MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS By way of Fortress Monroe, we have the intelligence that Norfolk is in a ferment of excitement and alarm. The destruction of the city, in case of an attack, is apprehended by the inhabitants. A Burnside, who was reported to have occupied

Winton, and to be moving on Nerfolk. We have news this morning from Washington of an occurrence which, while proving a serious injury to our cause, may teach us an invaluable lesson of prudence for the future. The United States steamer Cumberland has been sunk, and the frigate Congress captured, by the iron-plated steamer Merrimac, which, however, was finally driven off in a sinking condition. The full details of the dis- | SANDERSONS, RICHARDSON L. WRIGHTS, PLUaster will be found in our telegraphic columns. The Union flag now waves over Cock pit point on the Lower Potomac! The name is not the most euphonious, we admit, but in that respect it is perfectly in keeping with the history of the war. About two o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the rebels commenced to fire their tents, and all their other property which had not the merit of portability. The steamer Page was among the eraft thus sacrificed. About three o'clock our gunbouts opened fire on the Cock-pit battery, and at half past four landed the troops, who ran up the Union standard. Our Fortress Monroe correspondent has forward. ed to us Richmond and other Southern journals to the 7th inst., from which we have made a number of interesting extracts. The necessity of burning the cotton and tobacco crops, to prevent their falling into loyal hands, had become so pressing that a bill was introduced into the rebel Congress, on

Rebellion has come to felo de se when it has to burn its cotton. The President has issued an order dividing the army of the Potomac into five corps, to be commanded by commanders of corps, chosen according to their seniority in rank. The first corps d'armée, consisting of four divisions, is to be under the command of Major General McDowell; the second, under Brigadier General Sumner (probably); the third, consisting of three divisions, under Brigadier General Heintzleman; the fourth, comprising three divisions, under Brigadier General Keyes; and the fifth, embracing General Banks and Shields' command, to be under the former officer.

The telegraph line to Fortress Monroe has been completed and opened. Science, however, would seem to regard such tributes in a thankless spirit, for the first despatch received contains a report of the sinking of one of our war vessels. But, perhaps, the telegraph is not an infallible agencyand, perhaps, the race of De Santys is not extinct? A telegraphic despatch from Denver city informs us that a bloody battle had taken place near Fort Craig, New Mexico, on the 21st of February, and was probably resumed on the following day. The loss on both sides was great, and the issue of the engagement uncertain. Capt. McRae, in charge of our artillery, together with his entire command, was killed, and it is asserted that all our cannon were taken by the rebels. As Federal reinforcements were on the way when the express messenger left, it is probable that our next despatches will materially alter the aspect of the affair. Judge Watts, the delegate to Congress from New Mexico, seems to think, for reasons which we give in our special despatches from Washington, that the accounts are greatly exaggerated, and that parts of it

The recent movements on the Upper Potomac have culminated in the capture of Leesburg, by our forces under the command of Colonel Geary. On Saturday, our forces entered the town with colors flying and bayonets fixed, and immediately took possession of Forts Johnston, Beauregard, and Evans, besides capturing a number of prisoners and a large quantity of army stores. While our troops were approaching the town, the rebels ceuld be discerned through a glass in full retreat.

The evidences of a decaying rebellion are rapidly multiplying. We see it-not only in the great results following the victories at Fort Donelson and Roanoke Island-but in other and precedent causes. The hope of foreign aid, so illusive and long prayed for, was dispelled by the ability and foresight of the Secretary of State, and it is amusing to witness the humiliation heaped upon the rebel ambassadors in London and in Paris. Mason inflicts a long story upon some English nobleman about six or seven hundred vessels running the blockade, but hesitates to give the tonnage list of his ships for fear of being detected in his prevarication, and the London Times very coolly and characteristically disposes of the arguments in favor of raising the blockade by advising Lord DERBY and his friends to realize on the cotton at New Orleans by shipping it at Louisville. Mr. SLI-DELL dances attendance upon M. THOUVENEL and is told very calmly that the time for deci-

sion has not come. We may contrast the reception of these rebel ambassadors, at foreign courts, with the reception given to rebel ambassadors in another age, and find the parallel instructive. When the rebel Republic of 1776 sent BEN-JAMIN FRANKLIN and his colleagues to the continent of Europe, they were received with the most distinguished consideration. There is no more graphic scene in French or Amecan history than that which depicts the plain and unostentatious philosopher of Philadelphia moving amid the brilliant courtiers of Louis XVI, and the unfortunate Marie An-TOINETTE. In FRANKLIN, the Republic had a statesman, a scholar, and a patriot. In the ambassadors of the South, we see men infamous on account of their personal character, or despised because of their want of intellect and capacity. FRANKLIN and his companious represented a great cause. Their experiment was an experiment of constitutional self-government. It was not merely resistance to tyrants, but obedience to God. They attempted to show that liberty was not license. The world recognized the grandeur of their cause, and welcomed them as the apostles of liberty and law.

We see another evidence of the decay of fidence manifested by the leaders of the Secession cause. We read over the debates of the rebel Congress, and look in vain for any valry that characterized the Continental Congress. There was a bill introduced a few days ago, in the rebel Congress, authorizing the burning of "cotton, tobacco, and other property," whereupon a wrangle ensued as to whether the Confederate Government should pay for the destroyed crops! The rebels were willing to burn their cotton, their tobacco, and every marketable commodity in their warehouses, provided the Government, paid for it. So long as it was a question of purchase, the owners had no objection to apply the torch, but when it became a question of destruction and self-sacrifice, they became dissentient and

In the very issue they force upon us, the rebels point out the surest way to their own overthrow. War is necessarily destructive. In its sad necessities, life is taken, blood is shed, lands are wasted, and desolation and devastation are spread everywhere. The Government of the United States may desire to be as lenient and generous to these misguided people of the South as it is in the nature of the law to be; but the leaders of this haughty and defiant conspiracy, throwing aside every consideration of humanity and prudence, invite to their homes and sessions the very means which they took to repel our armies. If the rebels find it an efficient agency of rebellion to deprive themselves of the products of made by these same people before the war their soil, and to destroy their own proper- commenced, that one Southern man could ty, they place in the hands of the Government whip five "Yankees," and that a thousand of of the United States an argument for employ- them could march through the Northern ing the same weapon in repressing the rebel- States and plant their standard on Indepenlion. And it may reasonably be said, that in dence Hall. This was all very well in theory, this work of desolation we need make no dis- but it was easier said than done. They will crimination between property of one sort and property of another. The desperation of their that they have plenty to attend to at home cause makes retribution vengeance, and turns this contest into a civil war of unprecedented

annihilation. It is proper that a rebellion conceived in iniquity should thus pass away. Its historian tories of the Union forces in the East and will trace his chronicle with a loathing and West. reluctant pen. It will be a narrative of shame, for it will tell how infamy followed infamycitizens of America sought the intervention Hotel.

upon themselves, and hasten to their speedy

of the foreigner to overthrow the Government of their allegiance, and bartered their honor to gain the alliance of aliens and enemies. But if he writes the shameful story of its rise, he will write the story of its ignominious fall. And judging from events now rapidly transpiring, the hour of its fall is at hand,

WE HAVE always contended that there is as much hostility to the present organization of the Democratic party, led as it is by the demagogues and backs who defeated STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS in 1860, and voted for JOHN C. BRECKstrong force is concontrating at Suffolk to check INRIDGE when they saw he was on the high load to treason against the Constitution, among the loyal men of the South as there is among the loyal men of the North and Northwest. The following paragraphs, from the organ of the Kentucky Democracy, the Louisville Democrat of the 2d of March, proves this assertion. Exactly what the Democrat says of the so-called Democracy of Indiana is true of the so-called Democracy of Pennsylvania. Our REEDS, WHARTONS, WITTES, WELSHES. MERS, ANCONAS, HOPKINSES, JOHNSONS, COOP-ERS, are the chiefs of the Democratic organization to-day, as they were the chiefs of the Breckinridge organization of 1860. Time, and the great victories of our arms, have not induced them to change their opinions, or to modify their hostility to the Administration in the prosecution of this just war. They are fit counterparts of the men so mercilessly scored by the Louisville Democrat. In Indiana, as is well said by the Democrat, " there are but two parties -one for the Government and the other against it-one ready and willing to help in the suppression of the rebellion, the other in giving aid and comfort to the rebellion;" and the Democrat might have added, with great truth, that the loyal party is headed by Republicans, who have given up their organization, and the disloyal party by Bright and his associates. Here in Thursday last, to render such a measure obligatory. Philadelphia, and throughout the State, there is no such liberality manifested. The Democrats are led by the Breckinridge chiefs, who obtain their counsel from Wheatland, and unresistingly obey the mandates of the Old Man of the Sea, who, from his safe retreat, contemplates the ruin he has wrought. Let us hope that the true friends of the Administration here, as in Indiana, will act upon the lesson so eloquently taught by surrounding events, and by the example of their friends in the

