enemy redoubled their efforts to insure our defeat; knowing that on the morrow, our numbers would nearly equal their own, and that they must put the last remnant of strength into the contest. They did so. They summoned a large portion of their reserve, and fell with unexampled fury upon our ranks, shouting like maidmen, and striving in every possible way to extend the panic with which the unfortunate twelve regiments had been seized. Every one of their cannon seemed at play, every musket performing its natural office. The resources of their Generals were exhausted. They told their troops the condition of affairs; that this was the golden opportunity; that all depended upon winning a victory before the darkness should compel a suspension of hostilities.

The Confederates swept like an avalanche upon the loyal troops, and the shock had its effect. Our troops wavered, for they were nearly exhausted with the long, hard fight, and the enemy's fresh forces gave them the advantage. Here was a crisis, and General Grant rode along the whole line, amid a storm of balls, and encouraged the men, and assured them that, if they held out until the next morning, Buell, with his thousands, would have crossed the river. His brief remarks added courage to many a faint heart and strength to many a tired arm, and our ranks fought with a desperate and invincible spirit. Still they could hardly cope with the overpowering force of the Confederates, until Colonel Webster, chief of Gen. Grant's staff, planted several batteries and brought them to bear directly upon the enemy's right; and about the same time the gunboats Lexington and Tyler, as near were the contending armies to the bank, opened a heavy fire upon the advancing Confederates.

The foe endeavored heroically to endure this terrible double fire, but their columns had not the fortitude to stand and be mowed down by hundreds. Beauregard and Johnston attempted to hold them to their position, and they exposed themselves most recklessly to prevent them from falling back; but to no purpose. Every discharge of the batteries, every roar of death from the gunboats, sent the Confederate regiments reeling to the grave, and in less than half an hour they moved backward, leaving us in possession of all the ground we had occupied in the morning.

In this part of the action, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston fell and Beauregard was seriously wounded in the left arm. Johnston has since died, I am assured by Capt. Jackson, who says he saw his corpse prepared for removal to his friends in Virginia.

THE SECOND DAY'S FIGHTING.

During the night General Nelson's division of Buell's army reached the battle-field, and early in the morning the engagement was renewed; Nelson occupying the left and General Wallace the right. Nelson and Wallace opened upon the enemy with a hurry fire, and caused them to fall back. For several hours the victory seemed to be our; but about 10½ o'clock the Confederates, who must have been reinforced, made a series of desperate charges, and caused our troops to retire for a quarter of a mile, pouring most fearful volleys of musketry into our ranks. Again the prospect looked dark, and thousands of hearts felt alarmed, not for themselves, but for the fortunes of the great battle on which so much depended—perhaps the salvation of the Republic and the happiness of unborn generations.

General Buell had crossed the river below the point where Nelson had, and at this juncture came up with fresh troops, and flanked the enemy and captured a number of pieces of their artillery. The Confederates here made a terrible charge to recover their loss, but they were unsuccessful. They waved and were driven back—rallied, and made a fresh attempt, but were repulsed, Buell's forces meeting and engaging them in a spirited manner.

RETREAT OF THE CONFEDERATES.

Our army saw their advantage, and before it up in magnificent style, and from this time the Confederates seemed to have lost basis in themselves. They could not be rallied, though their commanders hallooed themselves hoarse. They could not keep their ground, and they slowly retired, with their face still to the Unionists, and fighting, though somewhat languidly. The hope and energy appeared to diminish steadily, and they soon gave evidence of demoralization, and before 6 o'clock retreated with celerity, pursued to and Corinth by six thousand of our cavalry.

Resolutions for the consideration of April.

HOOPER C. EATON, WILSON P. BRYANT,
JOS. A. BUCK, C. MORTON, J. BY. G. ESE.

COMMERCIAL AND MONETARY.

BALTIMORE, April 16, 1862.

