THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA TUESDAY. MARCH 11, 1862.



THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

We have glorious news from Missouri this moraing. A grand battle has been fought, and a grand victory schieved. Fort Donelson is destined to be wholly forgetten, for the time, in the jubilation over the last intelligence from Halleck The army of the Southwest, under General Curtis, has completely routed the combined hordes of McCulloch, Price, Van Dorn, and McIntosh, which are being pursued by our cavalry. A large quantity of guus, provisions, etc., have fallen into our hands. The lose of the enemy, as may readily be imagined, must have been enormous, when our own is estimated at no less than 1.000 men.

In view of the remarkable success of the Momitor, in the action of Sunday, it is probable that the Sepate Finance Committee will recede from its opposition to the House appropriation of fifteen million dollars for iron-clad gunboats. Until the news of this battle arrived, the Senate committee was determined in its opposition to the guaboat bill, but circumstances alter cases, and there is now a new phase of the case to be considered. A special despatch from Washington says the chairman of the Naval Committee of the House declares that the disaster will produce a good

effect, if Congress will learn from it the losson that iron is superior to wood for the construction of vessels of war. At last we have intelligence from Commodore

Dupont's fleet, whose departure from Port Royal we obronicled several days ago. Brunswick, Georgia, and Fern ndina, Florida, have both been taken possession of without resistance, the rebels abandoning the forts at both places, with all their contents, on the approach of our gunboats. The occupation of these points by the Federal forces gives the Government the control of the whole coast of Georgia from South Carolina to Florida.

By the arrival of the City of Washington, at New York yesterday, we have several days later news from Europe. Washington's birthday was celebrated by the Americans in London in a becoming manner. They partook of a public breakfast, at which Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, presided. Speeches were made by Minister Adams, Consul Morse, Cyrus W. Field, and others. The healths of Queen Victoria and President Lincoln were drunk with great enthusiasm. Sir Robert Peel having said something offensive about the O'Donoghue, the latter challenged him; but the matter coming to the ears of Lord Palmerston, it was brought to the notice of the House. The affair was afterwards settled. The pirate Sumpter still lay at Gibraltar, and on her captain going to Tanglers he was arrested at the instance of the American consul and Captain Craven, whose vessel, the Tuscarora, is still watching the rebel steamer. The French army are still pursuing the Cochin China army in that country, and had captured the encampment of the Royal Guards. The French found the remains of two hundred and fifty Christian prisoners burned in prison.

We see no reason to doubt the reports about the evacuation of Manassas by the rebels. The National Intelligencer of yesterday says that the military authorities in Washington have received reliable au hority to that effect. The lines of the army of the Potomac were so rapidly closing around the rebel stronghold, that its evacuation or capture was only a question of time.

We have stirring news from New Madrid, Mis. souri. Gen. Pope's forces have reached that place, and commenced an attack on the rebel strongholds. The rebals are in large force there, and have several gunboats helping them, but as Commodore Foote's fleet have gone down to the scene of operation, it is probable that they will not be allowed to do much damage to our forces. If the rebel gunboats are driven off, we may expect to hear of another large capture of prisoners, as Gen. Pope's army has them surrounded so that they cannot re. treat by land, while Com. Foote will attend to them by water. Reports from Memphis state that the people of that city were greatly alarmed, although they expect that Forts Randolph and Pillow will be able to protect the city from the attacks of the Federal troops. The Legislature, after several ineffectual attempts to organize, had scattered and gone in various directions. Governor Harris is said to be greatly excited, in consequence of the failure of his efforts to enlist more men for the rebel cause. The people have turned the cold shoulder towards him. and he does not find as much sympathy as he did before the evacuation of Nashville.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL ' WASHINGTON, March 10, 1862. The naval engagement off the mouth of spective fets of engines—and the subdivision of the power applied to each screw will enable her to be steered in case of accident to the rudder, and will afferd doublo the ordinary security against disa-bility from breakage of machinery, in fighting or James river on Saturday and Sunday last created much excitement in Washington, and has no doubt produced a similar feeling in other sections. Disastrous at first, the opporcruising. Sigth. The steam-loading, by means of stopping the recoil by springs, and the cooling of the bore of the gun at each discharge, allows such rapid firing, that one of these guns, considering also the weight of projectile, is as efficient as a small broadside tune arrival of Ericsson's iron-clad vessel, the Monitor, changed the fortunes of the fight, and it is to be hoped seriously disabled the Merrimac. Not a moment should be lost in agreeing to the appropriation of fifteen millions for the construction of twenty iron-clad steamers. ing the ship: i. It gives all the guns the entire range of the horizon. Three guns at a time can be fired in a line with the keel, forward or aft. 2. The seven guns. since each gun is available on both port and the starboard side, will do not only This appropriation, a few days ago, was unanimously disagreed to by the Senate committee on economical grounds, notwithstanding the Secretary of the Navy recommended that it should be made. The great efficiency

both port and the starboard side, will do not only the duty of fourteen gues arranged in the ordinary way, but of a still groater number, because, while guns as ordinarily placed have only a few degrees of range permitted by the size of port-holes, all the guns of this vessel can sweep the horizon. 3. By setting the guns, by a graduated index-plate, within the casemate, so that they shall point at the proper relative angles, and then placing the vessel, either by turning her on her centre, or by going ahead or astern, so that one gun bears upon the object to be hit, the fire of all the gans would be concentrated upon that object, without losing time of the rebel steamer Merrimac, and the Union floating fortress Monitor, are powerful reasons in favor of an immediate increase of the navy, by the addition of iron-clad steamers. The Monitor was built in one hundred and one days by Captain Ericsson, and it has fulfilled all the expectations of its constructor and friends. Com. Stevens, the inventor of the uncompleted Stevens battery, is now in this concentrated upon that object, without losing time a fraining each gun.
As there is no casemate over the guns, there will be no port-koles into which an enemy might pour shells and grapeshot, or, according to recent experience, selid shot, with terrible effect, at close and the selid shot. city asking Congress to make an appropriation in order to enable him to complete that deathdealing engine. His memorial was this morning laid before both Houses of Congress, and having given it a patient reading, I am convinced that if its suggestions are acted upon, it will prove to be of incalculable advantage to the country. The following extract from the memorial, giving a history of the battery, and exhibiting its enormous capacities, will be found most interesting :