Hoosier State:

"A parcel of broken-down politicians in Indiana got together on the 8th of January last, held a convention, passed resolutions, and placed before the people of that State a party ticket, asking for their support. There are at this time but two parties in Indiana. One is for the Government, and the other is against it. One is ready and willing to help in the suppression of the rabellion; the other is giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The people would rather sink every question of mere party policy until the Union is restored and the laws enforced. It remains for these political debbiers to pass resolutions and huckster around for votes, while the loya? weople of their State are baring their breasts to the enemy and participating on every battle-field.
"Taking the name of Democracy, they think thereby to control its organization. They will claim

thereby to control its organization. They will claim for the action of the Convention that the Demo-eratic party is responsible. What! a Convention of Democrats in Indiana refuse to endorse the memory of their champion leader, Douglas! As well night any jacknape try to convince us that, upon his command, the waters of the Ohio should return in their channels to the ten thousand sources from

in their channels to the ten thousand sources from which they spring and flow.

"So far as the Republican party of Indiana is concerned, we are against it, and have always opposed its policy. It is sectional, narrow, and proscriptive. We have no liking for it We prefer patriots, however, in such troublous times, to traitors. We do not stop to ask their antecedents—we only know that, in this unnatural war, they mainly are for the Union. But to claim for a Convention which refuses to endorse Hon. Stephen A. Douglas the name of Democracy, is to add insult to injury.

injury.
"When the Government enforces its authority, and traitors are sufficiently punished—when the glorious heritage, our country, is preserved from then, we trust, the Democracy of Indiana will stand forth in one solid phalanx, and reassert their time honored principles, and maintain them as to-naciously as ever heretofore."

Amarently, England is disinclined to violate the Monroe doctrine in Mexico. With great adroitness Napoleon coaxed Palmerston and RUSSELL into an alliance with himself and the Queen of Spain, the avowed object being to secure payment of certain bonds held and monies owed in France, England, and Spain, and the French object, it now seems, being to place the Emperor of Austria's brother on the throne of Mexico. The intention of Napo-LEON, from the first, evidently was to make Mexico a monarchy instead of a republic, and to conciliate Austria by giving the crown to

one of her princes. In reply to inquiries from Lord Russell, it has been stated by M. THOUVENEL, on the part of Napoleon, that no negotiations had been pending between France and Austria with reference to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, but that the negotiations had been carried on by Mexicans who had visited Europe for that purpose, and had gone to Vienna. The value of such a denial may be estimated when it is recollected how solemnly the French Government denied, until the time for action came, that the surrender of Savoy and Nice to France was ever contemplated.

England remonstrated, six weeks ago, with France for sending additional troops to Mexico, and declined sending any more British soldiers. Napoleon's justification was that it did not suit the dignity of France to have fewer troops in Mexico than Spain has, and that the necessity of advancing into the interior of Mexico made the augmentation of the invading army imperative. England will rather withdraw her naval and military armament than augment it. On the 27th January, Earl Russell wrote to Sir CHARLES WYKE, British minister in Mexico, "It is said that the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN will be invited by a large body of Mexicans to place himself on the throne of Mexico, and that the Mexican people will gladly hail such a change. I have little to add to my former instructions on this head. If the Mexican people, by a spontaneous movement, place the Austrian Archduke on the throne of Mexico, there is nothing in the convention to prevent it. On the other hand, we could be no parties to a forcible intervention for this purpose. The Mexicans must consult their own interests." This is a quasi-neutrality or non-

intervention. The London Examiner, one of the oldest, steadiest, and most consistent Ministerial ournals, embodies the opinion of England in this sentence: "Every day compels us more the rebellion in the despair and want of con- deeply to regret that England should have countenanced intervention at all; and every hour renders us more impatient to hear of the withdrawal of our Government from a comexhibition of the high-toned courage and chi- pact, the whole spirit of which has been set at nought, and the only legitimate purpose of which has afready been audaciously abandoned. The recent arrangement between the in-

vaders and General Doblado, who is a sort of Mexican Dictator, admits the former into the interior of the country, while negotiations are pending, and looks amazingly like treachery on Doblado's part. In fine, the overthrow of the republic, the establishment of a monarchy, the elevation of MAXIMILIAN to the throne, and the violation of the Monroe doctrine, appear foregone conclusions with France and Spain, at least. England, represented by PAL-MERSTON and Russell, has been humbugged. (the word is vulgar, but expressive,) and, in all probability, will shuffle out of the affair at her earliest convenience. What will our Government do, under such circumstances?

"An Offensive War." It is amusing to read the boasts of the rebels about their intention of carrying on an offensive war. While McClellan in the East, HALLECK and BUELL in the West, and BURNside and Sherman on the seaboard, are ready to strike powerful and effective blows at the rebellion, its leaders are vainly boasting that they will inaugurate such a war as will sweep the Union troops before them like chaff before the whirlwind, and carry the sword with all its attendant horrors into the Northern and Eastern This is on a par with similar threats shortly find, if they have not already done so, without ventilating impracticable ideas. Such bombast shows only their own weakness and horrors. They have turned their own weapons the tottering condition of their cause, and is only put forth for the purpose of "firing the Southern heart" and raising the drooping spirits of their people, caused by the late vic-

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY. -- Next Monday, March 17, being St. Patrick's Day, the anniversary dinner of how cowardice was honored as patrietism, and the Hibernian Society for the Relief of Emigrants treachery as self-devotion. It will tell how from Ireland will take place at the Continental

LETTER FROM "OUCASIONAL"

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1862. Once more I write you in the presence of a great movement of the army of the Potomae. During the year that has passed, Washington has been the theatre of singular excitements and great events. The inauguration of Mr. Lincoln; the fall of Fort Sumpter; the entrance into this city of the advance guard of Pennsylvania volunteers; the firing upon the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania troops by the Baltimore mob; the destruction of the railroad; the opening of communication by way of Annapelis; the fortification of the city under the inspiring genius of Winfield Scott; the reverse at Bull Run, and the black and bitter days that followed it: the change in the chiefs of the army; the stubborn blockade of the Potomac; the misfortunes at Vienna and at Ball's Bluff, both succeeded by popular anger and despondency; the victory of Dranesville, which uplifted the popular heart and reflected new glory upon the name of Pennsylvania; the concentration here of such an army as the world has never seen; the called session of Congress, with all its sensations and acrimonies; the treachery of Mr. Breckinridge and the expulsion of Mr. Bright; the financial collapse and the financial triumph; the joy diffused by the success of the navy and army in the far South-in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Missouri, and Alabama :-- all these events, and many more, have made the history of the last year in Washington the most remantic and novel in our annals. We are now in the forefront of achievements more momentous than any which have yet been recorded. Opinions vary as to the result. On the one hand, we hear it contended that our troops will progress towards Richmond without much difficulty, and that the rebels are disheartened and dishanding. On the other, it is stoutly argued that their army has been strengthened, and that they will make their last stand with desperate and protracted ferocity. Rarely has such a programme of battle been laid out. Our troops are extended along an almost unbroken line of more than fifty miles, and these are aided by a large force gathered on the various flotillas in the neighporing bays, rivers, and creeks. No one is permitted to know the disposition or destination of the various detachments and squadrons. All that is left for us is patiently to await the scouel. Heaven send that it may be, as I feel sure it will be, fortunate for our arms!

Looking upon the busy scene around me and the wondrous movements in anticipation of this advance, it is impossible to realize that in another week many of those panting for the battle may be stretched in glorious graves. Our soldiers are as anxious for the word to go ahead as if they were about to march to a holiday parade or a grand carnival. In their gay attire, their bright arms, their serried ranks, and their inspiring strains, there are no symptoms of fear or faltering. All s confidence, all determination. Of such materials are the defenders of this great Government composed. OCCASIONAL.

Letter from the Hon. David Wilmot. The following letter, from Hon. Mr. Wilmot, was received and read at the great New York meeting

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of invitation to attend a meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute, in the city of New York, on Thursday evening, the 6th instant has been received. nstant, has been received.

