NO. 240 ARCH STREET,

Having opened a General Depot for the Sale of Extra Refined and Lubricating COAL OILS, would call the refined ILLUMINATING OIL, as it possesses merit beyond anything heretofore offered in this market, being entirely free from that gluey substance and bad odor which characterize that commonly sold in this market, produces no smoke, and is free from all explosive Orders from City or Country promptly

UCIFER" OIL WORKS.

100 Bbls. "Lucifer" Burning Oil on hand.
We guarantee this oil to be non-explosive, to burn all
the oil in the lamp with a steady, brilliant flame, with out
crusting the wick, and but slowly. Bbls. lined with
glass enamei. WRIGHT, SMITH, & PEABSALL.
fe21-tf Office 515 MARKET Street. CARBON AND COAL OILS.—50,000
GALLONS now in store or delivered in Pittsburg.
For sale by WILLIAM M. WILSON,
208 MARKET Street.

**Pospecial contracts made with shippers for Oils delired at the wells or at any Atlantic port, in "glass Eined" barrels.

LOOKING GLASSES. TAMES S. EARLE & SON,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS LOOKING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, FINE ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

EARLE'S GALLERIES, 816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

/LIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, In connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are how manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS,

For the quality and finish of these tables the manu-

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO..

et Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets. PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

WHITE LEAD, DRY AND IN

Narcotine, Sulph. Morphine, Litherge, Sugar of Leed, Morphine, Acetate Morphine, Copperss, Oil of Vitriol, Calomai Lac. Sulph., Ether Sulphuric, Daiomei, Patent Yellow, Chrome Red, Chrome Yellow, Ether Nitric, Sulphate Quinine, Wetherill's ext. Gincha Tartar Emetic, Ohloride of Lime. Crude Borax, Refined Borax, wether LL & BROTHER, Druggists and Manufacturing Nos. 47 and 49 North SEC PHI

PHILADULPHIA,

ROBERT R. CORSON, COAL DEALER. OFFICE, 133 WALNUT STREET,

COAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their LEHIGH COAL DEPOT from NOBLE-STREET WHARF, on the Delaware, to their Yard, northwest corner of EiGHTH and WILLOW Streets, where they intend to keep the best quality of LEHIGH COAL, from the most approved mines, at the lowest prices. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
JOS. WALTON & CO.,
Office, 112 South SECOND Street.
Yard, EIGHTH and WILLOW. mbl-tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES. **DORT RICHMOND IRON WORKS.** —OPARTNEBSHIP NOTICE.—JOHN H.
PROWNE, formerly of the firm of Merrick & Towne,
has become a member of the firm of I. P. MORRIS &
100.; to take effect from and after the 1st of January,
1862. Isaac P. Morris withdraws from active participa-

1862. Issac P. Morris withdraws from the conduct of the business.

The title of the new firm is I. P. MOBRIS, TOWNE,

18AAO P. MOBRIS,
LEWIS TAWS,
JOHN J. THOMPSON,
JOHN H. TOWNE. TIME UNDERSIGNED have formed

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—ISBABL MORRIS this day retires from our firm.
His sons, THEOLOGE H. MORRIS and FREDERICK
W. MORBIS, are admitted as partners; and the busipass will be continued as herefofore.
MORBIS, WHEELER, & CO.,

Philadelphia, Dec. 81, 1861.

EDUCATIONAL.

TUTE, a first-class Country School for both sexes, located at CARVEESVILLE, Bucks country, Pa. The next session will commence March 31, 1862, and continue twenty-two weeks.

The school is organized with three departments—the PREPARATORY, the NORMAL, and the OBNAMENTAL. Students of all ages, and every stage of sdvance-guent, are admitted on terms of equality.

The healthfulness of location and thoroughness of instruction are unsurpassed. ptruction are unsurpassed.

Terms—For board and tuition in common English,

rms—FUT books
or week.
or catalogues and particulars, address
Rev. F. R. S. HUNSICKER, Principal,
old-lm*
OARVERSVILLE, Bucks co., Ps. DORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, Bordentown, N. J.
This institution is pleasantly located on the Delawars
Tiver, Ix hour's ride from Philadelphia. Special attention is said to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in vocal and
Instrumental music. German and French are taught by
natives, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, containing full particulars, address

Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY. A. M.

mounted on one Gold, Platina, Buver, volcanite, Goralite, Amber, &c., at prices more reasonable for neat and substantial work than any Dentist in this city. Teeth Plugged to last for life. No pain in extracting Teeth. Artificial Teeth repaired to suit. No pay until esatisfied all is right. Reference, best families. fe22-3m EVERY LADY WHO WISHES TO DEE BEAUTIVIL should purchase HUNT'S COURT TOILET POWDER. It is used by the Court Beauties in Europe, and it is the only Powder that will one injers the skin or rub off. Price, 12, 25, and 50 cents. HUNT'S BLOOM OF ROSES, a beautiful, natural color for the cheeks or lips; it will not wash off or chipire the skin, and remains durable for years. Price 181. These articles are quite new, and can only be obtained of HUNT & CO., 138 South SEVENTH Street, above Walaut. All kinds of Fancy Soaps and Perfuncery.

TIERRAPINS. OYSTERS STEWED TERRAPINS, OYSTERS STEWED

LE AND FRIED, AND CHICKEN SALAD.—Invination Cards and other notices will be distributed in all
parts of the city, with punctuality.

The undersigned is at all times prepared to present, for
all importances of Ladies and Gentlemen, a list of the
things indicessary for a large or small entertainment, as the
case may be, thereby avoiding all unnecessary profusion
and willie; and flatters himself, that by his long expecience in business, he will be able at all times to give, as
theretologies, entire satisfaction to all who favor him with
their pateroness.

HENRY JONES, Caterer,
No. 260 Scatt TWELFTH Street, above SPRUCH. VOL. 5.—NO. 182.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

Neat Check Silks for Dresses. Neat Check Silks for Bonnets.

SHEPHERD'S PLAIDS.
A good assortment from 25 to 37

BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR.

Cheap Jeans and Cottonades. Cheap Satinets and Union Cassimered Good Cassimeres and Cloths.

Tailors supplied at wholesale prices.
COOPER & CONARD.

A good assortment from 25 to 37 cts. Children's Plaids— New Spring Delaines. Cheap lots of Black Dress Goods. COOPER & CONARD.

44-cent all Linen Table Damask.
COOPER & CONARD,
Southeast corner NINTH and MARKET.

WILLIAMSVILLE MUSLIN—

bought for cash, at a great sacrifice.

Good heavy qualities, 70 to 95 cents.
Best \$1 Black Silks in the city.
Superior qualities of Wide Black Silks.
Two-faced Figured Black Silks.
FANOY SILKS.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

A large assortment of NEW AND RICH STYLES, 50 cents to \$2, 30-inch Black Moire Antiquos, at 62% cents.

H. STEEL & SON, fe22 No. 712 North TENTH Street, above Coats

T INEN FURNISHING GOODS.

Bunkets of all descriptions.
Mualin Shirtings, bleached and brown.
Cotton Sheetings of every width.
Pillow-Case Cottons and Linens.

Green-Baizes and Furniture Coverings. Hollands and Chinizes for Slips.

CLOAKS-

C L O A K S!

The Largest, Cheapest, and I

CRAB-APPLE CIDER,

OLD CURRANT WINE,

OUR USUAL SUPPLY.

JUST RECEIVED.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS.

ja8-tf Corner of ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

5,000 bbis. New Hallax, Eastport, and lugs, of choice qualities.
6,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings.
3,000 boxes extra new No. 1 Herrings.
4,000 boxes large Magdaline Herrings.
250 bbls. Mackinac White Fish.

50 bbls. new Economy Mess Shad. 25 bbls. new Halifax Salmon.