The Stevens Battery is a shot-proof vessel of war, capable of unusually great speed and manageable-ness, and of throwing a broadside of unusual weight.

It was suggested to the Government by Robert L. and Edwin A. Stevens in 1841, commenced in 1854, and advanced to its present state during the period of twenty months. The hull of the vessel period of twenty months. The full of the vessel, with the exception of some of the decks, cross-bulk-heads, keelsons and bracing, is completed, and the engines, screw-prspeller shafting, boilers, and blowing and pumping machinery, are finished and in their places. The main armor or casemate, the side armor, the armament, the remaining portion of the decks and bulkheads, the screw-propellers, er work, and upper works, are yet to be completed.

pleted. The cost of the work done has been \$723,435, of which Congress appropriated \$500,000—the re-mainder. \$228,435, having been advanced by Robe. L. and Edwin A. Stovens. The sum of \$730,484 is required to complete the vessel and her arma-ment, including the sum advanced by the Messrs. Stevens. Stevens.

The vessel is an iron screw-steamer, constructed in the usual way, of the bost selected plates, beams, and angle bars. The lines of the hull are unusually and angle bars. The integ of the full are unusually sharp, resembling those of the fastest North river and modern ocean steamers. Unusual strength of hull is secured by longitudi-nal bulkheads, by fore-and-aft and athwart-ship iron girder frames, by a heavy box-keelson run-ning from stem to stern, and by the shot-proof decks, the casemato, and the continuous side

mor. The screws are under the quarters of the vessel, and work independently, each being driven by four compact beam engines, situated entirely below the water line. The valve-gear is the link-motion, adjusted by separate engines, as in modern screw-steamers. The engine frames, eight in number, are, in effect, cross-arches, connecting the bottom, the sides, the main deck and the casement of the the sides, the main deck and the easement of the vestel. They are composed of wrought iron plates, formed into box-girders, on the prin-ciple of the Britannia tubular bridge. The strength, proportions, and workmanship of the engines are not excelled, it is believed, by

those of any war or commercial steamer. The boilers are of the fluc-tubular variety, as used in modern occan steamers and in the bast river steamers, and are proved to carry 50 pounds present test. THE ARMOR.

THE ARNOR. The two leading principles of the protection of the vessel from shot and shell are as follows: First. The settling of the vessel two feet lower into the water, upon going into action, by letting water into compartments, arranged to be rapidly emptied by powerful steam pumps. This is done for the purpose of saving the weight and cost of two feet of the depth of the armor, which would otherwise be necessary; of allowing a flatter slope and hence a greater resistance of the armor; of employing to the greatest practicable extent, the subject. Not only would the money invested by the Government be saved, but a great floating-battery susceptible of doing enormous execution would be added to our coast and harbor defences. I esteem it of the first consequence that Mr. Stevens should be now on known armor-water; of giving the vessel tion. greater speed while cruising, chasing, or retreating, by throwing overboard the weight of water in the tanks, or, in other words, by dispensing with this two feet of water-protection; and of enabling her, for the same reason, to pass over bars and into harfor the same reason, to pass over oars and into intr-bors which she could not otherwise reach. *Second*. The use of inclined instead of vertical armor, for the purpose of changing the direction, instead of stopping the whole force of the enemy's residution their aid. Our whole naval force of the old descriptions proved utterly ineffective against the iron-clad steamers of the enemy, although The side armor consists of a triangular structure for months we had been making preparations of solid timber, extending outside the shell of the vessel, from stem to stern. Its lower stope is plated to receive them. The value of the national vessels destroyed was probably greater than with iron, three and a half inches thick, to a depth of four feet below the fighting line. From the outer corner of this side protection, the the whole sum necessary to complete the of four feet below the highling line. From the outer corner of this side protection, the shot proof casemate or main armor proceeds up-ward and inward, at an angle of one vertical to two horizontal, to a beight of twenty-oight feet from the bottom of the ship, and five and a half feet from the fighting water line, where it is covered by a flat, shot-proof deck. This main armor ex-tends only ever the engines, boilers, and blowing and pumping machinery, that is one hundred and seven feet forward, and seventy-four feet aft the centre. Its ends slope upward and inward at a similar angle from the twenty-one feet deck, which is shot-proof, and which extends forward and aft the armor to the extreme bow and stern. The inclined armor, or casemate, is composed of six and three quarter inches of iron plates, backed by fourteen inches of locust timber, in which are tembedded six-inch wrought-iron girders, two feet areat. The whole is lined with half-inch plate iron. It is supported by the engine frame, by the girders between the boilers, by the frames and sides Stevens Battery. It will readily be perceived how speedily the presence of such a terrible engine would have changed the whole face of the late contest, and how easily the blockade of Norfolk could have been rendered complete, and the town itself placed at our mercy, despite its frowning batteries. OCCASIONAL. Correspondence of The Press.]