I am honored by your invitation, and would be

spect. Shavery is the one, exclusive, and only are struggling for national existence. It is now made clear to all, that slavery is the deadly foe of the Union—the implacable and eternal enemy of free government. A truly free government, founded upon justice and right, and appealing to reason and beneficent laws for support, never did and never can long exist in the midst of slavery. God, in his providence, has placed slavery within the rightful power of the nation. We must not tremble and hesitate because of the magnitude of the labors and duties cast upon us; we must meet and discharge our duties as men in whose hands is placed the ark of human happiness and hopes. We must and will, if true to God, our country, and the race of mankind, now and forever destroy and wipe out from this nation the accursed institution of human slavery. The slaveholder, by his treason and rebollion against the Constitution, and by the war he has forced upon the Government for self-preservation, cause of the rebellion and war, through which we forced upon the Government for self-preservation has wholly absolved us from all constitutional an political obligations to treat his unnatural claim of property in man with any toleration whatever. When the traitor is forced by arms from his pur-When the traitor is forced by arms from his purpose to destroy the Constitution and Government, he cannot, the moment he is defeated in his wicked purpose, plead the Constitution he made war to overthrow as the shield and protection for his forfeited rights of slavery. It is the right and duty of the nation to protect itself, now and in the future. We must make sure against another rebellion, greater than the one now upon us. The national life must be preserved by applying the knife to the cancer that is eating the very substance and life of the nation. The nation must make a result. ific of the nation. The nation must make a procla-mation of freedom to the slaves of every traitor, and, as a matter of policy, not of strict right, pro-vide for making compensation to loyal slaveholders for temporary less incident to the speedy emanci-pation of their slaves. Less than this we cannot de-with hore, and safety. We have a right to pation of their staves. Less than this we cannot de with honor and safety. We have a right to de more. We have a right; instantly and at once, to uproot and oradicate forever any local institution law, custom, usage, that puts in imminent peril the national life. We have a right to kill slavery that the nation may live.

the nation may live. very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. WILMOT.
JAMES MCKAYE, Chairman of Committee. Public Amusements. The "Comedy of Errors" and the "Serious Family

will alternate the evenings of this week at the Arch street Theatre, each piece being acted in conjunction with a favorite Irish drama. The "Comedy of Errors" is founded upon the dramatic law of resemblances of identities, and is an adaptation from the Menochmic Twin Brothers of the Roman comic writer Plautus, play of similar construction is found in the literatures all modern languages, but the Menachmi of Shakspear is doubtless the most creditable of the series. The Dromio of this play have no originals in the Latin, the Englis playwright having modelled them upon an exaggerate copy of Plantus' semi-shrewd, semi-clownish servant Messenio. In our version, they are made the leading interests of the piece, and great care is taken to me hem counterparts of each other. The brothers Drew, who represent the Dromies at the Arch-street Theat are very like by nature, Frank being slighter than John and a trille less in height, and also of clearer voice. These differences are obviated in a degree by due attention to manner and what, in stage parlance, is called the "make up." The shoes worn by Frank Drew, for instance, are built high in the heels, in order that he may approximate to the height of John Drew's the former is also plentifully padded, while John Drew has toned and subdued his eccentricities until the two are duplicated in speech, gesture and carriage. In one respect, however, we notice a defe readily apparent. The laugh of John Drew is coarse and shrill—in fact, a "squeak"—while Frank Drew laughs very much in his usual way. The humor Frank, likewise, is more natural and unrestrained, som of his grimaces and movements being in the highes degree ludicrous and mirth-moving. But upon John Drew seems to devolve the difficult labor of adapting him self to the manner of the other. The one, in truth, i the imitator, the other the actor. Some of the means employed in order to obtain the identity are mere tricious, as the painting of moles upon the cheeks. In deed, we are called upon to suppose that two indiv the one of Ephesus, the other of distant Syracuse, have been from the beginning practising the same amble and strut, may even holding their fingers and thumbs in the same positions, and adopting garbs alike in color, cr

The Antipholuses of the Archistreet Theatre av wigged, bearded, and clothed alike, but are alike in nothing else. The most credulous imagination canno persuade itself to believe in the identity. Mr. Ringgold indeed, seemed working to destroy any illusion that might have prevailed, and Mr. Mortimer was evidently ill at and conscious of the disparity. As diagon, to M John Gilbert was assigned the fine narrative, constitu ting the first scene of the comedy. He seemed to us more than customarily hard and harsh. Mrs. Drew and Mrs Henri dressed with much taste and elegance in the roles of Adriana and Luciana. The latter enacted with Mr. Mortimer the rare courtship scene of the third ac-

of delicate conceits, as, for instance, the plea of Antiphe .. O train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note. To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears; Sing, syron, for thyself and I will dote; Spead o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs."

The humor of the "Comedy of Errors" is sometime broad, but always genial. Modern delicacy, we regre to say, has compelled the emasculation of the comic passages at the end of the third act. The scenery at the Archestreet Thestre is always rich in coloring and libe ral in design. We have not seen since Mrs. Draw's "Comedy of Errors" is particularly favored in this reday evening, on the occasion of his first appearance vocal character.

Dan Rice gave good entertainments last week t miformly tolerable houses. The proprietor of the "show" evidently over-appreciates his own powers of humor, and reckons too generally upon the patience and liberality of the people. He defines his position upo contravened subjects nightly, whereas the public, as a rule, care nothing to know his sentiments upon any save equestrian affairs. If Mr. Rice will allow Mon stance Vanage and Malvilla to be the main features of his "show," his business will prosper; for they are really wonderful riders, and in conjunction with the gymnasts and trained horses, afford an exciting and Mr. Mckeon will take a benefit in Uncle Tom on Thursday evening, when Mr. Studiey and the other capable people of the Continental Theatre will appear

years, is now floating on to fortune, and few men in hi profession are so deserving of public approval Gottschalk's Concert will be attended to night by amateurs and adett performers. The planiat will give one of two private entertainments in this city, to select classe of males and females. See advertisement. of males and temnies. See savermenner.

The panorama of the Rebellion has had an unexampled success, at the Assembly Buildings. Many of the scenes are vivid and faithful; all are above mediocrity. A locture accompanies the paintings.

Mckeon, having waited for the flood-tide during several

IMPÓRTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Audacity of the Rebel Steamer Merrimac. OUR FLEET AND BATTERIES AT-TACKED. INKING OF THE U.S. SHIP CUMBERLAND [Special Despatch to The Press.] FORTRESS MONBOE, Saturday, March 8, 1862. About one o'clock this afternoon the rebel iron-About one o'clock this afternoon the robel ironplated steamer Mericana accompanied by two
rebel tug boats, steamed down the river from behind Sewell's Polate from Morfalk. She at first
appeared to be coming directly towards Old Point,
but suddenly turned and, under full steam, prodeeded for Newport News, where the friend forgress and sloop-of-war Cumberland were at an
chor. The steam frigate Minnesota, which was
tying at unchar some distance below investigated.

lying at anchor some distance below, immediately on perceiving the ruse, started in pursuit, and the other steamers lying in the harbor were not slow in following has she passed the Sewell's Point battery, the rebels fired a number of shot at her but, as far as could be seen, none were effective The fire was promptly returned by the Minnesota, and the shells could be seen bursting near the rebe hatteries. The Sawyer gun from the Rip Raps, too, threw several shells with remarkable precision right into the Sewell's Point battery.