PROPOSALS.

GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until
THURSDAY, at 12 M., the 6th day of March, 1862, for
sapplying the Quartermasters Department sixty (60)
TRAVELLING FORGES, with Blacksmiths and Shoe-

ing Tools complete.

The Forges to be similar to those made by the United

A sample of which can be seen at this office, to be made of linen or cotton, and delivered in New York and Phila-

delphia. Also,
ARMY GAITERS OR LEGGINGS,

Bids must be endorsed Proposals for Tents D'Arbré, or, Proposals for Gaiters or Leggings. The names of proper securities will

ance Department. They are required imme-G. H. CROSSMAN,

of proper securities will be required in the G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster General.

SSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S

A OFFICE, corner TWENTY SECOND and G Streets. WASHINGTON, February 28, 1862.
TWO HUNDRED EXPERIENCED TEAMSTERS

can obtain immediate employment on application at thi Office. Wages \$25 per month and a daily ration.

J. J. DANA,
mh3-6t Capt., Asst. Quartermaster U. S. Army.

Should be sent by HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, 607 OHESTNUT Street. They charge only HALF RATES, and send daily to Baltimore, Washington, Fertress Mon-roe, and all other points occupied by our troops. fe24-3m*

ARCHING VARIES.

Grnamental Flower Pots.

Parlor Vases for Growing Flowers.

Baskets for Jardiniers.

Pedestals with Vase for Flowers.

Antique Vases for Mantels,

Vases Benaissance for Parlor.

Bustic and Terra Cotta Vases.

Lava Flower Pots and Vases.

Garden Vases and Pedestals.

Brackets for Busts and Figures.

ith a great variety of articles unitable for Christ
presents, for sale retail and to the trade.

mas presents, for sale retail and to the trade.

Warerooms 1010 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.
dell S. A. HABRISON.

10 BBLS. FRESH ROLL BUTTER

LU for sale at the NEW STORE, No. 502 North SECOND Street.

DRIED FRUIT.—Bright new half and

BHODES & WILLIAMS, 107 South WATER Street.

New Ohio Apples, part sliced, in white bags. In store and for by

▼ ARD.—A consignment of pure Jersev

and Western Lard, in small kegs, just received and by BHODES & WILLIAMS,

mixed Peaches, Choice New York State Apples. Choice New York State Blackberries.

IMPORTANT!
ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS

HANGING VASES.

With a great variety of arti

fe18-tf

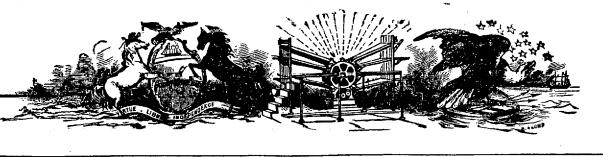
Deputy Quartermaster General.

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES.

are offered at lowest cash prices.

CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

No. 25 South TENTH Street, Opposite Franklin Market.



PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

THE REBELLION.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

TYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH, are now opening New Goods for SPRING of 1802.

Fashionable New Silks.

Novelties in Dress Goods.

Moire Antiques, first quality.

Black Watered Silk, extra first quality.

Brown Watered Silk, and do.

Heavy Corded Black Silks.

Nest Check Silks for Dresses. LITERARY GOSSIP Let us have a gossip with our readers, about ow Delaines and Organdies. each Chintzes and Ginghams. ring assortment of Gloves, Collars, Hdkfs, &c. mh3 new books—it is a subject ever pleasant. Perhaps there never was any book yet without some good in it-without suggesting some profitable thought or inculcating something worthy of being borne in mind. First, from the seething cauldron of authorship, we come MATERIALS FOR FINE SHIRTS. Stout and fine Linens for fronting.
15 best makes muslins, 12½ to 26 cts.
Also, Damasks, Diapers, Napkins.
Towls, Crash, Bird-eye, Doylies.
Fair assortment Flannels from 18 to 75 cts.
Linen Hdkfs. 8, 10, 13, 14, 18, 25, 31, 37, 50c.
44-cent all Linen Table Damask. WILLIAMSVILLE MUSLIN.—We are solling the Best Quality Williamsville Muslin, at a lower price than any retail store in the city. We have a large stock of good SLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.

which we are selling
LOWEB THAN THE LOWEST BETAIL PRICES.
NO HUMBUG. Call and see for yourself.
We will open to-day, from a large New York Jobbing
House, now going out of business, a large lot of
GOOD BLACK SILKS, All of a sudden Mrs. Henry Wood, an English novelist, has followed the example of Lord Byron, who woke up one morning and found himself famous. This was after the publication of "Childe Harold," and Mrs. Wood's celebrity dates from the appearance of a novel called "East Lynne," which we noticed, with high commendation, a few months N. W. cor. EIGHTH and MARKET Streets,
Have opened a handsome stock of NEW GOODS, especially adapted to the times, consisting of new and elegant
Fabrics, at low rates. Black Silks, very cheap Prints
in immense variety. A large line of Flannels, such as
Ballardvale, Saxony, and other celebrated makes. The
best twenty-five cent white Flannel in the city. Muslins
by the piece, at wholesale prices, mostly purchased before the recent rise in domestic goods. fe22-tf ago. The book got read, spoken about, praised, and purchased in England, and just when public excitement about it had somewhat subsided, out came The Times with a long and laudatory critique, which, we learn without surprise, immediately caused a demand for a new edition, so completely does INEN FURNISHING GOODS.

SHARPLESS BROTHERS have now open:
Linen Sheetings and Barnsley Damasks.
Natural Color Loom Damasks, for Tabling.
Linen Diapers and Towls, bordered.
Crumb Cloths, Stair Crash, Dowlas.
Kitchen Towels, Huckabacks, Crequillas.
Best makes of Irish Shirting Linens.
Linen Bosoms, made in the best manner.
Stout Body and fine Fronting Linens.
ALSO,
English white Counterpanes and Quilts.
Summer Quilts and Light Counterpanes.
Blankets of all descriptions. that newspaper influence the mind of England. The reading world knows nothing to this hour of Mrs. Wood, except that she had written numerous works of fiction before East Lynne;" some good novelettes, too, among which may be counted "The Six Grey Powders," which was republished, some time since, in our Weekly Press. We have just read the proof-sheets of "The Earl's Heirs; a Tale of Domestic Life," by the same writer, not yet published in England, which T. B. Peterson and Brothers, of this city, will give to the world in a few days, and must confess that, for many years, we have not seen so NEW HOUSE-FURNISHING E W HOUSE-FURNISHING
GOODS, LINENS, &c.—The largest assortment in
the city of
Fine Flemish, Irish, and Barnsley Linen Sheetings.
Dunbar Dickson's and Richardson's Pillow Linens.
Golden Flax Shirting and Fronting Linens.
Table Linens, Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies.
Towellings and Towels of all descriptions, for the bath,
chamber, pantry, kitchen, and nursery.
Quilts and Blankels, of all sizes, for cribs and beds.
Table and Piano Covers, and Materials for covers, by
the yard.
Furniture Chintzes, Furniture Coverings, etc.
Rich Lace and Muslin Curtains and Curtain Materials. much evidence of constructive power, the want of which constitutes the leading deficiency of nearly all our modern novelists, Dickens and Thackeray not excepted. The story is essentially dramatic, with character well developed, but its perfect contruction constitutes its greatest merit. In "East Lynne," one of the leading incidents, (an adulterous wife watching in disguise, over her own legitimate offspring Rich Lace and Muslin Curtains and Curtain Materials.