FROM WASHINGTON. channels, and, when necessary, to retreat, in any direction, with facility. *Fifth*. The employment of two entirely distinct means of propulsion—the two screws and their re-spective reas of engines—and the subdivision of the The Rebel Batteries on the Potomac Abandoned.

f projectile, is as efficient as a small broadside orked in the usual way. Seventh. The situation of the guns en barbette,

r on the top of the casemate, or armor, instead of ithin it, affords the following advantages in fight-

erved from the following table:

WARRIOR.

LA GLOIRE.

MINNESOTA.

Weight of broadside (without armor)....1,122 lbs

STEVENS BATTERY.

Weight of broadside 2.200 Ibs

Mr. Stevens proposes completing his battery,

should Congress make the appropriation he

desires, in less than four months. His memo-

rial answers successfully the objections of a

portion of the late commission appointed to

examine it on the part of the Government, and

proves that by adopting the suggestions of this

commission it will be made capable of terrible

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1862.

The retreat, or the assumed retreat, of the rehal

whole Secesh conspiracy has broken down.

the efficiency of the Monitor, Ericsson's great lit-

tle salamander, in enthusiastic terms. She hung

on to the Merrixiac with tenscious courage for

four hours, and finally drove her off. As to the

amount of damage inflicted, that is unknown. The

gallant commander of the Monitor, Lieut. Worden.

got here this morning, and is suffering from the

fogyisms of the age. What a reproach it is that

THE EVACUATION OF MANASSAS

LATEST AND FULLEST INFORMATION CON-

The Washington Star of last evening, com-

menting on the evacuation of Manassas by the

We believe that they [the rebels] only came to the conclusion to abandon their elaborate defences on Thursday last, when they probably commenced falling back from Winchester and Leesburg; the latter having long been really untenable by them, unless they were willing to risk a decisive battle there

They made no contest at Leesburg with the two

or three companies of our troops that came down from Lovett's Gap, (of the Blue Ridge,) on the day

from Lovett's Gap, (of the Blue Ridge), on the day before yesterday, to feel them, as it were. In re-tiring from there, they doubtless struck direct for their Manassas works. We find many incredulous relative to the fact that they are abandoning them also. That, how-ever, is a military necessity, since they have aban-doned their defences on both their right and loft flanks. The fact that they are doing so is confirmed by ten or fifteen reforement.

fianks. The fact that they are doing so is conirmed by ten or fifteen refugees and contrabands, who, availing themselves of the withdrawal of their (the rebel) picket guards, have come within our lines in the last twenty-four hours. They cannot have spiked their guns and fied from their Potomac batteries and their camps and batteries from the mouth of the Occoquen up to Vels you choole, burying and destroying energy.

Wolf run shoals—burning and destroying every-thing they could not carry off in a hurry, as they certainly have done—without thus leaving their right flank wholly at our mercy, as well as their Winchester defences—their left flank—with any

right hank wholly at our percy, as well as their Winchester defences—their left flank—with any intention of continuing to remain a moment longer at Manassas than may be necessary to enable them to run their main force away from that position. A portion of the refugees and contrabands from whom the information received comes, believe they intend to make a stand at the Rappahannock river, twenty-four miles in the rear of Manassas. That is simply impossible, because the line of that river for ten miles north and south of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad is utterly untena-ble, even with properly constructed earthworks— which they are without there. The first range of country which they might make temporarily defensible is at and around Cal-peper Courthonse, though its frequent eminences afford quite as good attacking as defending posi-tions, and there are plenty of them, too. So, we do not believe they will stop running until within sight of the smoke of the chimnies of Richmood. We deem it prudent to say nothing whatever of the maxements.

CERNING THE REBEL MOVEMENTS.

X. Y. Z.

periment, and she performed wonders.

we had not seen this before !

rebels, says :

there.

THE EVACUATION OF MANASSAS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

The Official Account.

DESPATCHES FROM COMMODORE DUPONT.

OCCUPATION OF FERNANDINA AND AMELIA ISLANDS.

The Town of St. Mary's in our Possession

THE NEW ARTICLE OF WAR ADOPTED.

COM. ROWAN'S REPORT OF THE WINTON EXPEDITION.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1862. A Fine Field for Enterprising Jour-nalists.

It is suggested that as our armies advance into the South, all the rebel journals should be immediately suppressed, and the types, machinery, and The immense weight and cost of casemates over paper used to publish Union newspapers. Nash-ville, Memphis, Charleston, Mobile, and Savannah, he guns are dispensed with. *Lighth*. The use of the heaviest successful ord-nance known, not only makes the gun its own armor, will be fine fields for such enterprises as these. but affords the following advantages in fighting the Our troops would liberally patronize all such pabut anords the following advantages in lighting the ship: I. The smashing effect of a single heavy project-ile upon a single point on an enemy's sides is vasily greater than that of an equal weight of lighter pro-jectiles. In close quartors—a position the vessel is, by her speed and manageableness, able to assume at her option—the velocity of projectile may be so much reduced, that its weight may be, in like pro-portion, increased, without bringing a greater strain upon the gun. It is believed that the fifteen inch gun can carry an elongated projectile of half a ton weight. The smashing effect of such a missile would not only be greater than that of a lighter missile, but even more destructive at a low than a high velocity, according to the representations of pers, and the surrounding people would have an opportunity of understanding the right and bright sides of the questions involved in this war.

Evacuation of Winchester and Centreville.