But, by this time, the Morrimac and her satellites, the little tugs, had rounded Newport News point, and thick clouds of smoke now arose, and across the tongue of land, that hid the rebel vessels from view, could be seen the tall masts of the Congress and Cumberland. Dense volumes of smoke almost shrouded them from sight, but still the tall masts and tapering spars could be seen, though Almost every foot of standing room was now oc-

cupied by anxious crowds, and many were the

prayers for the success of the good old flag. Spylasses commanded a high premium. The masts of the Cumberland, towering above the trees, had attracted great attention. With a glass the American flag could be seen proudly flying from her foremast. Suddenly she was observed o totter, and, with a slow and gradual motion, while a groan of horror went up from the vast as semblage, she careened, and disappeared from view. But the American ensign still floated for a moment, and then went down, undesecrated by the traitors

The Roanoke, by this time, was under weigh, in tow of a steamtug, and, as she passed the rebel battery, delivered a broadside. Many of the fuses being too short, however, a number of the shells burst in the air. The remainder burst in the rebel battery on Sewell's Point with right good effect. The Minnesota is reported to be aground. number of rebel tugs are around her, and she is nouring shells into them and also into the Pig-Point battery. The Roanoke, the steam machinery of which has been out of order for some time, is com LATER-5½ P. M.-The Sawyer gun from the

Riprars is shelling Sewell's point. The frigate Congress has a white flag flying. The rebel steamer Yorktown is sailing from Newport News to Sewell's Point. It is believed A heavy smoke as of some configuration is visible from Newport News. I cannot receive the buildings

here are on fire. The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence has just arrived. and has gone up to engage the rebels. anxiety le manifested for the fate of the brave sea-

men of the Cumberland. Several ambulance wa gons have left for Newport News. I am honored by your invitation, and would be pleased, if it were convenient, to be present and pleased, if it were convenient, to be present and pleased, if it were convenient, to be present and pleased, if it were convenient, to be present and pleased, if it were convenient, to be present and pleased, if it were convenient, and would be present and it can only respond briefly by letter to your kind invitation.

I heartily approve of the objects of the meeting as set forth in the call. The honor and safety of the mation demand that the cause of this gigantic rebellion should be forever removed. This alone will give us peace and safety, honor and national respect. Slavery is the one, exclusive, and only

THE REBEL STEAMERS MERRIMAC, JAMES-TOWN, AND YORKTOWN ATTACK THE FLERT.

The United States Sloop-of-war Cumberland Sunk.

THE CONGRESS CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, March 9.-The Government ha received information, from Fortress Monroe, that vesterday the iron-clad steamer Merrimae and the unboats Samestown and Yorktown attacked our fleet, and sunk the United States sloop-of-war Cumherland, and took the Congress. The United States steamer Minnesota was aground when the Fortress Monroe boat left.

The Rebel Attack upon the United States Fleet-Details of the Disaster. FORTRESS MONROE, March 8.—The dullness Old Point was startled at 10 o'clock to-day, by the mnouncement that a mysterious vessel, supposed to be the rebel steamer Merrimac, and looking like a submerged house with the roof only above water, was moving down from Norfolk by the channel in front of Sewell's Point. Signal guns were also fired by the United States sloop-of-war Cumberland and the frigate Congress, to notify the Minnesota, St. Lawrence, and Roanoke, of the approaching danger, and all was excitement in

about Fortress Monroe. There was nothing protruding above the water but the flag-staff, flying the rebel flag, and a short smoke stack. She moved along slowly and turning into the channel leading to Newport News, steamed direct for the Cumberland and Congress which were lying at the mouth of the James river. As soon as the Merrimac came within range of the Cumberland the latter opened on her with her FORTS BEAUREGARD, EVANS, AND JOHNheavy guns, but the balls struck and glanced off, having no more effect on her than peas from a popgun. Her ports were all closed, and she moved or in silence but with a full head of steam.

In the meantime, as the Merrimac was approaching the two frigates on the one side, the iron-clad steamers Forktown and Jamestown came down the James river and engaged our frigates on the other side. The batteries at Newport News also opened on the Jamestown and Yorktown, and did all in their power to assist the Cumberland and Congress, which, being sailing vessels, were at the

mercy of the approaching steamers.

The Merrimae, in the meantime, kept steadily on her course, and slowly approached the Cumberland, when the latter, as well as the Congress, at the distance of one hundred yards, rained full broadsides on the iron-clad monster. The shots took no effect, glancing upwards and flying off, having only the effect of checking her progress for

a moment. After receiving the first broadsides of the two frigates she ran into the Cumberland, striking her about midships, and literally laying open her side. She then drew off, fired a broadside into the disabled ship, and again dashed against her with her iron-clad prow, and, knocking in her side, left her to sink, while she engaged the Congress, which lay about a quarter of a mile distant.

The Congress had in the meantime kept up a sharp engagement with the Yorktown and Jumestown, and having no regular crew on board of her and seeing the hopelessness of resisting the iron-clad steamers, at once struck her colors. Her crew had been discharged several days since, and three companies of the Naval Brigade had been put on board temporarily, until she could be relieved by the St. Lawrence, which was to have gone up on Monday to take her position as one of the blockading vessels

On the Congress striking her colors, the Jamestown approached and took from on board all the officers as prisoners, but allowed the crew to escape in the boats. The vessel being thus cleared, it was fired by the repels, when the Merrimae and her two iron-clad companions opened with shell and shot on the Newport News batteries. The firing was briskly returned. Various reports have been received, principally from frightened sut-lers' clerks. Some of them represented that the garrison had been compelled to retreat from the

batteries to the woods. Another report is, that the

two smaller rebel steamers had been compelled to retreat from the guns of the batteries. In the meantime the steam frigate Minnesota. having partly got up steam, was being towed up to the relief of the two frigates, but did not get up until too late to assist them. She was also followed by the frigate St. Lawrence, which was taken in tow by several of the small harbor steamers. It is, however, rumored that neither of these vessels had ebel steamers at about a mile's distance with only her two bow guns. The St. Lawrence also poured in shot from all her guns she could bring to bear. and it was the impression of the most experienced

naval officers on the point that both had been considerably damaged. These statements, it must be borne in mind, are all based on what could be seen by the glass at a distance of nearly eight miles, and by a few panicstricken non-combatants, who fied at nearly the first | Buchanan, late of Maryland. gun from Newport News.

In the meantime darkness approached, though the moon shone out brightly, and nothing but the occasional flashing of guns could be seen. The Merrimac was also believed to be aground, as she remained stationary at the distance of about a mile from the Minnesota, making no attempt to attack or molest her.

Previous to the departure of the steamer from Old Point for Baltimore, no gun had been fired for half an hour, the last one being from the Minnesota. Some persons declared that immediately after the last gun was fired a dense volume of vapor was seen to rise from the Merrimac, indicating an explosion of her boilers. Whether this is so or not canplosion of her boilers. Whether this is so or not can- rauders.

not be known but it was the universal opinion tha the rebel monster was hard aground. Fears were, of course, entertained for the safety of the Minnesota and St. Lawrence in such an unequal contest, but if the Alerrimac was really ashore, she could do no further harm to them. It was the intention of the Minnesota, with her picked and gallant crew, to have run into close quarters with the Merrimac, avoid her iron prow, and board her. This the Merrimac seemed not inclined to give her an opportunity to do, being afraid

to approach her at close quarters when aground.

At 8 c'clock, when the Baltimore boat left, a fleet of steam tugs were being sent up to the relief of the Minnesota and St. Lawrence, and an endenver was to be made to draw them off from the bar on which they had grounded. The firing had been suspended, whether from mutual consent or neces sity could not be ascertained. The rebel battery at Pig Point was also enabled

and several guns were fired at her from Sewell's Point as she went up. None of them, however struck her, but one or two passed over her.

From Fortress Monroe and the South.

GEN. BURNSIDE OCCUPIED WINTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 7 .- The steamtuge Atlantic and Pendulum, from Philadelphia, caminto the Roads this morning. The Pandulum sank whilst passing the lightship. All hands saved.

The steamer Sumanes, which sailed for Hatteras with stores, on Thursday, returned on account of bad weather, but will sail again to-night. The wind changing to the northwest.

A flag of truce from Norfolk brought down the ommandant of the French steamer. He represents that great excitement exists in Norfolk. The hotels are swarming with officers, mostly from the Gulf States, the Virginia troops being all sent away. The people dread the destruction of the city in case of an attack. A strong force is concentrating at Suffolk to

check General Burnside, who was reported to have occupied Winton in force, and to be moving on The reason given by the rehals for not returning

Col. Corcoran is that maps and drawings have been found concealed on his person. No further com munication has been received as to the release the United States prisoners at Richmond. Specie is quoted at Richmond at 40 to 50 cents A despatch from Atlanta, Georgia, says that the

Federal troops have occupied Murfreesborough. Tonnessee, and that Gen. A. Sydney Johnston has etreated to Decatur, Alabama. Bishop Andrews has postponed indefinitely the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which was to meet at New Orleans

on the first of April. The steamer Merrimac was lying near the navy yard, yesterday morning, with her flag flying and a crew on board. She draws twenty-three feet of water, and was described to your correspondent as locking like the roof of a sunken house with the

smoke stack protruding from the water.

The Crew of the Cumberland—Reports of the Loss of Life.