Plain and Gold Bordered Shades, in all colors.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON,
felto

1008 CHESTNUT Street. was evidently suggested by something similar but in "The Earl's Heirs" the reader is reminded of nothing that he has ever read before. The story is as probable as most of the narratives in the newspapers, but the romantic Handsome styles of well-made, serviceable gar-ments. The best made, the best fitting, and the best materials for the price. A large stock from which to select. COOPER & CONARD, this story to their heart. It has no ordinary merit, and though the denouement is very natural, the reader will be sharp indeed who can anticipate it until quite close to the last pages. If Messrs. Peterson have any other novels by Mrs. Wood, or by any one else, even half as good as this, we recommend their early pub-

lication, for good novels are scarce, of late. About another recent work of fiction-Bulwer's properly-named "Strange Story"-we may here be allowed to relate an anecdote. It appeared simultaneously as a serial in Dickens' "All the Year Round," and in Harper's Weckly, with the advantage of numerous original illustrations, by John Mc-Lenan, in the latter. A month before its completion, which occurred only in the last number of Harper's Weekly, this story was published in book form, for twenty-five SALMON, &c. -3,000 bbls. Mess Nos. 1, 2, and B MACKEREL, large, medium, and small, in assorted packages of choice, late-caught fat fish.

5,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Hercents, or exactly one twenty-fourth of the at seventy-five cents, the price of "The Woman in White" or "The Silver Cord." There is an on dit that a Boston publisher who has more than once shown extra Yankee cuteness in rushing out reprints of English 25 bbls. new Halifax Salmon.
1,000 quintals Grand Bank Codfish.
500 boxes Herkimer County Cheese.
In store and landing, for sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
no5 No. 146 North WHARVES. books for which others had paid large sums to the authors, commenced reprinting "A Strange Story." The Harpers heard of this. and while he was waiting for their conclusion of the story (in their Weekly) issued the work complete in a volume, and liberally illustrated, CEALED PROPOSALS are invited so far in advance of his possibility of timely EALED FRUITORAMS are inviced till the 10th day of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the U. S. Sub. Dep't with 6.000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof.

The Cattle to be delivered at Washington City, and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross weight; no which washing less than 1.000 pounds. piracy, and at such a low price, as to make waste paper of 10,000 copies which he had so far printed. It was a sharp lesson, but well deserved. The result was to give the book to the public at a price which must have left no gross.

The Cattle to be delivered at such times and in such profit to the publishers, though it made the

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes.

No bid will be entertained when put in by contracters who have previously failed to comply with their contracters or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid.

Bids to be directed to Maj. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

I. A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle on the hoof for — per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at — according to the terms of the enclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfilment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes in payment for the Cattle. thor of "Geoffrey Hamlyn," and new volumes by Bayard Taylor and Mrs. Stowe.

A RMY CLOTHING AND EQUI-PAGE OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, February 28, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited until WEDNES-DAY, March 5th, at 12 M, for furnishing
50,000 TENTS D'ABBIE, FRENCH PATTERN, of good strong linen or cotton druck, a sample of which can be seen at this office. Each bid is invited for 1,000 to 10,000 pairs of these Leggings, and bidders are required to state how soon they can deliver them. cess and permanency.

It follows Notes and Queries, also, in giving an Bible in Folio." These bibliographical articles are full of interest.

municipalities of Canada West are protesting against any further aid to the Grand Trunk Rail way, which has already cost the province so dearly, and burdened it with an annually increas-107 South WATER Street. | ing debt.

in Richmond.

ARREST OF PROMINENT UNIONISTS.

THE MAYOR ISSUES A PROCLAMATION. TION OF THAT CITY. and Arkansas.

to fiction. The New American Cyclopædia, edited by George Ripley and Charles A. Dana, approaches completion. The fourteenth volume, comprising subjects by Reed and Spire, and containing one hundred pages more than was originally given or promised, has just appeared. Two volumes more will probably complete the work, which has been issued with exemplary regularity, and, in the variety of information it contains, is not surpassed by any publication of its class ever ublished-information, too, brought down to the latest moment, some of the articles in the new volume relating facts which had occurred so recently as last December. This volume happens to be particularly affluent in biography. The lives of Shelley, Southey, and Scott are models of the difficult composi-

tion which conderses facts.

Those who have read the striking stories, ("Cecil Dreeme" and "John Brent,") by the late Theodore Winthrop-we had nearly written Theodore Korner, whom he so much resembled in his genius and his fate-will thank us for the information that Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, will publish his third novel in the spring. It is called "Edwin Brothercroft," and one who has read the manuscript assures us that "it is fine, and more like literature than his other two.33 The same publishers have numerous works nearly ready. Among these are the Life and Letters of Christopher North (John Wilson); Memoir and Correspondence of Theodore Parker, and Historic Americans by the same T. P.; Leisure Hours in Town, by the author of "Recreations of a Country Parson;" Fireside Travels, by James Russell Lowell; Eyes and Ears, by H. Ward Beecher; Tennyson's Poems, illustrated; Beauties of DeQuincey; Ravenshoe, a novel, by Henry Kingsley, au-

Here let us acknowledge the first number of Philadelphia Literary Monthly (eight pages 8vo), called The Cricket on the Hearth. Small though it be, it has a trinity of editors, viz: Joseph Parrish, Theodore Starr, and T. Clarkson Parrish. It is neatly printed, and has no pretence whatsoever about it-a novelty in new publications. We notice, as especially good, an analytic criticism of "Cecil Dreeme," with the best estimate we have yet read of its lamented author's genius. Any periodical might be proud of such a just and well-written article. We take leave to suggest more literary and less military matter in this promising periodical, to which we wish suc-

The Historical Magazine (published by Charles B. Richardson & Co., New York), which has just completed its fifth annual volume, may be considered as one of the established institutions of the country. It serves purpose here of Notes and Queries in Eng. land, of giving information concerning the antiquities, history, and biography of the land. excellent, because copious index. We have derived considerable information from the Historical Magazine, which we more frequently refer to than to any other periodical. The new volume has its prologue and epilogue—the first is an account of "Shakspeare's Plays in Folio," in the possession of that judicious ook-collector, Mr. Lennox, of New York, and the second, also by that gentleman, describes the " Early Editions of King James'

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY .- Many of the

Jeff Davis Proclaims Martial Law

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE OCCUPA-

More Good News from Missouri

LATER FROM PORT ROYAL.

THE DEPARTURE OF COM. DUPONT'S FLEET THE BATTLE AT FORT DONELSON,

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. PILLOW.

NO FURTHER NEWS FROM GENERAL BURNSIDE THE FEDERAL OPERATIONS NEAR SAVANNAH.

&c.,

åzc.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 4.- The ship De Witt Clinton arrived here last night. She was at first mistaken for the frigate St. Lawrence. A flag of truce was sent from Fortress Monroe to Craney Island, but no passengers returned. Com. Tatnall's Rebel Fleet Again Defeated.

AUGUSTA, March 2.—A gentleman who has just

reached here says that, on Saturday morning, Commodore Tatnall's fleet engaged one of the Federal batteries near Savannah, and lost one man killed. The fleet then retired. Cols. Corcoran and Wilcox in Rich-

mond. The Richmond Dispatch of to-day says that the

Yankee prisoners have arrived. Colonels Wilcox and Corcoran, and other Federal prisoners, to the number of one hundred, arrived here on Friday, from Columbia, S. C., and are awaiting tranship: ment to Newport News. They, however, may have to wait for several weeks to come, as the arrangements for sending them away have not yet perfected. Col. Wilcox is the officer who acted as military

Governor of Alexandria, when it was first occupied by the Federals. It is reported from Richmond that the Hon. John Minor Botts has been arrested and thrown into prison for manifesting Union pro elivities. It was thought that Colonels Corcoran and Wil-

cox would be held as hostages for Buckner and Tilghman, but this was merely a rumor. They

had all reached Richmond. Martial Law Proclaimed. General Order, No. 9, dated Adjutant and Inpublished, including a proclamation of President Davis, extending martial law over Richmond and the adjoining country for ten miles. Brigadier General Winder is charged with the execution of the proclamation. All distillation and sale of spirituous liquors are forbidden on account of the demoralization of the army, and the prevalent diselement is also thrown in. We are confident order. The general order of General Winder apthat novel readers, a very large class, will take points Captain A. C. Godwin Provost Marshal of the city of Richmond. All persons having arms of any description are requested to deliver the same to the Ordnance Department on or before the 5th of March, otherwise they will be seized.