There is no longer any doubt that the rebels have evacuated Centreville, Winchester, and other important points, indicating a general falling back of their forces.

The Lower Potomac—The Abandonment of Rebel Fortifications.

Lieutenant WISE, commanding the Potomac Besides all the advantages of position and ra-pid loading described, these seven heavy gues throw a far greater weight of metal at a broadside than any other war vessel in the world, as will be ob-served from the fullymine table. fotilla, in his official report to the Navy Depart ment, confirms the rumor of the abandonment of the rebel batteries at Cockpit, Shipping, and other points along the line of the Potomac, and also the burning of the steamer Page and other rebel craft.

The New Article of War.

The following new article of war, which was reported by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs st week, passed the Senate yesterday. It will be promulgated as an additional article of war for the Weight of broadside, protected guns....1,130 lbs government of the United States army :

ARTICLE. - All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their re-spective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty, by court-martial, of violating this article, shall be dismissed from the service. Section two provides that this act shall take effect from any after it massage

from and after its passage. Miscellaneous.

Representative CONWAY, of Kansas, has filled he only appointment, to which he was entitled, in the Naval Academy by a selection from that State.

execution. The distinguished professor. Joseph SAMUEL L. CASEY took his seat, to-day, as a mem-Henry, a member of the Board, makes a strong ber of the House from the First district of Kenargument in favor of its speedy completion. tucky, to fill the vacancy caused by the expulsion You will perceive how long and laboriously of BURNETT.

Mr. Stevens and his brother have labored upon The telegraph to Fortress Monroe has been fully this great engine of war; that they have adoccupied on Government business all day, which has prevented the Associated Press despatches from vanced \$228,000 out of their own pocket, and that they ask an additional appropriation of coming forward, but there has been no change in the state of affairs at that point. Every effort will \$730,000. No one who reads the memorial be made to give the names of the killed and woundfrom which I have quoted will hesitate as to ed at the earliest possible moment. the importance of immediate action on this

> Occupation of Fernandina and Amelia Islands.

TOWN OF ST. MARY'S IN OUR POSSESSION.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT ground to urge upon Congress its comp In the engagement near Fortress Monroe WASHINGTON, March 10 .- Captain DAVIS, lat two of our finest vessels, the Cumberland and floet captain of the South Atlantic squadron, arthe Congress, were destroyed by the Merrimac rived here to-night, bringing an official despatch At 5 o'clock the frigate St. Lawrence, in tow of the Cambridge, passed us, and not long after she also grounded; but by the aid of the Cambridge she has got afloat again, and, being unable to ron-der any arsistance to the Minnesota, came down the befor and its assistants, before the Ericsson came to from Commodore DUPONT, of which the following s a copy :

INPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE. FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

The United States Steamer Whitehall Blown Up.

THE LOSS ON THE MINNESOTA. THE RECENT NAVAL BATTLE.

> Explosion of the Yorktown's Boiler. THE LOSS OF LIFE PROBABLY HEAVY.

[Special Despatch to The Press.] FORTRESS MONROE, March 10 .- The Minnesota was got safely off this morning, and now lies in the same position which she occupied provious to the advent of the Merrimuc. She does not appear to have been very materially damaged ; but I understand that she will leave as soon as possible for one of the Northern stations for repairs. The steamer Whitehall was struck by a shell

from the Yorktown, which killed her assistant engineer, Andrew Nesbitt, and two seamen, named Robert Waugh and Charles O'Conner. During the night she took fire. A shell from one of he guns fell in the yard attached to the hotel here, and exploded, the fragments flying into the fort. She finally blew up with a terrible explosion.

The steamtug Dragon received a shot through her boiler. Three of her men were slightly scalded. The brig Rescue came into collision with the tug America, and sustained some damage to her machinery. The Rescue was in the action, bu

strangely enough, escaped without other damage than that referred to, and it is said was not once hit I have just learned that six men were killed and eventeen wounded on board the Minnesota. A rebel tug (name unknown) steamed out from

behind Sewell's Point this morning, but put back in the most precipitate way. The *Monitor* yesterday fired sixty-two balls at the Merrimac, all of which took effect, although the effect was not immediately apparent. Had the Merrimac been twice as strongly constructed, she could not have stood the terrific broadsides of the Monstor for three hours with impunity. The injuries she has sustained will begin to tell most effectually should she ever again engage one of our

vessels. I should not be greatly surprised, how-ever, to hear that she had sunk before reaching Norfolk. One of the Monitor's balls entered the York town's boiler, which was blown up. As the rebel steamer was crowded with troops, the loss of life

must have been fearful. OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM CAP-TAIN MARSTON.

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- The following despatch Captain Marston has been received :

UNITED STATES STEAMER ROAMAGE.

UNITED STATES STEAMER ROANORE, HAMPTON ROADS, MARCH 9, 1862. To HON. GIDEON WELLES, Scoretary of the Navy: I have the honor to inform you that yesterday, at 1 o'clock, one of the look out vessels reported, by signal, that the enemy was coming out. I im-mediately ordered the *Minnesota* to get under way, and, as soon as the two tugs appointed to tow this ship cama abongeide, I slipped our cable. The *Merramae* was soon discovered passing out by Sewell's Point, standing up toward Newport. News, accompanied by survey anall guaboats. Every exertion was made by us to get all the speed of the *Roamole* that the two tugs were capable of giving her, but in consequence of our bad scorage