New York, March 9.—A special report from

Fortress Monroe to the Tribuns states that the Cumberland had a crew of 500 men, nearly half of whom went down with her, but a negro states that some of the crew, who swam ashore, give the number lost at one hundred. The guns of the Congress, after her capture, were turned on our

atteries at Newport News. Gen. Wool sent two regiments of infantry, six companies of cavalry, and the mounted rifles by land to Newport News, to support Gen. Mansfield

Official Despatches from Fortress Monroe. WASHINGTON, March 9.—The following despatch was to-night received by Major General McClellan from General Wool: "FORTRESS MONROE, March 9-Six a'clock P. M.

"FORTRESS MONROE, March 3—Six e clock P. M.—Two hours after my telegraphic despatch to the Secretary of War, last evening, the steamer Monitor arrived. She immediately went to the assistance of the Minnesota, which was aground, and continued so until a few minutes since: Early this morning, she was attacked by the Merrimac, Jamestann. and Portinum. After a five-hours contest they were driven off, and the Merrimac in a sinking condition. She was towed by the Jamestown, Torktown, and several smaller boats, to town, Yorktown, and several smaller boats, wowards Norfolk, no doubt for the purpose, if possible, to get her in the dry dock for repairs.

"The Minnesota is afloat, and being towed to-

Opening of the Telegraph to Fortress Monroe.

IRON-CLAD STEAMER MONITOR ATTACKED BY THE THREE REBEL STEAMERS. THE ASSAILANTS DRIVEN OFF

THE MERRIMAC IN A SINKING CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 7 o'clock P. M .- The telegraph line to Fortress Monroe has been completed, and the following despatch has been received direct from that point : "The Eriesenn iron-clad steamer Manatan as rived at Fortress Monroe last night, and early this morning she was attacked by the three rebe

steamers, the Merrimac, Jamestown, and Yorktown. After a contest of five hours they were driven off, the Merrimae in a sinking condition.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

LEESBURG OCCUPIED BY COL. GEARY.

The Rebels Retreated.

STON IN POSSESSION OF GEARY.

LEESBURG, March 8 .- Col. Geary has taken Leesburg, and driven Gen. Hill, with his whole command, from the town and surrounding forts The stars and stripes now wave over all the hills. The rebels fell back towards Middlebury las night. Col. Geary left Lovettsville with his command, and marched through Wheatland and Waterford, taking prisoners at both places, and putting the scattered forces of the enemy to flight. Shortly after sunrise this morning he took po session of Fort Johnston, which was re-christened by the officers Fort Geary. He then entered the camp with flags flying and bayonets fixed. The rebel troops, who had considered this as on

of their greatest strongholds, could be discerned through a glass in full retreat. The command took many prisoners, and a quantity of army stores, and are in possession of the bank, post office and public buildings. Forts Beauregard and Evans are also in our pos

This achievement, accomplished by a skilful manœuvre, is of vast importance. The command i well, and in good spirits. A detachment of the First Michigan Cavalry did much service, under the direction of Col. Geary, in this movement.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES. POOLESVILLE, March 8.-To Brigadier General E. Williams:
Leesburg was entirely evacuated yesterday morning. The reports are that Col. Goary's advance is there.
N. J. T. Dana, Brig. General.

THE STARS AND STRIPES WAVING OVER THE COCK-PIT POINT BATTERY.

The Rebel Steamer Page Burned

WASHINGTON, March 9.-The stars and strine are now waving over Cockpit Point on the lower Potomac.

About 2 o'clock this afternoon the rebels commenced to fire their tents and other property difficult of removal. They also burned the steamer Page and all the other craft in the creek. Our gunboats opened fire on the Cockpit battery about 3 o'clock P. M., and at half past 4 landed and ran up the glorious old flag.

Arrival from Roanoke Island. BALTIMORE, March 9 .- The steamer Ellen S. Terry arrived here to-night direct from Roanoke Island, bringing official despatches from General Burnside, in charge of Charles W. Woolsey. She has on board 125 wounded and sick soldiers from pilots on board them, and after a short engage- Roanoke under the charge of Dr. Alfred Hitch ment both seemed to be, in the opinion of the pi- | cock, of Massachusetts, assisted by Drs. Bradford lots, on the point aground. The Minnesota, either and Page, all of whom are doing well. The Terry intentionally or from necessity, engaged the three also brings the bodies of Col. V. de Monteuil, of the puil Zousves: Corporal Randall Mans, C the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, killed in the action at Roanoke Island. The Terry left Roanoke at noon, on Thursday last, when a portion of the troops were embarking on an expedition to a point on the mainland, and will be heard from in due

The rebel steamer Merrimac is understood to have been under the command of Commandant The Schooner Idalia Abandoned.

Boston, March 8 .- The sloop-of-war Dacotah, which arrived here to-day, brought in the schooner Idalia, from Philadelphia for Halifax. The Idalia was abandoned at sea on the 4th instant, in lat. 40 deg., long. 67 deg. The War in Kentucky.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW MEXICO, FROM WASHINGTON. DESPERATE FIGHT NEAR FORT CRAIG

Great Loss on Both Sides.

DENYER CITY, March 7, via Julesburg, March 3.—The following news was received to-day, by military express : A desperate and terrible battle, lasting all day, took place at Vulverde, ten miles south of Fort Craig, on the 21st of February. The fight was probably renewed on the 22d. The loss is great on both sides. Both parties claim the victory.

A regiment of New Mexicans, commanded by Col. Panton, ran away. Cantain McRae, who had charge of our artillery, and every one of his command, were killed at their posts, and their cannon was taken by the rebels. Kit Carson was within fifteen miles of Fort Craig,

ger left. FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN. THE OCCUPATION OF LEESBURG

CONFIRMED.

Firing was heard from his direction, but with what

result was not ascertained at the time the messen-

CHARLESTOWN, Va. March 9 .- The report of last night, that the United States troops had occupied Leesburg, is officially confirmed. The robels evacuated the town on Friday morning, taking all their baggage and supplies to Middlebury, but it is not known whether the troops retired thither or started towards Winchester. Col. Geary occupied the town unresisted yesterday morning, capturing considerable property belonging to the rebel army.

All was quiet on our frontiers last night,

CHARLESTOWN, Va., March 8 .- To day a Mr Carter, member of Baylie's cavalry, together with three valuable horses, carriages, and other articles, was captured and turned over to the division of the quartermaster. A considerable amount of rebel crip was also seized.

Private Whitney, of the Michigan cavalry, who was accidentally wounded on Friday night, died Colonel Brodhead, of the Michigan cavalry, has

been appointed . chief of the cavalry for this divi-During the visit to the residence of Col. Lewis Washington, near Hallston, your correspondent was informed that, subsequent to the departure of the proprietor, in August last, the rebels paid a visit to the establishment, and appropriated a large collection of the portraits of Gen. Washington and his family, being probably the only collection of

It is to be regretted that, previous to the order of Gen. Banks. some wanton depredations were committed on private property in this vicinity, but it is probable that the perpetrators will be detected and everely punished.

A Scout Within Four Miles of Winchester-Skirmishes with the Rebels. CHARLESTOWN, Va., March 9 -Yesterday, for the first time since our arrival, the country carriages came into town, and the occupants held social intercourse with our officers and soldiers. Suits of Secession gray are gradually giving way to other hues, and the ladies beginning to frequent the streets on business and pleasure. Dr. William Alexander, an eminent physician

and unflinching Unionist, died at his residence, in this vicinity, last month. His son yesterday returned home from the Charlottesville College, deeply imbued with secession, and has been sent to Washington.

Hundreds of contrabands are arriving from the

country. The course adopted in regard to them is, f they have been employed by the rebel authorities, to turn them over to the division quartermes. ter, to be employed by the United States but if proven otherwise they are returned to their owners. On Friday, Captain Cole's company of Maryland Cavalry, forty in number, pursued a scout of the Ashby Cavalry for two miles, between Bunker's Hill and Winchester, when he came upon about 140 resulting in the killing of six of Ashby's men and wounding five. Captain Cole had three men wounded. A section of Matthew's battery came up o Cole's support, when Adjutant Wilkins, of Gen. Williams' staff, had his horse shot under him It is believed generally at Bunker Hill that the force at Winchester has been greatly reduced,

leaving not over 3,000 to 6,00 men there. Others say that Jackson's force has been strengthened by the regiments from Leesburg. Capt. Cole's scouts last night reached a point only 4 miles from Winchester, but encountered no resistance except from a small cavalry picket.

