The Watchman.

C. T. ALEXANDER, }

Editors.

BELLEFONTE, March 20th, 1862.

THE VERY LATEST. Island No. 10, to which the Confederates re-treated after the fall of Fort Donelson, has been

captured by the U. S. troops, with all the annu-nition and transports the enemy had there. Newbern, the County seat of Craven co., N. C., and former capital of the State, has been captur ed by Gen. Burnside. No particulars have yet

Gen. McClellan's Address.

We publish to-day, in another place the address of Gen. McClellan to the soldiers of the "grand army of the Potomac." It is short and to the point, and is just the thing to stir up the enthusiasm of the army to the highest possible pitch. There is that about it which reminds one of the soul-stir ring addresses which the great Napoleon used to deliver to the soldiers of the Emfice he holds and his friends are to be comforted, not so much by the resolution itself as by the budy of the message, while the per households are to be comforted, not so much by the resolution itself as by the budy of the message, while the per households are to be comforted, not so much by the resolution itself as by the budy of the message, while the per ple of the border slave States will not fail to observe that with the comfort to us is min gled an averall warning to them.

The paper is somewhat of an assurance—slight I admit—that the President still has convictions upon the great question of free. pire, and we have no doubt but that its ef

The address is, by far, the most appropriate of any that has yet been issued, and a palliative and caution than an open and when compared with the abolition proclama-avowed policy; it is rather an excuse for non-action than an avowed determination to tions of some of our Commanders—Fremont and Phelps, for instance—how infinitely does it seem to raise McClellan above them.

He does not proclaim himself the leader of a which I may regard objectorable in this Ad which I may regard objectorable in this Ad

ery foolish notion that enters the head of States who may choose to sell them.

has it became neutral in politics and reli.

however) succeeded in electing a President, NEW SPAPERS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS .-On newspapers and other publications, the duty is made very heavy. On any newsduty is made very heavy. On any newspaper, magazine, review or literary, scientific or news publication, a duty of 5 percentum on advertisements is levied, and a monthly return, under oath, required. In case of neglect to comply with these provisions, 5 percent additional on the amount of tax will be levied. In case of an attempt at fraud or evasion, a penalty of \$500 will be indicated by the covert and insidious, and not such

proposition to Congress to allow one-half of views meet their idea of right. their accounts to go for taxation, providing O, cruel, cruel old Abraham! Why have

We had hoped that Fremont would have been suffered to remain at his ease during the balance of the campaign, but as the President has seen fit to give him another trial, we hope that he will keep down his abolition spirit-issue no more disgraceful proclamations, and hereafter make his charges against the enemy and not against the

white man would follow, but no difference—
Sumner, Lovejoy, Hickman, &c., would have accomplished their purpose—their minds would be at rest, and they would

Hickman and the President.

On the passage of the joint resolution, slaves of those of the border States, who may choose to emancipate their slaves, as recommended by the President, John Hickman, the leading Republican Congressman of this State, spoke as follows:

Mr. HICKMAN. I will occupy the floor but for a short time.

Although I do not consider the passage of this resolution as of any great practical im-portance, yet I shall cast my vote for it. It does not possess any great intrinsic merit. over not possess any great intrinsic intert. for the reason that its adoption would not constitute legislation. It would be better distinguished as a plauts in the platform of a political party. If carried through this House it will not even bind the present House it will have been a look at it, it is rather a compensation to the North for disappointed hopes, and a warning to the people of the border. Fave States, who are most interested at the present moment in the subject to which it makes special reference. The President of the United States cannot be ignorant of the fact that he has, thus far, failed to meet the just expectation of the party which elected him to the office he holds, and his friends are to be comforted, not so much by the resolution itself

or the tremenduous task which has been undertaken. He expresses his confidence in their ability to accomplish all that is expected of them, and appeals to the God of Nations to defend the right.

The address is the first terms of the results of the second of the secon States to put themselves in a position to meet a great crisis. It is, therefore, rather

don't endorse every act of this administra-tion, frauds and all, and because we don't failed to meet the just expectation of the ant Smith of the Second Iowa battery was tion, frauds and all, and because we don't yell our throats hoarse with applause of erbolds." Just so—we have thought so too.