on the Roawske that the two tugs were capable of giving her, but in consequence of our bad stoerage we did not get ahead as rapidly as we desired to do. The Merrimac went up and immediately at-tacked the Congress and Camberland, but par-ticularly the latter ship, which was hid from us by the land. When about seven or eight miles from Fortress Monroe, the Minnesota grounded. We continued to stand on, and when we came in sight of the Camberland we saw that she had careened over, apparently full of water. The enemy, who had been joined by two or three steamers from James river, now devoted themselves axolusively to the Congress, but she being aground, could bring but five guns to bear on them, and, at ten minutes before four o'clock, we had the morti-fication of seeing her haul down her flag. I continued to stand on till we found ourselves in 32 fathoms of water and were on the ground

in 24 fathoms of water and were on the ground in $\Im_2^{\frac{1}{2}}$ fathoms of water and were on the ground astern. Finding that we could go no farther, I ordered one of our tugs to iow us round, and as soon as *Roanolc's* head was pointed down the bay and I found she was afloat again, I directed the tugs to go to the assistance of the *Minnesota*, under the hope that with the two others which had ac-companied her, they would be able to get her off. But up to the time I now write they have not suc-oreded in doing so.

disabled. Finally, the Jamestown and the Forktown XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. came from behind Sewell's Point and towed her away. The Monitor steamed towards the flag ship Min with the purpose of getting her affaat. The rebels do not seem disposed to make another attack. The loss of life is not known, but it is thought to be heavy. The entire loss, however, is not over one hundred and twenty. Much of the spars and rigging, guns, Ac., of the Cumberland may be recovered. The Minnesota is said to be badly cut in har hull. It was re ported, last night, that she had had a shot through her boilers, but the report is without foundation So has ended the great naval battle of Fortross Mon-

roe. The superiority of iron-clad vessels has been de-monstrated by actual conflict, and the *Monitor* or Bricsson battery, by reason of her light draught, her managea bility, and the heavy calibre of her guns, has shown beyond all possibility of doubt, the immense superiorit which the possesses over the unwieldy Merrimac. The Ericsson has been described before, and I will not attempt to say anything explanatory of her; but I may say that, but for her timely arrival, the rebel flag night now be waving over Newport News.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

EXCITING INTELLIGENCE

A MOST GLORIOUS VICTORY OVER THE COMBINED REBEL FORCES.

THREE DAYS HARD FIGHTING

cavalry bill Mr. GRIMES objected. COMMODORE FOOTE. Our Loss One Thousand Killed Mr. Gli IMES offored a resolution to the state of the sta and Wounded.

bill. Mr. GRIMES said he hoped it would go to the country that the Senator from New York had objected to giving thanks to a brave and gallant officer. Mr. KING said he supposed it would be the duty of the clerk to make the record. VOLUNTARY ENANCIPATION. ENEMY'S LOSS STILL LARGER.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GEN.

HALLECK ST. LOUIS, March 10 .- The following is an offi.

cial despatch to Major General McClellan, Washington ·

The army of the southwest, under General Curtis, after three days hard fighting, near Sugar Creek, Arkansas, has gained a most glorious vicwas adopte tory over the combined forces of Van Dorn, Mc-Culloch, Price, and McIntosh. Our loss is estimated at 1,000 killed and wounded.

That of the enemy is still greater. Guns, flags, provisions, &c., have been captured

n large quantities. Our Cavalry are in pursuit of the flying enemy.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General Commanding.

ST. LOUIS, March 10 .- The expedition sent out from Sedalia by Brig. General McKeon, into Bates army. EIr. CHANDLER (Rep.), of Michigan, said he also county, has just returned with forty prisoners of war, recruited for Price's army, and a quantity of arms and ammunition

LIT. CHANDLER (Rep.), of Michigan, said he also was orposed to any recruiting officer going to the Michi-gan regiments to induce them to leave their colors. All the fighting had, so far, been done by volunieers. Mr. WilkSON (kep.), of Massachusetta, did not can-sider that the measure would have any bad effect on the army or volunteers in any way. There were men in the volunteer ranks who wish to go into the regular army. But, if the Senate was of the opinion that the effect would be had, he would move to strike out the provision giving a bounty for enlistments from the volunteers. Adopted, W. Y. CHANDLER proved to strike out the section pro-Progress of the Operations Against Price. CROSS Hollow, Ark., March 1 .- Vigorous reonnoissances are kept up to watch the enemy's movements, and foraging parties are active in ob-taining supplies. Pork and beef are purchased in the vicinity in abundance, and about halt the quan-P. Mr. CHANDLER moved to strike out the se tity of flour required is obtained in the same manarmy. Adopted. The bill was then passed. ner, and all our forage. Price, whose retreat is acknowledged on all sides to have been ably conducted, has found refuge in the Boston mountains. From two deserters, who came into camp yesterday, it is ascertained that he is encamped on Cove Creek road, while McCulloch is posted one and a half miles distant. The latter had burned the village near the Indian frontier, known as Caulfield. The supplies of the rebel army are obtained from Van Buren. It is stated, on good authority, that Price and McCulloch had a violent quarrel before leaving Cross Hollow, at Fayetteville. We found all the telegraphic despatches up to the time of the evacuation by the rebels. A despatch from McIntosh to Herbert, in command at Cross Hollow, urges him to press forward and reinforce Price, at Springfield, at all hazards, as that point is important to be held by the rebels. Ex Senator Johnson, of Missouri, who opened a

recruiting office in Springfield for the rebels previous to Price's departure, was the first to reach Favetteille, where he stopped several days,

who fied at our approach.

tants refuse to take them.