It is stated that but 400 of the Eighteenth Mississippi remained at Leesburg, and at the time of

Second Lieutenant Eugene Pickett has been promoted to a first lieutenancy in Company A, Ninth New York, and Corners: Stone has been elected second lieutenant in the same company. This morning the rebel scouts attacked General Hamilton's pickets, near Smithville, killing one and wounding another private of the Twenty-ninth Indiana Regiment. They were pursued by the Third Wisconsin, but at the last accounts they had not returned.

Arrival of the Iron-clad Ericsson Steamer Monitor. BALTIMORE, March 9 .- The Old Point boat left at 8 o'clock last night. About half an hour after she left the wharf the iron-clad Ericsson steamer Monilor passed her, going in, towed by a large steamer. Monitor reached Fortress Monroe by o'clock, and may have immediately gone into service. If not, she would be ready to take a hand early on Sunday morning. The details furnished in the despatch from Fortress Monroe are all the facts, as far as can be

ascertained, and are probably the worst possible version of the affair. Despatch to the Secretary of the Navy. Forters Monroe, March 9, 6.45 P. M.—To G. Welles, Secretary of the Navy.—The steamer Monitor arrived at ten o'clock last night, and went immediately to the protection of the Minnesota, lying aground just below Newport News. At seven o'clock A. M. the Nerrimac, accompanied by two wooden steamers and several tugs, stood out towards the Minnesota and opened fire. The Monitor in the them at once, and opened her fire, when all the enemy's vessels retired, excepting the Merrimac. These two iron-clad vessels fought part of the time, touching each other, from 8 o'clock A. M. till noon, when the Merrimac retired. Whether she is injured or not, it is impossible to say. Lieut. J. S. Worden, who commanded the Monitor, handled her with great skill, assisted by Chief Engineer Stimers. Lieut. Worden was injured by the cement from the pilot house being driven into his eyes, but I trust not seriously. The Minnesota kept up a continuous fire, and is herself somewhat injured. She was moved considerably to day, and will probably be off to night. The Monitor is uninjured, and ready at any moment to repel another attack.

G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Funeral of General Lander. FORTRESS MONROE, March 9, 6.45 P. M.-Te

Funeral of General Lander. Funeral of General Lander.

SALEM, Mass., March 8.—The funeral of Gen.
Lander, which took place here this afternoon, was a
solemn and imposing event. The body was escorted
by a procession consisting of four of the local military companies of Salem, the Boston divisionary
corps of Cadets, a detachment of the Andrew
Sharp Shooters, Governor Andrew and staff, the
Fire Department, officers of the army and navy,
judges of the courts, and the citizens generally.
The church in which the funeral ceremonies were performed was appropriately dressed. The Rev. Dr. Briggs officiated.

The coffin bore the following inscription: "Fred. W. Lander, Brigadier General, died March 2, 1862, at Camp Chase, Virginia, aged 36 years. The brevest of the braye." bravest of the brave."

At the close of the funeral services the pro-

marched through the principal streets to the burial ground, where the remains were deposited, and a military salute of three volleys fired over the The U. S. Steam Frigate Vermont. BOSTON, March S.—The sloops of war Dacotal and San Jacinto arrived from their cruise in search of the United States steam frigate Vermont. They report that they saw nothing of her.

- Marine Disaster. BOSTON, March 9.—The brig Marine fell in with the ship Ningara, on the 26th ult., from Philadelphia for Liverpool, in a sinking condition, and took off the captain and crew, bringing them into this

Publications Received. From T. B. Peterson & Brothers, an advance copy of the new novel, "The Earl's Heirs," by Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne." It is one of the best constructed fictions ever written, and the interest awakened in the opening chapter never casses, but culminates, in the detection of a great criminal, in the closing chapter. From W. B. Zieber, South Third street, copies

of the Illustrated London News and Punch, of

February 22.

February 22.

From S. C. Upham, 403 Chestnut street, Illustrated London News and Illustrated News of the World, of February 22. The latter contains a memior of President Lincoln, with a fine full-length portrait, engraved on steel, from a photograph by Brady, of New York. NEWS OF LITERATURE.-Mr. Carleton, late Rudd & Carleton, New York, has the following

new works in the press: "Ballads of the War," by George W. Hewes, of Philadelphia; "Sybelle and other Poems," by "L.;" "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," by Dr. E. Bunford Lightill, of New York. LARGE AUCTION SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS.

Ac. -The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large and seasonable assortment of French, German, Swiss, and British dry goods; also, goods on account of underwriters, fancy goods, &c., comprising about 630 lots of choice articles, in silk, woollen, worsted, cotton, and linen fabrics, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, for cash, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, and to be continued nearly all day, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

A DANGEROUS HOLE. -The culvert in Richmend street, below Norris, Mineteenth ward, caved in sesterday, and is in a dangerous condition.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, March 9, 1862.

The Army of the Potomac to be Divided into Five Corps d'Armee. The President has issued a war order, No. 2, in which he orders that the army of the Potomac be divided into an army corps, to be commanded by the commanders of corps, selected according to their seniority in rank, as follows: The first corps d'armee, consisting of four divisions, to be com-manded by Major General McDowell. The second corps, consisting of three divisions, to be ommanded by Brigadier General SUMNER. The third corps, consisting of three divisions, to be commanded by Brig. General HEINTZLEMAN. The fourth corps, consisting of three divisions, to be commanded by Brig. General Keyes. The fifth orps, consisting of Generals BANKS and SHIELDS' Mata Gen. LANDER'S) commands, to be commanded by Major Gen. BANKS. Capt. BELL, of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, has been promoted to be najor of the Third Illinois Cavalry, now in General HALLECK'S department.

Later from New Mexico.

has advices of an authentic character from Fort Craig to the 14th of February, and from Santa Fe to five o'clock, evening of Sunday, the 16th. At that date, the advance guard of the United States forces, five hundred strong, under Captain WINGATE, were on the west side of the Rio Grande, eight miles below Fort Craig, being at Barajos. On the driving in of our pickets, Colonel CANBY marched in force to that point, and after anxiously awaiting until night. without any appearance of the enemy, returned to Fort Craig, leaving his camp-fires burning. Colonel CANBY'S SPY, GRAYDEN, had captured the principal spy of General Similar, and from him it was ascertained that the forces under Sinkey consisted of fifteen hundred troops at Alimasa, and fifteen hundred behind, under Sibler, with eight capnon and three hundred beeves, and that he expected reinforcements soon of eleven hundred lancers. Under these circumstances, Judge WATTS is confident that no general engagement had taken place, but, perhaps, only skirmishing of the advance guard, which resulted in the falling back of our troops on Fort Craig, in order to prevent the Texan cavalry from getting between our forces in the advance and the fortifications at

Fort Craig. The recently-published despatch from Denver to Jubesburg is not on its face au thentic, and must have been verbally communieated, through a line of express riders, over a distance of seven hundred miles; and Judge WATTS has other information which satisfied him that the ecount is, to say the least of it, highly exaggerated, and some parts of it untrue. The New Tariff Bill. It is understood that the Committee of Ways and Means will have the new tariff bill prepared for

presentation to the House by the time the tax bill hall have passed that body. Some of the articles in the present free list will be transferred to the dutiable schedules, and such other changes made as will yield two or three million dollars of additional revenue. The Indians of Kansas and Nebraska

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Dole

pas returned from the West. While in Kansas and

Nebraska, the Indian chiefs called upon him, and endered the services of their warriors for military ervice, but these cannot now be accepted. Upwards of 6,000 loyal Indian refugees, including families from the Cherokee country, are in the ower part of Kansas. In their retreat from the superior forces of the nemy, they threw away everything which impeded their stampede. The panic among them at that time is represented as frightful. These Indians being in a destitute condition, Gen. HUNTER

supplied their immediate necessities. Commis-

ioner Dolle telegraphed to the Government autho-

rities, and through his representations, Congress promptly passed an act for their relief.

The Rebel Batteries on the Potomac Abandoned General Hooker reports that all the rebel batteries in front of his line are entirely abandoned, and their guns spiked. Some of the guns of which we This is virtually opening the Potomac and raising the so-called blockade. |The above despatch is dated Budd's Ferry.

The Tax Bill, Five thousand extra copies of the tax bill wore completed on Saturday, and they will be generally distributed by the members. Secretary CHASE'S substitute for the bill, as reported, will be presented o Congress and printed to day. Governor Johnson

Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, wrote and had printed a proclamation, intended for the eyes of the Tennesseeans, before he left this city for the field of his operations. Regimental Cemeteries.