A whole the best of the the President, we would just like to know The President has not been as strong an ab the President, we would just like to know whether it does endorse the joint resolution relative to the purchase of the slaves of those of the border lustrious Stephen A. Douglas. The Repub lican party, which elected President Lincoln, We will be frank and we do hereby re. although it contained many conservative assert what we said last week, that we do men, who honestly believed that the object endorse the last two sections of the message of their party was the good of their country. as far as they acknowledge the doctrine of State rights or State sovereignty; but as to the passage of any such resolution as the majority of that party were radical aboli one recommended, we do most emphatically tionists, who firmly expected that the ad object and oppose. How is it with the vent to power of their own party would Press-does it endorse it, or does it not ? or continent. That was their cherished object for which they had labored for years, and when they at length (under false pretenses

> arrived. man, "is covert and insidious, and not such

We find the above delicious morsel of a document as a full grown man should pubnews, says the Harrisburg Patriot, in a sy lish " &c. It is not strong enough abolition nopsis of the proposed tax bill, and publish to meet the taste of this Republican oracle it for the benefit and consolation of our and his party, as he here assumes to speak friends of the country press—the bullion-gires of the land. They ought to make a him, we must take it for granted that his

the Government through its collectors will you so disappointed your friends who gave collect them. We have no doubt that such an arrangement would fill the Federal coffers to such an extent that Mr. Chase would be compelled to ery "hold! enough!"

FREMONT AGAIN.—By reference to another place it will be seen that Gen. Fremont has been again assigned to a command, which embraces all that district of country west of the Department of the Potomae and cast of the Department of the Mississippi.

would enough!"

you the office you now hold? You ought to be ashamed of yourself. Why don't you take counsel from Messrs, Sumner, Lovejoy. Hickman, &c., that host of your warm friends, who labored so hard for your election, and go in a little stronger on the new ould give these street fabulists a cause of excitement somewhat nearer to themselves in the new ould give these street fabulists a cause of excitement somewhat nearer to themselves then that they imagine from the Yankee advance, and would restore that confidence which belongs to a brave people, and which telongs to a brave people, and which the longs to a brave people, and which the longs to a brave people, and the inevitable deluge of blood that is to sweep off all the men, women and children nearer to themselves them but when their minds have been abused and distressed by the constant of the Department of the Mississippi. collect them. We have no doubt that such you the office you now hold? You ought our army on the Potomac, the apparition of ernment. Arm all the slaves and prepare them for an indiscriminate butchery of innocent women and children—get up a little hell upon earth, and in answer to the prayer of Horace Greely: "let us have a high old panic."

ment has any regard for the connected the spirits of the people, it will not permit them spirits of the people, it will not permit them to be longer tampered with by cunning traitors, or white-faced cowards in the departments or on the corners, who have fresh disaster for every day and a Raw-Head and Bloody-Bones for each succeeding night, to fright the souls of women and children."

Then, in the long and bloody struggle

cause he is a conscientious man, who, having taken an oath to support the Constitution of our country, and become the President of oledging the government to pay for the this whole people, North and South, don't like to violate that oath, and become the President of a faction, or, as Hickman calls it. "a party."

The Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.

Further Particulars-Brigadier Generals M'Culloch and Slack Killed - Colonels McIntosh, Rives and Herbet Killed and Wounded -Gen. Sterling Price Wound ed-Our Loss 800 to 1,000 Killed and Wounded- The Rebel Loss from 2,000 to 3 000 - Eighteen of our Killed Scalped by the Indians Col. Jeff. C. Davis after

Price.

Springfield, Mo., March 10.—(Special to the St. Louis Republican.)—A messenger arrived at ten o'clock last night, bringing additional news of the recent battle in Ar

The engagement took place at Little Su The engagement took place at little Sugar Creek, five miles this side of the stream of the same name, where a skirmish occurred on the march down.

In anticipation of an attack on the South, the stream of the str

General Curtis ordered the trains to be drawn up on the north side; but, unex pectedly, the attack was commenced on the north side being the rear of our army, by from fifteen hundred to two thousand Rebel Cavalry.
General Sigel, with eight hundred men.

protected the train for several hours, holding the Rebels in check, while the teams pushed backward to the main body. While thus engaged General Sigel was ble wheat, three times surrounded, but he cut his way through each time.

three times surrounded, but he cat his way through each time.

The principle fighting on Thursday was done by General Sigel, in this way.

On Friday the engagement became general and cominued so throughout. Our officers behaved with much gallantry.

The most exposed position was occupied by Col. Carr's division, and the greatest loss was suffered by them. Col. Dodge's brigade of this division consisted of the Fourth Iowa, the First Iowa battery, the Thirty-fifth Illinois, Colonel Phelps' regiment, and the Twenty fourth Missouri.

the Twenty fourth Missouri.