The market for Stocks was rather dull to-day. There was nothing whatever done in Government or State securities; for Maryland 6's, both coupons of 1852, and coupons of 1890, 96 was bid, but there were no offerings for them. Old 6's 50 was bid, 52¾ asked, being an advance of ¼ per cent on the rate bid yesterday. In City stocks there was the sale of $1,000 City 6's 1888 at 97, and $2,000 City 6's at same rate, the closing rate for the latter being 97 bid and 97½ asked. The only transaction in Railway bonds was the sale of $2,000 Northern Central 6's 1885 at 77½. Little or no advance of ¼ is bid for Pennsylvania 6's, closing at 71 bid, 71½ asked; for Baltimore and Ohio 6's 1919 80 was bid; do. do. 1885 92 bid, 92½ asked; do. do. 1875 at 89 bid, do. do. 1885 at 91 bid; Northwestern Virginia 6's, first mortgage guaranteed by the city, 75 was asked, do. do. second mortgage, guaranteed by the city, 65 bid, 65 asked. There was a sale of 100 shares Northern Central Railway stock at 120¼, closing at 120¼ bid, 120½ asked; for Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shares 50 was bid, 50¼ asked regular way. For Canton 113½ was bid, 114½ asked, and for Baltimore Gas Company 40¼ was bid. There is no change to notice in other stocks. Many stocks are dull at about yesterday's rates. There is no change in the demand for Gold, but there is no more Gold offered, and the price remains unchanged.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1862.

$1,000 Baltimore city 6's 88 97
5,000 do. 97
1,000 Northern Central Railroad bonds 77½
1,000 do. do. do. 77½
100 shares Northern Central Railroad 120¼

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

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Gold	1⅜ per cent prem.	⅜ per cent prem.

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK, BY TELEGRAPH.

Virginia sixes	57	57
Missouri sixes	58	58
Tennessee sixes	60	60½
Kentucky sixes	73	73½
North Carolina sixes	60	60½
Cotton	27	27½
American gold	101½	101¾
Canton Company	13½	13¾
Erie Railroad	26½	26¾
New York Central Road	87½	87¾
Reading Railroad	42½	42¾
Rock Island	76½	76¾

The New York *Herald* of yesterday says:

Stocks were better yesterday, the news from Alabama and Georgia having imparted life to the money market. Governments closed at an advance of ¼ per cent; the change closed dull at 102¾. Money is very easy at 6 per cent. Gold at 101¾. The exports of the week were $2,458,359.

The New York *Times* of yesterday says:

The market for stocks is firmer to-day, and for money easier than yesterday. The movement on the stock Exchange is not yet decidedly buoyant, though a much better disposition among buyers is shown than on Saturday or yesterday. The Treasury sixes are firmer, and a positive demand is shown on Pacific Mail and New York Central. Both classes of Fries'ock are also firmer, and among the Western shares there is a good demand for Illinois Central. Among the Southern shares there is a rise of ½ per cent on Tennessees, and ¼@½ per cent on Missouris, with a good demand for both descriptions. The market for gold was ¼ per cent lower than yesterday, the cash bid this afternoon being 101¾ per cent while seller's options were put out at 101¾ per cent. The course of the Government continues to puzzle the bankers and brokers of the street, and opinions of the future of prices are as wide as they were two months ago.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1862.

COFFEE.—We are not advised of any transactions to-day, the market being very quiet. The stock comprises quite prime Rio at 20@21¼ cts; fair to good do do at 19@20 cts; common do. 18@18½ cts; Laguayra 21@22 cts; and Java 27 cts, per lb. Stock of Rio 31,000 bags, which has been further increased to-day by the arrival of the bark Sophia and brig Mount Vernon, from Rio Janeiro, bringing 4,004 bags. Of other descriptions the supply is very light.

FLOUR.—There was some movement in Flour to-day. On 'Change sales were reported of 600 bbls Howard Street Super at $5 25, and 200 bbls Ohio Extra at $5 12 per bbl. Yesterday there was a sale, not before reported, of 500 bbls choice City Mills Extra at $5 50 per bbl. There is a fair demand for good and choice lots of Howard Street and Ohio Super, while Extras are dull. We quote Howard Street and Ohio Super at $5 12½@5 25 per bbl, for ordinary to choice brands; Standard City Mills Super at $5, and shipping brands of Howard Street and Ohio Extra at $5 50@5 62½. City Mills Extra, standard brands, may be quoted at $6 25 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR.—There were sales to-day of 100 bbls Rye Flour at $3 62½ per bbl, and 250 bbls do fair quality at $3 37½. We quote it at $3 37½@3 62½ per bbl.

CORN MEAL.—There is only a moderate demand for Corn Meal, and we quote it at $3 37½ per bbl, for both Baltimore and Brandywine.