recent special message. It related to a subject with re-grad to which nearly every member had made up his mind. Those who had not would not have their conclu-sions settled by discussion. He desired, therefore, a vote Not statute of the deside of the deside, interests a voice on the subject. Mr GitlDER (U.), of Kentucky, said that he had come to no conclusion as to whether he would vote for or against the resolution, but he must be permitted to remark that he saw no necessity for the introduction of the resolution but he to be the resolution of the resolution but he to be the resolution of the resolution but he to be the to be the solution but he to be the to be to be the to be the to be to be the to be the to be t WASHINGTON, March 10, 1862.

ution goes over. The SPEAKER overruled the point on the ground that the rules had been suspended for the reception of

the resolution. Mr. ROSCOF CONKLING said that for the reasons be

ad already stated, he demanded the previous question. The House, by a vote of 59 against 67, refused to so-

SENATE. PETITIONS, ETC. tion this morning, because the message on which it was suggested had been referred to the Committee of the While on the state of the Union. Mr. RICHARDNON (Dem.), of Illinois, rose to a question of order. It was, that a debate arising, the reso-

Mr. HAT:RIS (Rep.), of New York, presented several n to the employ etitions in relation to the comparison of the army. Also, a petition asking that the Democratic papers

Mich a periton assing that the mails, whose editors which are now excluded from the mails, whose editors have not been convicted of treason, be allowed the same privileges as the Abelifuon papers. Mr. SUMNER: (Rep.), of Massachusetts, presented

Mr. HOUSINGLY (REP.), of Blassachusetts, presented several petitions in favor of emancipation. Mr. HOWARD (Sep.), of Michigan, presented a me-morial asking Congress to permit no abridgment of the freedom of the press. THE HANOVER TREATY.

DIVISION COMMANDERS

Mr. KING (Rep.), of New York, moved to take up the

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Re-ations, reported a bill to fulfil the treaty stipulations with Hanover. The bill was passed. ond the demand Mr. MALLORY (U), of Ken:ucky, said thatto him U. S. MAILS TO FOREIGN PORTS.

mr. MALLUSTY (U), of Kentucky, said that to him and others similarly situated, this measure was more em-barrassing than to any other class of members. They were most anxious that the question should not now be presseo, because they wanted calmily agid delibersiely to consider as to what their action shall be. He was thankful to the House for refusing the second demand for the previous question, and suggested a post-ponement of the subject till Monday next for further consideration. U. S. MAILS 19 FORMATCH TO AND Mr. (COLLAMER (Bep.), of Vermont, from the Com-mittee on Post GRices and Post Roads, reported back the bill providing for the carrying of mails to foreign ports, with anotherpress DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

DEFAULTING, CONTRICT OF A DESCRIPTION OF A DESCRIPTIONA DESCRIPTONA DESCRI DIVISION COMMANDERS Mr. GBIMES (Hep.). of Iowa. offered a joint resolu-tion, that in the opinion of the Senate no person shall be appointed as commander of a division or brigado, except such as exhibit superior competency in the command of meen, or gallentry in conflict against the enemy. Refer-red to the Committee on Military Anairs. **THE OWNALEY DILL**.

demand for the previous question, and suggested a post-ponement of the subject till Monday next for further consideration. Mr. RIGHARINON said he intended to make a similar motion. This matter was entitled to the gravest con-sideration. It was one committing them to a policy on which their constituies that not isleted. The gentle-man firm New York (Mr. Rocco Conkling) had declared that all ought to have made up their minds on the subject; but it was one of great magnitud-, and which all gentle-men here had not considered. They had not had time to communicate with their considiurnts. If was prepared to agree with the message as to the rights of the States, but he repeated that he did not believe the poople were prepared for this policy of emancipation. He knew they were not prepared to enter upon a system of purchasing slaves to be turned loose upon therm. He had long en-tertained the opinion that the class of persons known as negroes are not capable of hexand in favor of pro-curing some place oursule of the limits of this liepublic for colonization, he (Mr. Bichardson) though he saw the postponement of the resolution, so that the true soirt and put pose of the President's recommendation might be known. I knowl be considered calmy. In this wise he believed that it would neet with the approbation of three-fourths of the members of this hous. There was no occasion for raising questions which could only result in antagonism.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, offered a oint resolution tendering aid to the States of Maryland no occasion for fulsing ducations which could only result in antageonisms. Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.), of Kentucky, while alvo-cating a fair charce for the discussion of this measure, said he must have a botter commentator than Mr. Bing-han to satisfy him of the constitutional power of the overnment to purchase the slaves of rebels or any other nd Delaware, and favoring voluntary emancipation, Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem.), of Delaware, objected, and ion was accordingly laid over ENLISTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

On motion of Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, the bill to encourage enlistments in the army was taken up. The question being the motion of Mr. FassENDEN to smend, by adding the bill to organize the cavalry, it Mr. DIVEN (Rep.), of New York, was in favor of