The second brigade under Col. Van Dorn

does not proclaim himself the leader of a band of negro-stealers, but the Chieftain of a great army, whose mission it is to put down this misguided rebellion and end a war which is alike destructive to the best interests of both sections of our unhappy, but still beloved country.

We hope our readers will all peruse the address. And to those who have, hitherto, been in the habit of grumbling at the apparent delay of the army of the Petomac, we would say that our gallant young General's policy, which has been so nobly vindicated by his officers in the far South-west, is again about to flash out brilliantly on the hills and valleys of the Old Dominion.

They are both covert and insidious. The message is not such a document as a full grown independent man should publish to the nation at should be feely and fully defined. The president of the United States is not premitted to be agnorant of the fact which is hourly made more evident that the party which elect at him to office have, to a certain extent, been disappointed in the prosecution of this war. This very distinguished Republican thinks the resolution of not much account, and is nothing more "than a compensation to the very much exercised of late, because we don't endorse every act of this administration, frauds and all, and because we don't the frauds and all, and because we nois and Twenty fifth Missouri are from one hundred and fifty to two hundred in each regiment killed and wounded. Only three books and papers, there I see intelligence in the 11th district. Kentude

Brigadier General McCuliana volunteers, killed or dangerously wounded, and Major General Sterling Price, slightly wounded.

Thirteen pieces of artillery were captured

by our men, including one of the pieces lost by General Sigel, at Wilson's Creek. Our loss is estimated at 800 or 1.000 killed and wounded. The Rebel loss is not known but is supposed to be from 2.000 to 3.000. A large amount of Rebel prisoners, probably 1.500, were taken and more are constantly eing brought in.
2 000 Indians were engaged in the battle

and eighteen of our killed were scalped by Gen. Price, with about 10.000 men, retreated northward and then took an easter-ly direction, General Jeff. C. Davis is after

Courage at a Discount.

The Richmond Examiner, considering" the circumstances which surround "the "South ern Confederacy "at present, urges upon President Davis" the "propriety of some exemplary punishment of the numerous makers of panics in the streets of Richmond." Our bold cotemporary says;

"These creatures seem to take especial pleasure in distressing women and children and persons more cowardly than themselves and are unremitting in their efforts to im are traitors, in others they are cowards. A few prompt and severe examples made of some of the many persons in Richmond who go through the streets and stand on the corners telling stories of the destruction of people of the South, by nvading their rights and drive them all into hostility to the gov-ment has any regard for the confidence and

To such an extent does the Examiner Government.

Then, in the long and bloody struggle that would ensue, the institution of slavery Since our last issue, news has been received of the evacuation of Manasses Junc-white man would follow, but no difference—white man would follow, but no difference—that it opposes, on military principles, and struggle that would ensue, the institution of slavery carry its horror of "panic-makers" in the present excited state of the secession nerves white man would follow, but no difference—that it opposes, on military principles, and city of money sent home by the soldiers,

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

Tattling is mean. Laziness shameful.

Slandering is devlish. Telling lies contemptible.

Loud laughing is impolite.

Inquisitivenesss is offensive. Vulgar language is disgusting.

Profane swearing is abominable. The use of a soldier's "drill"—To make a hole in the enemy.

They tell us that Gen. Siegel was not educated at West Point, but he fights like a man educated at all points.

The rebels are in great distress—having a Burn(on one) side, and a Foote vigously applied at the other.

Water is not a fashionable beverage for drinking to your friends health, but it is a capital one for drinking your own. An American poet talks of a low wind. The wind is often low, and very few of the poets can raise it.

How prosperous Charleston must be!
Never before had she so many vessels in her harbor as she has now. Four ex Presidents of Harvard College are now living-namely, Jared Sparks Edward Everett, Josiah Quincy, and Dr. Walk-

KILLED. - Wm. Ralston, a resident of Boggs township, Clearfield county, was killed a few days ago by the falling of a

Geo. W. Derr, of Limestone Tp., Mon tour Co., last season harvested, off a single acre, 45 bushels of nicely cleaned marketa-In Portland a horse put his foo

through a lady's hoop skirt, and to extricate it three men were required to hold the horse and two to hold the lady, An Oregon Editor promises to "tear the mantle of hypocrisy from the shoulders" of U. S. Senator Starke. Would the Editor

farmon Strodes Creek in Bourbon county Ky was recently sold at Trustees sale for \$50 per acre, ash.