The Richmond Dispatch says that the order enjoining country will be hailed with satisfaction by all classes. The Atlanta Confederacy of the 28th ult. says that General Bushrod Johnson escaped from Fort Donelson, and reached Murfreesboro' last Sunday

Heavy rains have recently fallen, and the roads

from Nashville are greatly damaged. Union Signs in Richmond. BALTIMORE, March 5 .- The Richmond Dispatch, received here, calls attention to mysterious writings on the walls of the city, indicating that Union conspirators are at work in their midst, such as "Attention, Union men!"-"Watch and Wait!"-"The Union forever!"—"The day is dawning! -"The hour of deliverance approaches!" &c. English price. It would have been cheap zens of wealth, character, and position, and the

It was these significant announcements that caused the arrest of Botts and twenty other suspected citiproclamation of martial law. The Dispatch urges summary measures for checking the progress of treason, and advocates the arrest and execution of the conspirators. There was a great panic at Richmond, caused by the recent defeats, and the leading traitors exhibited the greatest trepidation.

Another Account of the Nashville. BALTIMORE, March 5 .- A letter from Fortress Monroe, to the American, says that the Richmond Dispatch of yesterday announces that the rebel steamer Nashville came direct from Southampton to the North Carolina coast, and approached the blockading vessel with the Union flag flying, coming up directly under her guns, and almost within hailing distance, and passing her, carried the rebel flag, and moved direct towards Fort Macon. The blockader immediately discovered the deception, and started in pursuit, following her until within range of the guns of Fort Macon. Several shots were fired at the Nashville, but she reports nobody hurt, and claims to have brought into Wilmington a valuable carge of bank-note and printing paper.

Latest from Port Royal. NEW YORK, March 5.—The steamer Ericsson has arrived from Port Royal with dates to the 1st inst., three hundred and twenty bales of cotton, and one hundred and forty passengers.

The steamer Cosmopolitan had arrived with Connecticut regiment. A passenger from Savannah reports 30,000 rebel There is other news, but being of the character interdicted by the Government, is not to be used

for publication. Departure of Commodore Dupont's Fleet NEW YORK, March 5 .- Port Royal advices state that Commodore Dupont's fleet had sailed from thence. The destination of the expedition was not

known. From Key West. NEW BEDFORD, March 5 .- Key West dates to the 22d ult. have been received by the arrival of the schooner Guthrie. The United States steamer Richmond went ashore on the 21st on the Florida Reef, and remained there on the 22d, but it was supposed would be got off on the 23d, as the day was calm, and the steamer Florida and a number of wreckers were alongside to assist.

Col. Kerrigan Broken of his Command General McClellan, on Tuesday, issued General Order, breaking Col. Kerrigan of his command. The charges against him were nine in number, as follows: First. Habitual neglect of duty, failing to drill his men.
Second. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in allowing brawls in his camp.
Third. Violation of the forty-fourth article of war, in failing to attend a meeting of officers or-dered by his brigadier general.

Fourth. Disobedience of orders, in violation of the ninth article of war, in refusing to attend a meeting of officers after being notified to do so. Fifth. Lying out of camp without leave of his superior officer; sleeping out of nights. Sixth. Drunkenness on duty.

Seventh. Shameful abandonment of his post,

wit, Munson's Hill.

Lighth. Withdrawing his pickets without orders, at Munson's Hill, when the enemy was advancing. Ninth. Communicating with the enemy, visiting, and dining with him.

Kerrigan was pronounced guilty on the first five charges, and not guilty on the last four. The sentence reads that the said Kerrigan be "dismissed that the said Kerrigan be "dismissed that the state that the said Kerrigan be "dismissed that the state that the said Kerrigan be "dismissed that the state the forces under Colonel Heiman should his position, and that each command should leave in the trenches troops to hold them.

What Pillow Counted upon Doing.

In this order of battle it was easy to be seen that if my attack was successful, and the enemy routed, that his retreat would be along his line of in-

the service of the United States.3 End of the Lane Expedition-Letter of Gen. Lane to the Kansas Legislature. [From the Washington Republican of yesterday.] We received the following document last night, direct from Leavenworth, which will end all inquiry as to the Lane expedition:

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Feb. 26, 1862.

There should be a perfect understanding between you, the local representatives of the people of Kansas, and your representatives in the National Congress. To this end I make the following statement:

On the 20th of January, I left Washington, ex-

pecting to take command of a column designed to move in four separate bodies through this State, southward. It was understood by the Senate, and expected by the country, that a satisfactory arrangement would be made with Major General Hunter. Such would be made with Major General Hunter. Such was my conviction.

I came to Kansas, therefore, intending to arrange matters with him; to resign my seat in the Sonate to you from whom I had received it, and then te notify the President of the acceptance of the commission of brigadier general, which was not to issue not the receipt of such notification.

I made every effort which self-respect would permit to effect this arrangement with Major General Hunter. I failed. The correspondence when published will prove, indeed, that I could not have served under him in any capacity, however subordinate, without degradation.

I had no military ambition beyond that connected with this expedition. I desired to surround the institution of slavery with free territory, and thus girdle the cause of the rebellion itself. Without fault on my part, as I believe, I have been thwarted in this the cherished hope of my life.

The sad yet simple duty only remains to announce to you, and through you to the people of Kansas, my purpose to return to my seat in the United States Senate—a purpose declared to the President through a telegram, of which the following is a copy:

ing is a copy:

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Feb. 16, 1832.

All efforts to harmonize with Major General

Hunter have failed. I am compelled to decline the
brigadiership.

J. H. LANE.

brigadiership.

J. H. LANE.

I have nothing further to say. I trust you will find me as ever faithful to the State and the country. All I am and all I have shall now, as heretofore, be devoted to them. Wishing you health, happiness, and a safe return to your constituents, nstituents,
I remain your friend and servant,
J. H. LANE.

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE. CINCINNATI, March 5 .- Forty-nine rebel officers were sent to Fort Warren from Columbus, yester-

The Gazette's Nashville despatch gives the following proclamation by the Mayor of that city:

"The committee representing the city authorities and the people have discharged their duty by callizy on Gen. Buell, at his headquarters, at Edgefield, on yesterday. The interview was perfectly satisfactory to the committee, and there is every assurface of safety and protection to the people, both in their persons and in their property.

"I therefore respectfully request that business be resumed, and all our citizens, of every trade and profession, pursue their regular avocations.

"The county elections will take place on the regular day, and all civil business will be conducted as heretofore. The commanding general assures lowing proclamation by the Mayor of that city:

as heretofore. The commanding general assures me that I can rely upon his aid in enforcing our police regulations.

"One branch of business is entirely prohibited— "One branch of business is entirely prohibited—namely, the sale or giving away intoxicating liquors. I shall not hesitate to invoke the aid of General Buell, in case the recent laws upon the subject are violated.

"I most carnestly call upon the people of the surrounding country, who are inside of the Foderal lines, to resume their commerce with the city, and bring in their market supplies, especially wood, butter, and eggs, assuring them that they will be fully protected and amply remunerated.

"R. K. CHEATHAM, Mayor."