Several of the regiments have laid out next little cemeteries, and legibly marked the graves of the poor follows who have died in camp When peace s declared and the army disbanded, these spots vill be held in sacred reverence. _The Excitement at Washington. The excitement at the hotels and elsewhere all day has been intense, consequent on the news from

Fortress Monroe. New Telegraph Office. The American Telegraph Company opened to-da their new office in WILLARD'S Hotel. It is fitted up in very fine style, with every convenience Two wires connect with all the principal cities and the main office on Pennsylvania avenue.

The Nashville Post Office. The Post Office Department received a letter to day from Nashville, dated the 3d instant, in which it is stated that on the special agent, Mr MARKLAND, taking possession of the post office in that city, he found that the rebel postmaster had stripped it of every article of propertyblanks, locks, mail-bags, twine, scales, keys, &c. The special agent had managed to get the mails

from Nashville to Louisville. The letter adds : "The United States officers and troops have agreeably disappointed the Secession-ists, by reason of their good behavior and gentlemanly deportment. Others are mad because the officers and men will not commit some act of violence or perpetrate an outrage of some kind. Be it said to the credit of all the officers, soldiers, civilians, and camp-followers, that the order in Nashville was never better. I have never known better

Washington News and Gossip Spring has burst upon us to-day with all its mild and halmy. The mud in the streets has dried up, and the roads on the other side are in fine condition. A gentleman who came from Langley's this morning states that the Leesburg turnpike is as smooth as a board, but very dusty. The occupation of Leesburg by our troops has had an electrical effect upon our army. Governor CURTIN has written letters to the President and General McCLELLAN, urging the appointment of Colenel SIMMONS, of the Fifth Penn sylvania Reserves, as a brigadier general. The Colonel is an old army officer.

much gratified with the preparations which Governor CURTIN has made for the wounded, in the event of a battle taking place. The payment of the troops, which was expected o commence on the 1st instant, has been postponed until the 1st of April. The Shoddy Clothing A large quantity of the worthless army clothing, supplied by contractors, will be returned to them.

The Pennsylvania troops express themselves

thus lessening the loss to the Government. The State Appropriation Bill. HARRISBURG, March 8—The annual appropriation bill, as it passed the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on March 7th, contains the following appropria

Governor's salary..... State Librarian's salary...
Sup rintendent Public Printing's salary....
Executive Department..... Addition deficies of Definitions
Surveyor General's
Attorney General's
Adjutant General's
Sinking Fund
School Department
Public Printing.
Legislative expenses Legislative expenses...... Distribution of laws...... 18,000 00 Salary Common Pleas judges in State.
Salary Common Pleas judges in State.
Interest on funded debt.
Interest on Inst Fobruary, 1862, in specie.
Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Institute.
Northern Home for Friendless Children.
Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind.
Western Pennsylvania Hospital.
Dix Mont Hospital.
Biate Lunatic Hospital.
State Lunatic Hospital.
School of Design for Women
Support of Common Schools.
School of Design for Women
Support of Common Schools.
Salary of officers of Enstern Penitentiary.
Do. Western Penitentiary.
Books for convicts in Western Penitentiary.
House of Befuge (Philadelphia).

Do. (Western Pennsylvania).
Po. new building. 24,000 00 25,280 08 24,800 00 2,675 00 587 00 400 00

event simost with

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

From Our Special Correspondent. The anxious hours pass away only to develop new unensiness as to the progress of the war, especially on the Potomac. The whole city seems to be on the quiving for the latest news, and a mischievous newshoy can, by shouting "Extra," tingle the nerves of no insignificant part of the Manhattans. The somewhat suppressed whisper, that "the army is moving," gives great relief

o those who are credulous:

Meantime, provision will be made for possible future

contingencies. Our State Legislature have begun to gitate the subject of introducing a system of military direction into all public schools. The New York Beard Education is only waiting to get the word from Albany, and in every grammar school in the city (and their mome is legion) our youth will, at once, be placed under ny, and in every grammar school in the city (and their name is legiou) our youth will, at once, be placed under the training of computent military instructors.

Our ward politicians are about as busy just now as if we were upon the eve of an election. New hopes have been brought to relieve those who suffer by the nomination of Hon. Abram Wakeman for postmaster. Then, in the Valley of the Shadow of Death, among the custom-house disappointees, there seems to be a primary resurrection at work. The great political trumpet has been sounded that Hiram Barney mint soon retire from the incumbency of that institution, and give place to a man after the heart of the people. Early in his administration of affairs Mr. Sumner applied to him, as a special favor, to appoint a young (riand, but Mr. B. forgot the application, and was requincle of it by the Senator only six times. And now it appears he hag been abbraviating his methody his reference to some modest request of aur new United States Senator, tra Harris.

"What are the controlling influences there is a matter beyond my comprehension. But that I have not the stightest, begins to be very deeply impressed upon my mind. Not a recommendation I have made has been regarded; not an appointment I have solicited has been made. I have been slow to believe that this was realify the state of things, but I cannot much longer resist the conclusion. I send you herewith a letter written by Mr.—, on the subject of I.—'s removal. Will you do me the favor to real it? It really seems to me that the custom-house, instead of being made a great political power, as it ought to be, is likely to be administored in such a way as to prove a great damage to the Republican party. "And yet I remain your sincere friend,

"Hea Harnes." Judge WATTS, the delegate from New Mexico,

"Ha Hards."

"Han Hards Baney."

Such is the concluding portion of a letter written to the collector, which, it appears, he has repeatedly forget ever having received.

One day last week a gentleman arrived at one of our leading hotels, and booked himself from Nashville. The detectives were soon on the slert, and Superintendent Kennedy, "who is death on Secassionists," immediately waited on the stranger, who explained that he was an honest Union-loying man, and that in order to get upon true Union soil, he had left Nashville about three months waited on the stranger, who explained that he was an induct blinds loying inan, and that, in order to get upon true Union soil, he had left Nashville about three mouths ago, since which time he had been engaged in making a aligninage to this city through Toxas, Mexico, and the West Indies, coming here from Havana.

For the first time in eight years, there has been a conviction of gamblers in this city, and that by their own pleading. On Satupday, Pat Hughes and Thomas Karle, two of the "Morrisey gain of daylight gamblers," pleaded guilty, and they will be sentenced on Tuesday.

The case of James B. Taylor, in relation to the Gansevoort property in this city, was up before Judge McCans Diers, pleaned gility, and they will be sentenced on Tuesday.

The case of Junes B. Taylor, in relation to the Gansevoort property in this city, was up before Judge McCans on Saturday. It was not a little amusing to see the district attorney cite some important precedents in behalf of the people, which were immediately cited by James T. Brady in behalf of Taylor. Then, the district attorney called the attention of the court to the district attorney called the attention of the court to the district attorney.

This was one of that class, and he remarked, "Your Honor will remember that you and me have frequently talked over this underground system of doing business." To which the judge, with a well-done bow, said: "Cerainly we have, Mr. Jud." The judge took the papers, and is to decide this week. Of course, the decision will be in lavor of Taylor.

The insurance companies of New York recently held a meeting, at which they resolved not to insure any property in which was stored petfolosim, of earth ells. They have also condemned some of the latest improvements in the consumption of gas, such as the use of the "carbonizer," or vessel containing a quantity of matha attached to the gas meter, with a view to save gas by contributing carbon, and making the jot more luminous. Since the publication of President Lincoln's message on the treatment of the slavery question, there is a spireal spit ming both among lepithicans and Domorats Those of "the party in power," who were decidedly conservative in their views, would remain so if they could tell the end from the beginning, but they do not know whether the message is merely the beginning, or merely the ending. Then the Suchems of Tammany Itall are in more dreadful nilght, for they just inaugus rated the new wigwam year, and declared that Abraham Lincoln is to be "the president of the Democratic party, before the expiration of his term," on the ground that he will continue to be very forbearing and full of loving-kindness to the rebels. "O, naughty Abraham, to spoil such ex

THE MARKETS—SATURDAY, Murch 8.