R. J. Breckenridge Jr., son of Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge is said to be a candidate in the 11th district. Kentucky for a Where I see a house furnished with books and papers, there I see intelligent and

well informed children; but where there are no books or papers, the children are ignorant, if not profligate.—Franklin. The Legislature have in contemplation to adjourn on the 21st of March, and will meet again on the 17th of next June, in consequence of their inability to pass a tax bill before Congress has acted upon that

The marine losses on the St. Law rence and lakes during the year 1861. amounted to \$302 625 on steamers, and \$564 722 on sailing vessels and their cargoes. The number of lives lost was 116; that of the last year was 578. Dennis Taylor, arrested at Camp

The last dog story is of two dogs who fell to fighting in a saw mill. In the course of the tussel one of the dogs went plump against a saw in rapid motion, which cut him in two instanter. The hind legs ran away, but the fore legs continued the fight, and whipped the other dog. and whipped the other dog.

A Western soldier gets off the follow-

ing sqib on his comrade:

"He fireth his Minnie rifle at midnight and the whole camp is aroused and formed into line; when, lo! his mess comes bearing a nice porker, which he declareth so resembled a Secesh that he was compelled to

man quickly replied, 'plase yer honor, what made you fight against the new flag? Tell

me that now."

Ar Illinois Assemblyman, debating a question with much earnestness moved his chair from its usua place, and forgetting, the fact, when he had finished, sat down rather solidly where the shair ought to have been. Above the roar of laughter, his voice was heard excla ming: "Mr. Speaker I still have the floor."

Still have the floor "

TPOETICAL SUPERSCRIPTION.—A letter passed through the post office in Cleveland Ohio, directed as follows: "Feds and Confeds, let this go free

Down to Nashvil'e Tennessee— This three cent stamp will pay the cost, Until you find Sophia Yost. Postmaster North or even South.

May open it and find the truth,
I merely say my wife's got well,
And got a baby, cross as'—hell.

Business Men owe much of their pro-

perity in life to a thorough, practical educa-tion received before commencing business. This can be acquired in the shorest time and best manner from thoroughly educated, ex perienced and practical accountants, by attending the Iron City College, as attested by its large num icrof graduates now in successful, active business throughout the United States. For full information send for Cat alogue and Specimens of writing. Address JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

Army Correspondence.

CAMP WOOD, MUNFORDSVILLE KY .. CAMP WOOD, MUNFORDSYILLE, RY.,
Co. E., 7th Reg. Pa. Cavalry,
March 10th, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Since you last heard
from me, our Regiment has had a very disagreeable march of about forty-five miles.—
We left Camp Thomas, near Bardstown,
Feb. 27th, and marched sixteen miles, over a pretty good road, through New Haven, a town of some importance, and encamped upon the banks of Rolling Fork, a beautiful stream of pure, clear water. The indica-tions being favorable for a few days of good weather, we concluded to lie over the next day and have our horses shod and our wagons repaired. It being the last day of the month we were there mustered for pay by Col. Wynkoop, but when we will be gratified with a sight of the Government money, is another thing. We all hope, how-ever, it will be in a few days. On Saturday, March 1st, bout the time we had our tents struck and were ready to march, it began day, making the roads very muddy and disagreeable for man and beast; however we

agreeable for man and beast; however we made a march of about fifteen miles, and encamped for the night on the left of the Louisville and Nashville turnpike. Sunday morning, the 2d inst. we woke up to find a high wind with considerable rain. A majority of the Regiment were anxious to remain there for the day, but our commander said he was bound to go. So, after a couple of hours delay to consign one of our fellow soldiers to his grave, who had died during the night, the Regiment began to move and the further we advanced the more it rained, accompanied with terrific shocks of thunder and lightning. Before we had proceeded far, the column came to a halt and remained there in the woods for some time, emained there in the woods for some time, when word was sent forward that our teams could not get through the mud. We then moved on slowly about half a mile, the rain coming down in torrents, passing through a small village called Hammondville, where we encamped for the night, having made a march of about two and a half miles. leave the Senator Starke naked.

Never dispair—never be idle—never stop trying. Resolution, energy, spirit and couragt have fed many a family in times past, and will do it in future.