The city is entirely quiet, and even the bitteres ecessionists acknowledge that our military authorities are treating them cruelly kind. All admit the vast superiority in arms and equipments of our troops, and say, that so far there has been the most admirable discipline displayed. They admit also that "The Hessians" have not committed a single outrage, while the conduct of their own troops was

Union men begin to make their appearance They say that a majority will yet be found on our side, but it will take some time to develop the feeling that has been so thoroughly crushed. A postal agent is here from Washington. He will open the post office to morrow. He has already had forty citizens applying for clerkships in it.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Special Despatch to the St. Louis Republican.] SPRINGFIELD, March 4 .- On Wednesday night Capt. Montgomery, of Wright's battalion, with his company, was surprised at Kietsville, Barry county, by 800 rebels, supposed to belong to McBride's division, but who represented themselves as Texan Rangers. They fired into a house occupied by our men, killing two and wounding one. One of the about seventy horses. Two wagons, loaded with army stores, were burned the same night at Major Harbin's farm, two

with an adequate cavalry force, were sent to Kiets Price had burned several public buildings at Fayetteville, including the Fayetteville arsenal, lead factory, and several flouring mills, with 100.000 pounds of flour, Mary of the inhabitants along the road say they have seen deceived by the lies of Price, who

miles beyond Kietsville. Colonels Ellis and Wright,

said coat they would all be butchered by the United States troops. A strong Union feeling is exhibited among those remaining. An old soldier of 1812 brought out a Union flag that he had long kept concealed. The fear that the combined forces of Price, Van Dorn, McCulloch, McIntosh, and Pike, will again overrun the country, keeps thousands from avowing Price, after the last chase, is cooling off on the

Boston mountains, and Ben McCulloch is on this side of him. EXTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

We have received from our correspondent a Fortress Monroe the Raleigh (N. C.) State Jourmal of Saturday, the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy of Sunday, and the Norfolk Day Book of Tuesday, extracts from which will be found below. Official Report of General Pillow.

We find in the Atlanta (Georgia) Confederacy of Sunday last the official report of General Pillow, who commanded the rebels at Fort Donelson. The report is very long, and would fill over three columns of our paper, and is in striking contrast with the short and pithy report of General Grant. General Pillow took command of Fort Donelson on February 8th, and he says that he immediately set to work to improve its defences. This was done under the supervision of Major Gilmer, chief engineer of General A. S. Johnston's staff. Before the works were completed, Pillow states, General Floyd, his senior in rank, arrived, but he does not say whether the great thief took command or not He then says: "I had placed Brigadier General Buckner in command of the right wing, and Brig. General Johnson in command of the left. By extraordinary efforts we had barely got the works in a defensible condition, when the enemy made an advance in force around and against the entire line He then gives the details of the fighting on the 12th and 18th, (the gunboat-fight included,) all

of which our readers are familiar with. Our Lines Closing Around Him. The general continues thus:

On the 14th inst. the enemy were busy throwing On the 14th inst. the enemy were busy throwing his forces of every arm around us, extending his line of investment entirely around our position, and completely enveloping us. On the evening of this day we ascertained that the enemy had received additional reinforcements by steamboat. We were now surrounded by an immense force, said by prisoners to amount to fifty-two regiments, and every road and possible avenue of departure were cut off, with the certainty that our sources of supply by the river would soon be cut off by the enemy's batteries placed upon the river above us. patteries placed upon the river above us. A Council of War.

At a council of the general officers, called by General Floyd, it was unanimously determined to give the enemy battle next day at daylight, so as to cut open a route of exit for our troops to the interior of the country, and thus save our army. We had knowledge that the principal portion of the enemy's forces were massed in encampment in front of our extreme left, commanding the two roads enemy's forces were massed in encampment in front of our extreme left, commanding the two roads leading into the interior, one of which we must take in leaving our position. We knew that he had massed in encampment another large force on the Union Ferry road, opposite the centre of our left wing, and another in front of the left of our right wing. His fresh arrival of troops being encamped on the bank of the river, two and a half miles below us, from which latter encampment a stream of fresh troops west continually pouring around us on his line of investment, and thus strengthening his general encampment on the extreme right. At each of his encampments, and on each road, he had in position a battery of field artillery, and twenty-four pound iron guns on siege carriages. Between these eniron guns on siege carriages. Between these en-campments on the roads was a thick under-growth of brush and black-jack, making it impossible to advance or manœuvre any considerable body o

The Rebei Plan of Battle.

The plan of attack, agreed upon and directed by General Floyd, to be executed, was, that with the main hody of the forces of our left wing, I should attack the right wing of the enemy, occupying and resting upon the heights reaching to the bank of the river, accompanied by Colonel Forrest's brigade of cavalry; that Brigadier General Buckner, with the forces under his command, and defending the right of our line, should strike the enemy's encampment and forces on the Winn's Ferry road; that the forces under Colonel Heiman should held his resition, and that each command should

that his retreat would be along his line of investment toward the Winn's Ferry road, and thence toward his reserve at the gunboats bevestment toward the Winn's-Ferry road, and thence toward his reserve at the gunboats below. In other words, my success would roll the enemy's force in retreat over upon General Buckner, when, by his attack in front and rear, we could cut up the enemy and put him completely to rout. Accordingly, dispositions were made to attack the enemy. At 5 o'clock A. M., of the 15th I moved out of my position to engage him. In less than half an hour our forces were engaged. He was prepared to meet me in advance of his encampment, and he did meet me before I had assumed line-of battle, and while I was moving against him without any formation for the engagement. For the first half hour of the engagement I was much embarrassed in getting the command in position properly to meet the foe. Having extricated myself from the position, and fairly engaged him, we fought him for nearly two hours before I made any decided advance upon him. He contested this field most stubbornly. The loss of both armies at this portion of the field was heavy; the enemy's, particularly, as I discovered by riding over the field, after the battle, with Gen. Floyd. The enemy having been forced to yield this portion of the field, retired slowly towards the Winns-ferry road, Buckner's point of attack. He did not retreat, but fell back fighting us contesting every inch of ground.

every inch of ground.

The fight was hotly and stubbornly contested on both sides, and it consumed the day till twelve o'clock to drive him back as for as the centre, where Gen. Buckner's command was to flank him. While my command was advancing and slowly driving him, I was anxiously expecting to hear General Buckner's command open fire in his rear, which, not taking place, I feared some misapprehension of orders, and came from the field of battle within the works to learn what was the matter. I there found the command of Gen. Buckner massed behind the ridge within the work taking shelter from the enemy's artilery on the Winns road, it having been forced to retire before the battery, as I learned from him. My force was still slowly advancing, driving the enemy towards the battery. I directed General Buckner immediately to move his command round to the rear of the battery, turning its left, keeping in the hollow, and attack and carry it.

Before this myoament was avecuted my force.

Before this movement was executed, my force, forming the attacking party on the right, with Forrest's regiment (cavalry), gallantly charged the battery, supported by a body of infantry, driving it and forcing the battery to retire, taking six pieces of artillery—four brass and two 24-pound iron guns. In pursuing the enemy falling back from this position, Gen. Buckner's forces became united with mine, and engaged the enemy in hot contest of nearly an hour with large forces of fresh troops that had now met us. This position of the enemy being carried by our joint forces, I called off farther presuitafter seven and a half hours' of continuous and bloody conflict. After the troops were called off, orders were immediately given to the different commands to form and retire to their original positions in the entrenchments. Before this movement was executed, my force. inal positions in the entrenchments.