FLOUR, &C.—The market for Western and State Flour is less active, but the low grades, owing to light receipts, are steady. The high grades are dull. The impury has been meality from the local trade. The private advices per Canada are rather unfavorable. The receipts are fair. Sales of 9,400 hbls at \$5.25.55.5 for superfiae State and Western, \$5.66.56.56 for extra State, \$5.70.5.50 for fancy do, \$5.50.5.75 for the low grades of Western extra, \$5.90.5.50 for shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio, and \$6.65.66.55 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is steady but less active; sales of 950 bbls at \$5.60 £0.55 for extra State of 110 bbls at \$5.00 £0.55 for indicative thing grades; sales of 10 to thing the sales of 110 bbls at \$5.20.67 for extra. By effour is in fair demand and steady; sales of 500 bbls at \$7.50.65 for indicative the sales of 110 bbls at \$5.20.67 for extra. nne Battinore, &C; \$5.52\tilde{x}\$ for extra. After four is it fair demnd and steady; alles of \$50 bbls at \$52\tilde{x}\$. Scale; \$60 con Meal is steady and in moderate demand; sales of 150 bbls at \$2.90\tilde{x}\$ for Jersey and \$3.2\tilde{x}\$ for Brandy wine. Buckwheat Flour is steady at \$2\tilde{x}\$ for Brandy wine. The Wheat market continues very dull and irregular, but there is very little offering; shippers, however, are halding off under unfavorable advices from Ellipse.

type, are holding off unuse uniavorane sources from surrope; the demand consequently is confined to the pressing wants of millers.

The sales are 0,000 bus at \$1.32 for ordinary Milwaukee club, in store; \$1.40 for red Long Island; \$1.240 l.36 for inferior rate spring at the altroval depot; and \$1.36 for winter State. Barley is held higher, on according to the sales was income to the sales and the sales are sales as the sales are sales are sales as the sales are sales are sales are sales are sales as the sales are sales as the sales are 1.36 for inferior state spring at the latiroan depot; and \$1.26 for winter State. Harley is held higher, on account of the large subset of yesterday. Sales hast evening of some \$0.060 hus at \$2.275 for California, and \$2.265 for State, and 1,400 do State to-day at \$2c at the railroad degot. It is is irregular and lower; sales of 2.599 hus river at \$30.892 on the dock, and \$5c delivered. Oata are steady, and in fair demand; sales of Western and Candidia at \$96.406, and \$454 at 404 4441. Oarn is rather easier; sales of \$5,000 hus at \$50.600 for Western mixed, in store, and 01.602 for do, delivered.

Provisions.—The Pork market is again a shade easier and dull. Sales of \$90 bbls at \$14.014.12 for new meas; \$12.50 for at \$50.00 meas. Sales also of \$2,000 bbls for duns delivery, on private terms. Beef is steady, but quiet; sales of 150 bbls at \$12.26 for lating the \$1.25 for extra. Beef Hams are quiet. Cut Meats are in fair demand; sales of 150 bbs are \$12.20 for lating the \$1.25 for extra. Beef Hams are quiet. Cut Meats are in fair demand; sales of 150 bbs are \$12.20 for lating the \$1.25 for extra. Beef Hams are quiet. Cut Meats are in fair demand; sales of 150 bbs are \$1.20 for lating the \$1.20 for extra. Beef Hams are quiet. Cut Meats are in fair demand; sales of 150 bbs are \$1.20 for lating the \$1.20 for western, and \$1.20 for \$1.20 fo quiet.
ANES.—The demand is moderate at \$5.75 for Pearls, and \$6 for Pots.
Outree.—Bio has been moderately active; sales 1,500 has at 20422c. Of other descriptions we note sales of 100 bags Jamaica and 200 do Laguayra, on privaterms.

COTION.—There has been a very fair inquiry, and prices have advanced le per ib; sales of 800 bales on a basis of 26@26% c for middling Uplands and do New Orleans and Texas.

Tish.—The inquiry for dry Cod is fair, and prices are steady; sales of 2,000 qils at \$2,2054,25, atc.pding to quality. Mackerel are scarce and firm. Herring are cull.

Hors.—The domand is moderate, but prices are steady sales of 100 bales at 14518c for ordinary to prime, and ales of 100 bates at 142018c for ordinary to p

choice at 10a 20c.

MOLASSES,—We notice sales 15 hinds Cuba Musco-vado at 25c, and 5 do Porto Rico at 23c.

COTTON,—The sales for the day reach 2,000 bales, closing at 27 % a 28c for middling.

SERIS.—There have been sales of 5,500 bags Calcutta Linseed, to arrivo here, at about \$2.32 %. EWE regret to learn that Capt. Wm. McMichael, heretofore attached to the staff of General Halleck, in this city, has been ordered to report to Gen. Smith, on the Cumberland. Capt. McMichael is the son of Morton McMichael, Esq., of the Philadelphia North American and Guzzette, and the ability and urbanity of the father are fully represented in the son, who has won the esteem and respect of all who have had the pleasure of the

presented in the sol, who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance during his temporary sojourn amongst us.—St. Louis Democrat. EA GERMAN who had been forced in the rebel EA German who had been forced in the rebel service, lately escaped from Fort Pulaski, off Savannah, in a small boat, and made his way to our camp on Tybee Island. As he approached he cried out, "Friend mitout de countersign. Don't shoot, I come mid you," and was so happy to meet his countrymen in the Federal camp that he wanted to hug them all in turn. He said the Germans and Irish in Pulaski would all escape if they

had a chance. THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE. DEATH OF CHARLES HENRY FISHER.—We understood, at a late hour last evening, that Charles Henry Fisher, a well-known capitalist and agent, oxpired at his residence, near Cressonville, or Grubtown, above Philatelphia. Mr. Fisher was moving about town a week age, apparently in the best health, and more time ordinarily active and sauguine. He was stricken with brain tever at about the middle of the week, and expired at noon on Smiday. He has been, for several years, one of the most enterprising and successful business mer. He was originally a broker; but having occasion to visit Europe, some years ago, he so favorably impressed the leading London and Liverpuol capitalists that they entrusted to him large sums of money for investment in American railrosite, navigation companies, otc. By this means, Mr. Fisher, in course of time, was enabled to control many of our first Pennsylvania corporations, and laid up for himself a large fortine, amounting, probably, to a million and a half of dollars. He conducted his business at a large building in Library street, at the twar of the Custom House, and resided in a courtry house, of regal dimensions and elegance, near Grubtown, or Cressonville, above this city. About a year ago, owing to suddon reduction of certain securities, Mr. Fisher became embarrassed, but was bravely redeeming himself at the time of his decease. It is feared that sortous complications will attaid his loss. Personally, he was of impressive manners and temperament, combining the wary and asgacious with the impulsive and intense. His knowledge of men, corporations, and business was unrivalled, and he was equally intreptid in ventures and active to retrieve or to secure. His great wealth enabled him to wield consi-DEATH OF CHARLES HENRY FISHER .- WO corporations, and distincts was intrivated, and no was equally introdi in ventures and active to retrieve or to secure. His great wealth enabled him to wield consi-derable political influence, atthough he was not nominally a politician. His brother, Joshak Fisher, resides at Abington, near Jenkintown, Montgomery county. THE UNION AND COOPER-SHOP VOLUNTEER

THE UNION AND COOPER-SHOP VOLUNTEER REFIRSHMENT SALONNI.—The officers of Illasko's Philadelphia Calates, first battation, by appointment, visited these saloons, on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of presenting one hundred dollars to cach, that sum having been appropriated from the proceeds of the entertainment given at the Academy of Music by them, on the 6th of February. The young gentlemen were introduced first at the Union Saloen by Mr. John Darcie, who wrote and produced for them the entertainment which was so successful. His address, though brief, was admirably to the purpose, and resistes with feeling, and slicited well-merited applause. Major Hall, of the Osdets, then made the presentation, which was received and ably responded to by Mr. Barrows, the chairman of the committee. After a collation, the Cadets repaired to the Cooper-Shop, where they were received by Mr. Cooper, and a similar routine was observed. MILITARY FUNERAL.—The funeral

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25,00 EXPLOSION AT BRIDESBURG, -An explosion occurred at the Bridesburg Arsanal last week, caused by some boys, who were drawing a box over the ficor, which ignited a lot of powder. Four boys were badly burned about the face and hands. Fortunately, no

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of John Lock-ner was vesterday found in the Polaware, at Pine-street what?. He resided at No. 29 Falm street, between Front and Swanson, and was a member of Colonel Frish-muth's regiment. He leaves a wife and family.

FATAL FALL.—On Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, an old woman, named Fanny Cummings, while intoxicated, fell down a flight of stairs, at her house, in Avon Place, Thirisenth street, below Willow, and died soon after from the effects of injuries received. Coroner Conrad held an inquest in the case, and a verdict in accordance with the facts staird was rendered.