About 200 acres of Alfred Wornall's farmon Strodes Creek in Bourbon county Ky was recently sold at Trustees sale for \$50 were compelled to lie out in the drenching rain that night supperless, and many of us had to march the next morning without breakfast, also. The next morning we took up our line of march at an early hour, and took a cross road in order to meet our teams that were back yet. We had only made about three miles, when it began to blow and get very cold, so we halted for the night, when all the teams caught up with us.—March 4th, having dried our clothes as well as we could, we began to get ready for the march. To be prepared for wet weather, we packed our tents, stoves, spades, axes, kettles, &c., on our horses, and took a few hard crackers in our haversacks and started hard crackers in our haversacks and started for this place, a distance of about nine miles, where we arrived about 4 o'clock, P. M. Munfordsville is a small village on P. M. Muntordsville is a small village on the right bank of Green river, and resem-bles a stuffed chicken with the feathers all off. and the bones projecting through the skin. The buildings are old and dilapida-ted. There are a great many convalescent soldiers strolling through the place, who had been left in the hospitals by the various ents which passed through here.

The village shows quite a military appearance. There are a large number of army wagons and teams (100 arrived from Louisville a few days ago) here now, and one or ville a few days ago) here now, and one or two regiments of Infantry and two of Caval-ry. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad passes through this place. It is now repair-ed and in working order to Bowling Green, and is doing a heavy Government business. In a day or two the road will be repaired, and cars will run to Nashville, Tenn.

Not being furnished with a sufficient num-ber of ambulances to convey our sick along with us, we were obliged to leave a few at Bardstown, among whom was our worthy Lieutenant. H. H. Best, who has since gone pull trigger.

The following note was fund is the pocket of a pair of pantaloons among some new uniforms received the other day at Paducah. Ky:

"I made these pants for the pitful sum of 30 cents. If they last the wearer no longer than this sum of money lasts the maker he will be naked before cold weather!

Mrs. R. M. Rundal, Indianapolis."

When the Tennessee prices. of 30 cents. If they last the wearer no longer than this sum of money lasts the maker he will be naked before cold weather!

Mrs. R. M. R. vadal, Indianapolis."

When the Tennessee prisoners were in line, many little incidents of an amusing character took place one of which I will relate. I said to them, "Gentlemen, what could ever have induced you to fight against the old flag?" A pleasant looking o'd Irishman quickly replied, "plase yer honor, what it is true, but no serious disease prevails.

which they have been subjected for the last few weeks. We occasionally have a death, it is true, but no serious disease prevails. How long we will remain here I am unable to say, but I think in a few days we will be ordered to Bowling Green and Nashville. I feel satisfied that we will not remain here long. We have a regular daily mail, but, unfortunately, our mail was forwarded from Bardstown to Bowling Green, forty miles below here, and we had to send for it and did not get it until the second day after our arrival here. Our mail is regular after our arrival here. Our mail is regular ly forwarded after us whenever we move. Within a mile and a-half of this place is

the ground where there was a slight skir-mish on the 17th of last December, between a party of the Second Indiana Regiment and a number of Rebels. There were fif teen of our men killed. The Rebel loss is unknown, but it was heavy. There is nothing to mark the spot except the scars trees, and the carcasses of some horses that were killed during the fight,

I will now close, hoping that you will send
me a copy of the Watchman, and perhaps you may hear from me again from som other point. Yours truly, "J. P. H."

CAMERON PUGNACIOUS.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Evening Journal. of March 4th, says: Last night an altercation occurred at Willard's Hotel between the late Secretary of War, Gen. Cameron, and Mr Van Wyck, Chairman of the Congressional Committee. The late Secretary was hot and choleric, and wanted Secretary was hot and choleric, and wanted a pretext to whip the Chairman of the Committee: but the latter was cool, and declined politely, but firmly, to accord that favor to his very urgent assailant, who was obliged reluctantly to subside, without a fight over the grievances inflicted by the Committee.

at 35,000 including 2200 Indians under Albert Pike. As near as could be ascertained our loss was 600 killed and from 800 to 1000 wounded.

The Rebel surgeons who came in to dress the wounds of their fallen, acknowledge wounded. We took sixteen hundred prize.

Address of Gen. McClellan to his Sol diers.

diers.

Head Quarters Army of the Potomac, Faireax C. H., Va., March 14.1862.

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:—
For a long time I have kept you inactive, but not without a purpose. You were to be disciplined, armed and instructed. The formidable artillery you now have, had to be created. Other armies were to move and accomplish certain results. I held you back, that you might give the death blow to the that you might give the death blow to the rebellion that has distracted this once happy country. The patience you have shown, and your confidence in your General, are worth

your confidence in your General, are worth a dozen victories.