Storming of Buckner's Entrenchments. The operations of the day had forced the entire command of the enemy around to our right wing, and in front of Gen. Buckner's position in the entrenchments, and when his command reached his position he found the enemy rapidly advancing to take possession of this portion of the work. He had a stubborn conflict, lasting one and a half hours, to rearn it and the enemy actually get possession of a stubborn conflict, lasting one and a half hours, to regain it, and the enemy actually got possession of the extreme right of his position, and held it so firmly that he could not dislodge him. The posi-tion thus gained by the enemy was a most command-ing one, being immediately in the rear of our river battery and field work for its protection. From it he could readily turn the entrenched work occu-pied by Gen. Buckner, and attack him in reverse or advance under cover of an intervening ridge diadvance under cover of an intervening ridge di-rectly upon our battery and field work. While he held this position, it was manifest we could not hold the main work or battery. The Condition of the Troops on Saturday. Such was the condition of the armies at night-fall after nine hours of conflict on the 15th instant, in which our loss was severe, and leaving not less

than 5.000 of the enemy dead and wounded on the field. We left upon the field nearly all his wounded, because we could not remove them. We left his dead unburied because we could not bury them. dead unburied because we could not bury them. Such conflict and courage has, perhaps, never before occurred upon this continent. We took about three hundred prisoners and a large number of arms. We had fought this battle to open the way for our army and relieve us from an investment which would necessarily reduce us and the position by famine. We had occupied the whole day to accomplish our object, and before we could prepare to leave, after taking in the wounded and the dead, the enemy had thrown around us again in the night an immense force of fresh troops, and reoccupied his original position in the line of investment, thus again cutting off our retreat. We had only about 12,000 troops, all told. Of these a large proportion we had lost in the three battles. The command had been in the trenches night and day for five days, exposed to the snow, sleet, mud, and ice water, without shelter and without adequate covering, and without sleep. The Famous Council of War between

Floyd, Pillow, and Buckner. In this condition the general officers held a consultation to determine what he should do. Gen. Buckner gave it as his decided opinion that he could not hold his position one half an hour against an assault of the enemy, and said the enemy would attack him next morning at daylight. The proposition was then made by the undersigned to again fight through the enemy's line and cut our way out. Gen. Buckner said his command was so worn out and cut to pieces and demoralized, that he could not make another fight; that it would cost the command three-quarters of its present numbers to cut its way through, and it was wrong to sacrifice three-quarters of a command to save one-quarter; that no officer had a right to cause such a sacrifice. Gen. Floyd and Major Gilmer I understood to concur in this opinion.

I then expressed the opinion that we could hold I then expressed the opinion that we could hold out another day, and in that time we could get steamboats and set the command over the river, and probably save a large portion of it. To this General Buckner roplied that the enemy would certainly attack him at daylight, and that he could not hold his position half an hour. The alternative of the propositions was a surrender of their position and command. Gen. Floyd said that he would neither surrender the command nor would he surrender himself a prisoner. I had taken the same position. Gen. Buckner said he was satisfied nothing else could be done, and that, therefore, he would surrender if placed in command. General Floyd said that he would turn over the command to him if he could be allowed to withdraw his comto him if he could be allowed to withdraw his command; to this Gen. Buckner consented. There I passing it instantly to Gen. Buckner, saying I I passing it instantly to tren. Buckner, saying I would neither surrender the command nor myself a prisoner. I directed Col. Forrest to cut his way out. Under these circumstances, Gen. Buckner accepted the command, and sent a flag of truce to the enemy for an armistice of six hours to negotiate for terms of capitulation. Before this flag and communication was delivered I retired from

From Nashville.

We learn from an entirely reliable source that there are about 8,000 of the enemy in Nashville, who are quartered in the Capitoi and all the public buildings of the city, over all of which the stars and stripes are waving. They are rapidly erecting fortifications—guns, batteries, &c.—at every point of approach on this side of the city. The city appears almost literally deserted. Ladies are never seen upon the streets, and the inhabitants keen themupon the streets, and the inhabitants keep themselves close.

Neil S. Brown and several other prominent citizens have been arrested.—Atlanta (Ga.) Confederates 2d. racy, 2d.

From the Upper Potomac. The Richmond Dispatch says:
We have information that the enemy, to the number of about one thousand, have crossed into Harper's Ferry, and it is believed that the object is to rebuild the railroad bridge over the Potomac, perhaps preparatory to an advance towards Winchester. A party of Federal cavalry took possession of Charlestown last Wednesday night.

The Rebel Congress. RICHMOND, March 3.—There is much speculation indulged in, and pressure on Congress made, about the passage of a law authorizing the seizure and destruction of all cotton liable to seizure by the Federals at any point in the South. All cotton de-

stroyed is to be assessed and paid for by the Go-vernment. It is uncertain what course will be pur-sued; but the Government is zealously urged to act promptly, and the policy of the measure is the leading question in Congressional circles. The general report is, that the President will make no change in his Cabinet. The Operations of General Burnside. The Norfolk Day Book of Tuesday says: We have no news from General Burnside. We presume he is making preparations to move against our forces, and from the preparations going on by our forces we suspect there will be warm work when it does open. We have every confidence in our ability to drive the enemy back. Our troops are eager for the fray, if come it must, and we pray that God will give them success in driving off the

that God will give them success in driving off the

European Intervention. The Raleigh State Journal of Saturday has an editorial on "Foreign Intervention." As will be seen, from the following extracts, the editor still believes that the Confederacy will be recognized. The editor says: We have no more doubt of the ultimate inde-pendence of the South than we have that there is a heaven above us. The simple virtue of patience and endurance or the part of the people of the South will break down the war and the Government

South will break down the war and the Government of the North, as surely as the war now rages. It is this truth which tends to strengthen the belief of our independence, and the short duration of the war, amongst the statesmen of Europe. Let us, then, continue to show to the world that subjugation is simply impossible, and the war will speedily end without the intervention of Europe. But we predict that our recognition as a Government will shortly be appropried. shortly be announced. The Federal Operations near Savannah. We get the following from the Savannah Repub-

Wereferred, some days ago, to the fact that the Federals had established three batteries bearing on the channel from Savannah to Fort Pulaski. The object of this movement is, evidently, for the sole purpose of cutting off effectually the communication between the two companies, with the hope of starying out the latter. This it will take them a long time to do. In one respect, however, it is significant. Why should the enemy establish land batteries in the marshes bordering the river, if they could get their vessels through into the main channel? It leoks to us very much as if all their attempts had resulted in a failure, and that this movement is taken as the last resort. Perhaps we may be mistaken.

No better pluck can be found in the world than that possessed by the intelligent, rellicking printer. The State Journal has given to the Confederate service some fifteen men.—Raleigh (N. C.) State

Why the Steamer Nashville did not bring The Richmond Enquirer says: Some disappointment was expressed by almost everybody that the Nashville brought no arms from Europe for the use of our [Government. When, however, it, is recollected that the Nashville was telerated

TWO CENTS. vernment, our readers will at once perceive that to have taken in a cargo of war material, such as had been interdicted by the Queen's proclamation, would have been a gross violation, not only of hospitality, but of courtesy and the laws of neutrality. The Naskville, it must be remembered in a Government war ship, and not a near

chantman.

The Confederate gunboat Eastport, reported sunk in the Tennessee river, and ordered to be burned by Gen. Polk, was only partially scuttled. One of the Federal gunboats that went up the Tennessee river towed her down safely to Paducah, where she will, we presume, be repaired at once and turned against us. Let the blame rest upon whom it may concern.

Four Federal gunboats appeared off Fort Morgan on Wednesday evening. They are evidently gathering for an attack. Thanks to the vigor of Gen. Bragg, even if they escape by the guns of Morgan and Gaines, they cannot reach the city.—Nobile Register.

Kegister. Messrs John M. Botts, Franklin Stearnes, Valentine Mechler, John M. Higgins, D. Wardwell, and some few other persons, have been arrested in Richmond, and placed in custody. It is inferred that they are charged with conspiring against the Government, upon what evidence has not yet transpired.

pired.

New Orleans has sent one hundred and twentyseven companies to the war.