GRAIN.—There was considerable activity in the Grain market to-day. At the Baltimore Exchange this morning there reached 19 41 bushels Wheat, 2,555 bushels Corn, 13,082 bushels Corn, 1,321 bushels Oats, and 75 bushels Rye. There was not much inquiry for Wheat, the only sale reported being of 400 bushels white at 130 cts. We still quote common to medium quality white at 125@135 cts; fair to prime do at 135@155 cts, and extra choice do. 160 cts per bushel; fair to prime Pennsylvania red 125@128 cts, and Southern do at 125 cts per bushel. The demand for Corn was active, the sale reaching 10,245 bushels, as follows: 3,200 bushels white at 61 cts; 3,870 bushels do at 60 cts; 300 bushels do at 59 cts; 500 bushels do at 55 cts; 1,775 bushels yellow at 59 cts, and 550 bushels do at 54 cts. We quote white Corn at 59@61 cts, and yellow at 54@56 cts per bushel, for fair to prime. The market for Oats is steady, 1,000 bushels prime Pennsylvania sold at 40 cts per bushel. We quote Pennsylvania at 38@40 cts; Maryland at 36@38 cts, and Virginia at 34@36 cts, per bushel. The only sale of Rye reported was of 300 bushels do at 75 cts, and we quote at 71@72 cts per bushel. At the Maryland Flour Exchange the offerings were 6,765 bushels of all descriptions, viz: 3,000 bushels Wheat, 3,110 bushels Corn, and 1,655 bushels Oats. The sales reported were 250 bbls City Red Wheat at 130 cts; 500 bushels white Corn at 60 cts; 1,000 bushels yellow do. at 56 cts; 245 bushels Pennsylvania Oats at 40 cts, and 200 bushels do. at 38 cts.

MOLASSES.—There was the market for this article reputedly firm. We hear of no sales, and continue our previous quotations, viz: Cuba Muscovado at 22@26 cts; do. clayed, sour and sweet, 20@24 cts; Porto Rico 26@36 cts; and New Orleans 50@52 cts per gallon.

PROVISIONS.—There is nothing of importance doing in Provisions, and quotations are about the same as last noted. Pork—We quote Western Mess at $13; Prime Mess at $12; Prime at $10, and Rumpsat 49 per bbl. Bulk Meat.—No sales; we quote Shoulders at 4¼ cts, Sides at 5¾ cts, for light, and 5¾ cts for heavy do. Hams we quote at 4¾@5 cts per lb. Bacon.—We now quote Shoulders at 4¾@4¾ cts; sides at 6@6¼ cts, per lb. Hams at 6¾@8¾ cts for plain and sugar cured, and 9@10 cts for fancy do. Beef is steady at $12 50 per bbl, for Baltimore No. 1, at $18@10 for do. Mess, and $17 per bbl for Extra Mess. Lard—We are without sales; the market is firm at our quotations, viz: Western, in bbls and tierces, at 8¾ cts; do. in kegs (regular packages) 8¾ cts; city rendered Leaf 7¾ cts., and refined 9¾ cts. per lb.

RICE.—There is no Rice here, but we quote it nominal at 7@7¾ cts. for good to prime Carolina.

SALT.—The demand for jobbing lots from store continues quite light. We now quote as follows, viz: Ground Alum 115 cts. per sack; Jeffrey & Darcy's 175 cts; Marshall's and Worthington's 185 cts, and Ashton's fine at 205 cts. per sack. Turks Island, from store we quote at 35 cts. per bushel. The Bremen ship Carl, with a cargo of 5,400 sacks, has just arrived from Liverpool.

SEEDS.—The farmers having nearly completed their planting, the demand for Cloverseed is very light. There were sales to day of several small lots at $5 per bushel. We quote fair to prime Cloverseed at $4 87½@5 12½; Timothy at $2, and Flaxseed at $1 85 per bushel.

SUGARS.—Although there has been some inquiry for Sugars from the trade, we are not advised of any transactions. The stock on hand has been considerably increased within the past day or two by the arrival of some half dozen vessels from Porto Rico and Cuba. We continue to quote as follows viz: Cuba and English Island, common to good refining at $6.50@7; do. do. fair to good refining at $7.25@7.75