These preliminary results are now accompished. I feel that the patient labor of many months have produced their fruit. The army of the Potomac is now a real army—magnificent in material, admirable in discipline and instruction, excellently equipped and armed. Your commanders are all that

and armed. Your commanders are all that I could wish.

The moment for action has arrived, and I know that I can trust in you to save our country. As I ride through your ranks, I see in your fees, the same arrived. see in your faces the sure prestige of victory; I feel that you will do whatever I ask of

The period of inaction has passed. I will her period of inaction has passed. I will bring you face to face with the Rebels, and only pray that God may defend the right.

In whatever direction you may move—however strange my actions may appear to you—ever bear in mind that my fate is liuked with yours, and all that I do is to bring the desired with the beauty of the desired. you where you wish to be—on the decisive battle field. It is my business to place you there. I am to watch over you as a parent over his children, and you know that your General loves you from the depth of

heart.
It shall be my care, as it ever has been, to gain success with the least possible loss, but I know that if it is necessary, you will willingly follow me to our graves for our

righteous cause.
God smiles upon us. Victory attends us. Yet I would not have you to think that our aim is to be attained without a manly struggle. I will not disguise from it you. You have brave foes to encounter—foemen well worthy of the steel you will use so well.—

I shall demand of you great, heroic exertions—rapid and long marches, desperate combats, privations, p erhaps. We will share all these together, and when this war is over, we will all return to our homes, and feel that we can ask up higher honor than the feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we belonged to the

GEO. B. McClellan, Major General Commanding.

EVACUATION OF NEW MADRID.

The Rebels Leave all their Guns and Camp Equipage—Twenty Five Pieces Artillery
Taken—Thirty two Batteries of Field
Artillery, Several Thousand Small Arms,
and a Great Quantity of Stores Taken
The Town Occupied—No Rebel Flag Remaining in Missours.

St. Louis, March 14.—The following is a

opy of the official despatch sent to the decretary of War:

After several days' skirmishing and a number of attempts of the enemy's gunboats to dislodge General Pope's batteries at Point Pleasant, the enemy has evacuated his fort and entrenchments at New Madrid, leaving mules, &c., and an immense quantity of military stores.

Brigadier General Hamilton now occupies.

the place.

This was the last stronghold of the enemy in this State, and no Rebel flag is now flying

in Missouri.
St. Louis, March 15.—Gen. Pope, in a despatch to Gen. Halleck, says:
Our success at New Madrid has been greater than reported.

greater than reported.

Twenty five pieces of heavy artillery, (twenty four pounders and rifled) thirty two batteries of field artillery, an immense quantity of fixed ammunition, several thousand small arms. hundreds of boxes of musket cartridges, three hundred an army of 12.000 men, and an immense quantity of other property, of not less value than a million dollars, have fallen into our

The men only escaped. The enemy's whole force is demoralized, and dispersed in the swamp on the opposite side of the The enemy abandoned their works so

The enemy abandoned their works so hurriedly as to leave all the baggage of their officers and the knapsacks of their officers and the knapsacks of their men. Their dead were unburied—their suppers were on the tables, and the candies burning in the tents.

A furious thunder storm, which raged all night, enabled them to get across the river without being discovered. Our heavy battery established during the night of the 12th within eight hundred yards of the enemy's works, and opened at daylight on the 13th, just thirty tour hours after the curs were

just thirty four hours after the guns were

Just thirty four nours after the guns were delivered to us at Cairo.

During the whole of yesterday our lines were drawn closer around their works, under a furious fire of sixty pieces of artillery. The fear of an assault on their works at daylight induced them to flee precipitately during the night. during the night.

Many prisoners have been taken, and the colors of several Arkansas regiments.

Our loss is about fifty killed and wound-

Hollins was in command of the fleet, and Generals McConn, Stewart and fantt of the land forces. The gun boats went down the General Pope has twenty five heavy guas,

with two works of the enemy, which mand every point of the river.

The Battle at Pea Ridge. Rolla, Mo., March 16. - The remains of Col. Hendricks, of the 29th Indiana Regiment, killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, arrived here yesterday, accom-panied by his brother and two or three other

They left the battle ground on the Mon-day following the fight. They represent the contest as terrible. The Rebels fought des-

oners and thirteen pieces of cannon, 10 of which were captured by Gen. Sigel's com-mand, and 3 by Col. Patterson's brigade.

Read the letter from J. P. H., in an