Carlo Patti, a brother of M'lle Adelina Patti, the
charming vocalist, is a soldier in the Confederate
service. He is a resident of Memphis, Tonnessee.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens
of Columbus, Ga., was held on the 27th ultimo, at
which resolutions were adopted pledging the entire
consecration of the lives and property of the people
to the prosecution of the war.

The Governor of Texas has issued a proclamation
prohibiting the transportation to or storing cotton prohibiting the transportation to or storing cotton absuch points as are accessible to the enemy from the Gulf. Two Lincoln spies, giving the names of John Scully and Pryce Lewis, were arrested, at the Monument Hotel, in Richmond, on Friday last,

and are now in prison.

Major Hugh W. Fry, of the First Regiment, Wise
Legion, late a prisoner at Roanoke Island, is now
in Richmond on parole.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, has appointed Friday, 7th March, for a State fast. A Rebel Paper's Account of the Federal Occupation of Nashville, The Nashville Banner, of February 25th, contains the following account of the alarm of the people of Nashville after the surrender of Fort Donel-

son and the subsequent occupation of the city by

General Buell. The Banner says: The Excitement after the Fort Donelson Surrender.

Now for the effects of the loss of the fort upon this city. Early Sunday morning it was reported that Fort Donelson had surrendered, but it was not until between 10 and 11 A. M., that the rumors became general. In the meantime, the General Assembly had been hastily convened, and, after a short session, adjourned to meet in the city of Memphis on the 20th.

The citizens, generally ungware of any distributions. The Excitement after the Fort Donelson

phis on the 20th.

The citizens, generally unaware of any disaster to the Southern cause, were quietly repairing to church, when, however, they were met by the report that Fort Donelson had fallen, that a Federal port that Fort Donelson had fallen, that a Federal army was already at Springfield. Robertson county, about twenty-five miles from this city, connected by railroad, and that the gunboats had passed Clarksville on their way to this city. The sudden flight of the Governor and all the State officers, including the General Assembly, who took a special train through to Memphis, gave color to these abourd rumors, and the whole city was thrown into

Gen. Johnson's Army Entering the City. About this time General Johnson's army from The excitement continued through Sunday nigh constantly gaining strength, aided by the destruc-tion of two gunboats at the wharf, which were it process of construction—two fine New Orlean packets, the James Woods and James Johnson. having been taken up for that purpose. The retreating army of General Johnson continued its march; encamping by regiments at convenient points outside of the city. Monday morning the drama opened on the city intensely exciting. The public stores were distributed to some extent among the people, while the army and hospitals were making heavy requisitions, and pressing all vehicles and men that they could, to convey their supplies to their camp. At the same time, considerable quantities were removed to the depots for transportation south.

"Waiting for the Federal Troops." Evening came, and no gunboats, and no Federal army from Kentucky. General Johnson left for the South, placing General Floyd in command, assisted by Generals Pillow and Hardee. The apprehensions of the near approach of the enemy having been found groundless, it was determined by Gen. Floyd that the destruction of the stores was premature, and an order was sent to close the ware-houses, and a force detailed to collect what had been given out. This was done as far as practica-ble; but on Tuesday the distribution commenced again, and continued, with more or less restrictions, under the area of the most indicious sitemas and under the eye of the most judicious citizens, until

Tuesday night the wire and railroad bridges across the Cumberland were destroyed, in spite of across the Cumberland were destroyed, in spite of the most earnest and persistent remonstrances of our leading citizens. The wire bridge cost about \$150,000, and a large portion of the stock was owned by the lamented General Zollicoffer, and was the chief reliance for the support of his or-phaned daughters. The railroad bridge cost \$250,-000, and was one of the finest drawbridges in the country. country. The Scene in the City the following Week.

The scenes which were enacted during the following days up to Monday morning, the 24th, beggar description. The untiring energy of the Mayor and city authorities who, throughout this whole affair, acted with a prudence, zeal, and devotion to the city, which cannot be too highly commended, was inadequate to keep down the selfish and university of the common which was income to the city. was inadequate to keep down the selfish and unprincipled spirit of mammon which run riot, grasping from the mouths and backs of suffering widows and orphans the poor pittance of meat and clothing which was left them as indemnity for months of toil with their needles, and the sacrifice of husbands, sons, and brothers in defence of the Southern Confederacy. Through the efforts of the Mayor, however, a plan was adopted on Saturday, by which most, if not all, of these poor and unprotected creditors of the Government were fully secured by quartermaster and commissary stores.

Here was an entire week of panic and confusion during which millions of dollars' worth of property was lost to the Southern Confederacy, and wantonly destroyed, all of which might have been quietly and safely removed, had the panic-stricken leaders been asfely removed, had the panic-stricken leaders been able to maintain their equanimity in the face of a vague and unauthentic rumor that the enemy were near at hand. Comment upon such management is unnecessary in these columns—it can be heard loud

and unsparing from every mouth in the land. Commodore Foote, with his Gunboats, Arrives at Nashville. On Tuesday, as we learn, the city of Clarksville On Tuesday, as we learn, the city of Clarksville was surrendered to Commodore Foote, of the Federal navy. The commodore and staff were invited on shore and hospitably entertained, after which he left in his gunboats, announcing that he would return on Wednesday and take formal possession of the city; which he did, issuing a very conciliatory proclamation to the people. There are now some 5,000 soldiers at Clarksville, as we learn.

Through the efforts of the city authorities, something more like order was restored on Saturday. The distribution of stores was stopped, and every effort made to remove as much as possible to the

effort made to remove as much as possible to the depot, and have them carried off. Large quantities were thus removed. But the heavy rains in the meantime so swelled the water courses, that the railroad bridges gave way, and transportation was thus stopped on the N. and C. R. The depots, in the meantime, filled with meat and other stores. to prevent the mob from literally carrying off everything. The First Appearance of the Federal Troops.

Sunday morning, twenty four Federal pickets breakfasted in Edgefield, opposite the city, and during the morning eight of them seized a little stern-wheel steamer that had been appropriated as a ferry, and declined to permit it to continue its trips. Mayor Cheatham immediately crossed in a skiff; but as there was no officer with whom he could recorded to nothing was done. In the crosses ning, Colonel Rennett, of the Fourth Only Cavally, arrived, and sent a messenger to the Mayor, requesting his presence. The interview was pleasant on both sides, and satisfactory, though the formal surrender of the city was deferred until the arrival of General Mitchell, who was expected Sunday The Interview between Gen. Buell and

The Interview between Gen. Buell and the Municipal Authorities.

On Monday morning nothing was done, the city remaining comparatively quiet. Monday evening Gens. Buell and Mitchell arrived in Edgefield, opposite the city, and understanding that the city authorities had appointed a committee, consisting of the Mayor and several of our leading citizens, he sent a messenger requesting an interview. The hour for the interview was fixed at 11 A. M. Tuesday. In the meantime General Nelson arrived in the city about 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday morning, in command of a fleet consisting of one gunboat, the Cairo, and eight transports. Transports continued to arrive through the day, until at night the this movement is taken as the last resort. Perhaps we may be mistaken.

There seems to have been a movement among the Federal vessels below in the last forty-eight hours. Last evening all had departed from the Carolina side, except three in Mud river, which have not changed their positions for weeks past. Probably we shall hear of the former in the course of a day or two. In the meantime, it would be well to keep a sharp look-out at all points on our coast.

Treason at Home.

Our enemies, says the Charleston Courier, are relying on our divisions and on the traitors amongst us more than on their own resources. Lat us watch and weed out the traitors, spies, and submissionists, and present a united and unbroken front. Let every man net in the field be a vigilant detective against treason.

The Printers and the War.

"The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel has given eleven men to the Confederate service. None for more prompt than printers in handling the shooting stick."

No better pluck can be found in the world than with. The banks, and all other institutions, trades, professions, etc., could resume their usual business. General Buell will issue no proclamation, preferring, as he states, that the acts of his army shall indicate the policy and purpose of his Government.