Mr. DIVEN (Rep.), of New York, was in favor of a postponement. Courgress should consider such subjects as these like patriots and not partisans. He halled the message us a how of hope and promise. Mr. TILOMAS (Rep.), of Makaahmsetts, said he wäs in favor of the resolution, but would vote for the motion to postpone. It was but instice to the gentlemen, who were situated very differently from those who came from the North. Mr. BIDDLE (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, briefly advo-cated the postparement of the resolution. On motion of Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), the number of

the postremement of the resolution. BOSCOE CONKLING, while explaining why

On motion of Mr. SHERIARY (1462.), the humder of cavaby regiments was reduced to hirty instead of forty Mr. W11 SON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, said there was a story going abroad in the newspapers that there was something wrong about this bill. The fact was the bill reduced the force by 37 colonels, 37 lieutenant colonels, 111 mejors, 450 captains, and 940 lieutenants, making a saving of \$2,000,000 to the treasury. Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maino, moved to amend so that no further enjoitments aball be made until the Mr. ROSCOR UTABLIAN, While Explaining any he had urged the immediate action of Congrass on the measure, said he had moved the provious quastion after consultation with his friends. His purpose had been from the commencement to give the Administration an anxious, hearty, and unqualified support. Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvanis, thought they aught not the postpone the resolution for so long a period and a provide the moved a substitution to undrow. so that no further enlistments shall be made until the whole number of the army has been reduced to 500,000 rank and file, and the army shall not be increased beyond After some discussion, Mr. FESSENDEN withdrew his

ion pro

ints from the volunteers to the room

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

aught not to posigone the resolution for so long a as was proposed. Ho moved to substitute to mor Pending which question, the House adjourned. Mendment. Mr. DOOLITTIAS (Rep.) and TRUMBULL (Rep.) objected to the provision of the bill which allows a bounty for enlistment from the volunteer to the regula

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, March 19, 1862.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at three o'clock. The SPEAKER presented the resolutions of the school directors of the Eighth section of Philwlelphis, in oppo-sition to the change in the mode of electing the Board of BILLS INTRODUCED

Mr. CONNELL introduced a bill to incorporate the Philadelphia Drng Exchange Association. Mr. CRAWFORD, a bill relative to the Mifflin and Centre County Railroad Company. Mr. FULLEB, a bill to repeat the third section of the

BILLS PASSED.

The supplement to the act incorporating the Congrega tion of the United Brethren of Nazareth and vicinity

was taken up and passed. Also, a bill incorporating the Philadelphia Drug Ex-

Also, the supplement to the charter of the city of Read-

Also, a bill relative to the Mifflin and Centre County

Also, a bill extending the charter of the Southern Mu-nal Insurance Company of Lancaster county. Also, a bill incorporating the Northern Iron Company. The Senate then adjourn d.

HOUSE.

The House assembled at hair-past two o'clock, Hon. John Rowe, Speaker, in the chair. The SPEAKER presented a communication from the school directors of the Eighth section of Philadelphia relative to the efficiency of the present Board of Control.

THE TONNAGE TAX.

utation of the

The bill to repeal the act for the commutation oninge tax, the special order for this afterno

act relative to foreign insurance companies.

hange Association

Congress Yesterday.

SENATE .- A bill to secure the fulfilment of our treaty stipulations with Hanover was passed. A joint resolution was offered by Mr. Wilson. of Massachusetts, tendering aid to the State of Maryland, and favoring the voluntary emancipation act recently proposed. Being objected to by Mr. Saulsbury, it was laid over.

The bill to encourage enlistments in the army was taken up and passed, after the clause providing for enlistments from the volunteer to the regular service had been stricken out. The confiscation bill was discussed at much length.

House.-The bill to appoint sutlers in the volunteer army passed with amendment. Mr. Roscoe Conkling, of New York, obtained leave, by a vote ef 86 yeas, to 35 nays, to introduce a resolution favoring the suggestion of the President as to voluntary emancipation with compensation. Pending the question of its disposition the House adiour ned.

Our Latest Victory.

The campaign in the West has been, indeed, a series of most brilliant victories, and each has followed each in such quick succession that our forces have become thoroughly imbued with martial ardor, and a spi: it of invincibility, while the rebels, under such men as PRICE, have become proficient only in the tactics of retreat. In fact, it may be truly said that we no longer have an antagenist in Missouri, Arkansas, or Tennessee; so that the campaign gives promise of being as brief as it has proved successful.

The last blow at rebellion in the West has been a most trenchant and timely one. It will utterly paralyze what little animus of treason may have survived the shock of Columbus and Fort Donelson, and will lend a new inspiration to our arms, as it has shed a new lustre upon them.

What measures, if any, will now be taken by Arkansas to oppose the further progress of our forces, will perhaps prove a question more difficult of solution to the rebels than ourselves. Shortly before the entrance of General CURTIS into the State, the apprehension of his coming was such that the insurgent Governor had issued a proclamation declaring it obligatory on each county to send one-half of its voting population, deducting the number already sent, to swell the army of resistance. It was further threatened that, unless the order was complied with, a draft would be resorted to.

The necessity of such stringent measures is a conclusive argument to our minds that the Union sentiment is not wholly extinct in Arkansas. There can be little doubt that thousands of the inhabitants of that unfortunate State would have flocked to the welcome of General CURTIS and the Union army upon its first advent, had it not been for the fear which then prevailed that our army was marching to its own defeat, and that PRICE, McCulloch, and VAN DORN might regain their lost foot-hold, a second time to overrun the country.

Is This Neutrality?

apart. The whole is hild with half-half bits iron. It is supported by the engine frame, by the girders between the boilers, by the frames and sides of the ship, and by special bracing. The horizontal shot proof decks are composed of one and a half inches of iron plates, resting on six inch wrought-iron girders, filled in with locust timber, and back-ed with balf inch iron plate. ed with half-inch iron plate.

THE ARMAMENT.