Affairs at Memphis. The St. Louis News, of M.rch 1st, says: We had an opportunity, yesterday, of conversing with a gentleman, who left Memphis last Saturday, and reached St. Louis yesterday morning. He came to New Madrid by boat, thence by land to Price's Landing, where he crossed the river to Illinois.

THE WAR PRESS. THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

5.00 Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus

20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60; and 100 Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents to THE WAR PRESS.

lines constitute a square.

resching the Central Railroad. He has been a citizen of St. Louis, but for some time past has been living at Memphis.

He says there was much depression at Memphis, caused by the late rebel defeats, particularly those on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers; and it was generally admitted that Memphis was in great danger. All the gold and silver in the banks, and the treasures of private individuals, had been sent off to New Orleans for safety. Confederate money, Tennessee notes, and shinplasters had gone downer rather, all commodities had gone up. There was no money to be had but paper notes and shinplasters, and, of course, they had to circulate at their variable value, being indicated not by their own fall, but the rise in price of all articles of trade and consumption.

but the rise in price of all articles of trade and consumption.

He savs gold could not be bought at any price, and even silver change had entirely disappeared from circulation. The people of Memphis, however, show no signs of yielding, but say they will defend their city. All persons of military age turn out at two 'o'cleek in the afternoon, every day, for the purpose of drilling. Only a few shot gams were to be had in the city. A large number of pikes were being manufactured, and with these they hope to compete with the Minie rifles and muskets of the Federal troops.

What the Kebels Kely man for the What the Rebels Rely upon for Defence of the City.

What the Rebels Rely upon for the Defence of the City.

There are no fortifications at Memphis. The design is to protect the city, if possible, by a defence at Port Pillow, just below Randolph, sixty miles above Memphis. At this point there is a bold and nearly precipitous bluff, about eighty feet above the level of the river, commanding a stretch of the river for three miles above, while the land approach to the fort is protected by a rugged conformation of the ground, and by Hatchee river, which empties into the Mississippi a mile above the fort. A call had been made for several thousand negroes from the neighboring counties to complete the works at Fort Pillow.

There were no troops at Memphis. At New Madrid, there is a fort just below the town, defended by a force whose strength our informant had no means of ascertaining. He understood that the post was under command of a Gen. Grant. It is a mistake, our informant states, to suppose that the many St. Louisians who went to Memphis, last summer, are in the army. Very few of them are, but are living in Memphis as private citizens, making a living as they best can.

There is no great scarcity of necessaries at the South, though many articles, such as tea, coffee, butter, and salt, are high. Sweet potatoes are abundant and cheap, and many persons make them their chief article of food. Leather had become cheaper since the erection of tanneries throughout the country. Nearly all articles of

them their chief article of food. Leather had become cheaper since the erection of tanneries throughout the country. Nearly all articles of clothing and other fabrics of general use, formerly imported, were being manufactured in the Southern States. The stores, however, are destitute of the fine goods formerly sold, and the apothecary shops are almost entirely bare.

The rebels have established powder mills in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and have an abundance of powder, such as it is—as weak article, and deficient in power. As an evidence of this, it may be stated that many of the Federal soldiers wounded at Fort Donelson, picked the buck-shot out of their merely skin-deep wounds Federal soldiers wounded at Fort Donolson, picked the buck-shot out of their merely skin-deep wounds

vithout the assistance of surgeons. Spunky! As indicating the spirit which animates our brave army, we publish the following letter from a soldier in Col. Neill's Twenty-third Regiment, P. V.—

late Cel. Birney: "CAMP BIRNEY, Feb. 27, 1862.
"DEAR FATHER: I write you these few lines in very great haste, to let you know that at last we, are under marching orders. As you may supposed everything is busile and hurry. I have just been handed one hundred rounds of cartridges and four days' rations! Of course, it is not possible for me to tell you our destination.
"The camp is in wild excitement. Cheer after cheer is going up, so rejoiced are all the boys at the cheer is going up, so rejoiced are all the boys at the probability of our meeting the rebels. I doubt not that before this reaches you I shall have my 'pnck upon my back,' and be on the march to 'Dixie's land.' I am well, and in the very best spirits, and, be assured, shall endeavor to do my duty in every emergency. But I can't spare another moment except to say to all at home—give yourselves no uneasiness on my account, for I put all my trust in God!"

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET. PRILADELPHIA, March 5, 1862. Pennsylvania sixes, war loan, sold at the Stock Board to-day at par, and the five per cents, at 83%. United States coupon sixes sold at 92%, and the seven and firm, at previous quotations. Pentsylvania Railroad chattel mortgage ten per cents. Bank stocks improved in some degree, and more firmness was exhibited in the as enger railway shares, the Second and Third-streets shares advancing %.

In the money market we have no change to report.
Capital is abundant, and only distrust of the abilities of

"Trust in God, and keep your powder dry?"

makers to meet notes at maturity prevents the absorption The details of the tax bill are anxiously awaited by all to know how their respective interests will be affected by The following quotations are furnished us by Mesers Drexel & Co.:

The Banker's Magazine for March, 1862, is published. with several able financial articles, applicable to the niscellaneous information for bankers everywhere. Valley and Pottsville Railroad Company:

The following is a statement of the amount of coa transported over the Lehigh Valley Railroad, for the

| Week | Previously | Total | Tons. Cwt. Ton
 New York and Lehigh.
 790 01
 7,776 13

 N. Spring Mountain.
 1,630 05
 19,897 08

 S. Spring Mountain.
 46 09
 764 04

 Jeddo.
 1,972 01
 13,934 03

 Harleigh.
 743 09
 10,545 00

 German Penna.
 286 03
 7,254 01

 Eborvalc.
 786 18
 6,081 06

 Milnesville.
 504 08
 5,177 14

 Other Shippers.
 20 15
 144 16

Decrease...... 4,498 17 21,351 12 25,850 09

Philadelphia Markets

The flour market is dull, and prices, if anything, favor shipment at \$5.37% for good superfine; \$5.87% @6.12% for extra family, the latter for high-grade Western; and \$6.25 for fancy do. Sales to the trade are limited within the above range of prices as to brand and quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$3.25. Corn is lower. There are sellers of Pennsylvania at \$2.75@2 85 \$\Delta\$ bbl. Wheat is firm, and prime Pennsylvania is in good demand at fully former rates : about 10,000 bushels have been taken, mostly at 134c in store; white ranges at been taken, mostly at 134c in store; white ranges at 140m145c, and the sales limited. Rye meets with a steady demand at 74c for Pennsylvania, at which rate 1,500 bushels have been taken. Corn is lower; about 8,000 bushels sold at 55% 254c for Pennsylvania yellow, in store, and 55c for Southern yellow, afloat, chiefly at the latter figures. Oats are unchanged, Pennsylvania selling slowly at 382030c, in store.

Bank.—There is verylittle Quercitron offering, and first No. 1 is wanted at \$35.50 49 ton.

Corron.—Holders are firmer in their views, but the demand is limited and sales very small.

GROOFBURS AND PROVISIONS.—There is not much doing in either, and no change in prices or demand.

SEEDS.—There is very little offering; about 160 bus Cloverseed sold at \$4.2524.60; and 100 bus choice Timothy at \$2.37%. Timothy at \$2.37%.
Whisky is better; 100 bbls Easton sold at 28c; Ohio do in lots, at 29 \(\alpha\)30c, and drudge at 26c \$\alpha\) gallon.

MRS. NANCY SMITH has been elected mayor or mayoress of Oskaloosa, Ia. There was but one candidate, who, being unpopular with some of the voters, they nominated Mrs. Smith in fun, and, to their surprise, elected her by twenty-one majority