THE ABMAMENT. This consists of five fifteen-inch guns, weighing twenty-five tons each, and capable of throwing round shot of four hundred and twenty-five pounds weight; and two ten-inch rifled guns. The guns rest on wrought-iron, shot-proof car-risges, of which the recoil is taken up by India-rubber springs. The carriages are situated on the top of the casemate, and are trained by steam power, by means of a shaft passing through the gun-deck to within the casemate. Each gun is loaded with celerity by being pointed to a hole in the deck, protected by a shot-proof hood, below which is a steam cylinder, of which the piston-rod is the ramrod of the gue; and will be cooled so as

which is a steam cylinder, of which the piston rou is the ramrod of the gue; and will be cooled so as to allow rapid firing without injury to the gun, by water automatically injected after each discharge. All the machinery and men for working the guns are thas within the shot-proof armor. The gurs are protected by a covering of wrought-iron armor, in addition to their immense thickness circture and a belf inches maximum outside the

-sixteen and a half inches, maximum, outside the

THE UPPER WORKS, &C. The twenty-one feet shot-proof deck, fore and The twenty-one feet shot-proof deck, fore and aft the central armor or casemate, affords ample accommodation for men and officers. Above this deck, and flush with the shot-proof twenty-eight feet gun deck, which forms the top of the case-mate, is a light deck, extending at the sides of the casement, and forward and aft, from stem to stern. The entire twenty-eight feet or upper deck is thus level (excepting the usual chamber), and unincumbered, over the vessel. Only the part of it that forms the casement is shot-proof. Above the twenty-eight feet are flying bulwarks, to be turned down in action. The height of the bul-warks from the water, at the load line, will be thir-tern and a half feet.

warks from the water, at the load line, will be thir-teen and a half feet. The fourteen-feet deck affords ample space for stores. *ke.*, and for the salt water tanks for settling the vessel to the fighting line. Below the fourteen-feet deck, forward of the boilers, are the blowers and pumping-engines, and coal bunkers. Abaft the engines are coal-bunkers. The total boal ca-pacity is one thousand tons. The fresh water, for consumption on board, will be condensed from the exhaust stram, besides which there will be ample fresh-water tanks. The vessel will be lighted with gas, made on board. The ventilation of the officers' and men's quarters will be superior to that of orgas, made on tourd. The vertication of the onless and men's quarters will be superior to that of or-dinary vessels, as they are situated entirely above water. In cruising, and in action, the entire ves-sel will be ventilated by the blowers. As the guns are in the open air, and the ship's company separated from them, during action, by a casemate, the deleterious effect of smoke and sound will be avoided.

will be avoided. The ventilation by blowers, the freeing the vessel from water in the manner proposed, and other operations new to the naval practice of the Govern-

tevens for more successfully employed by Mr. Stevens for many years. The vessel will have two light masts for emergencies, but will not ordinarily carry sail.

FIGHTING OUALITIES.

First. Iron armor, six and three-quarter inches thick, backed with fourteen inches of the most im-penetrable wood, and standing at the acute angle of one in two to the line of fire, is a vasily stronger protection than has ever been applied or found vulnerable by any experimenters at home or abroad. At the same time it is comparatively light, as its extent is reduced by confining it to the central part of the vessel; by placing the guns (which are their own protection) outside of it, rather than within it, and by immersing the vessel to a deeper fighting draught. The parts of the vessel tore and aft the central casemate are also thoroughly pro-tected by a horizontal deck, which is not only shot-proof, but a foot below the fighting water line. The water protection, as far as it can be judicious-ly employed, is at once the most perfect and the First. Iron armor, six and three-quarter inches employed, is at once the most perfect and the

FLAG SHIP MOHICAN, HARBOR OF FEINANDINA, MARCH 4, 1862. SIR: I had the honor to inform you in my last desp tch that the expedition for Fernandina was equipped and waiting only for suitable weather to sail from Port Royal. I have now the pleasure to inform you that I am in full possession of Cumberland Sound, and the Island of Fer-nandina and Amelia Island, and of the river and town of ft. Marxa. the harbor. In passing the batteries at Sewell's Point both going and returning, the rebels opened their fire on us, which was returned from our pivot fire on us, which was returned from our pivot gups; but the range was too great for these, while the enemy's shot fell far beyond us. Oue shot went through our foresail, cutting away two of our shrouds, and several shells burst over and near the ship, scattering their fragments on the deck. Between seven and eight o'clock we discovered the rebels had set fire to the *Congress*, and she continued to burn until one o'clock, when she blew up. This was a melancholy satisfaction to me, for as she had fallen into the hands of the enemy, it was far better to have her destroyed than that she should be employed against us at some future day.

iandina and America Islawy, where the state of February, is a said from Port Royal on the last day of February, in the Wabash, and on the 2d inst. entered Cumberland Sound by St. Amerew's Inlet, in the Mohican. Commander S. W. Godon, on loard of which ship I have hoisted

was far better to have her destroyed than that such should be employed against us at some future day. It was the impression of some of my officers that the rebels hoisted the French flag. I heard that the *Monitor* had arrived, and soon after Lieut. Commanding Worden came on board and I immediately ordered him to go up to the *Minne-*sota, hoping that she would be able to keep off an attack on the *Minnesota* till we had got her afloat areity army from Winchester and Fairfax, and from various points on the Potomac, excites gr at diversity of opinion. The party that have always insisted upon again. This morning the Merrimac renewed the attack an advance on the part of Gen. McClellan claim This morning the *Dierrimac* renewed the attack on the *Minnesota*, but she found, no doubt greatly to her surprise, a new opponent in the *Monitor*. The contest has been going on during the most of the day between these two armored vessels, and most beautifully has the little *Monitor* sustained it as a fulfilment of their theories, and insist that he has lost all his chances by allowing his adversary to escape. They assert that the retreat is preparatory to a demonstration upon Burnside in North Carolina, and probably upon Buell and

Sound by St. Amerer's Inlet, in the Makican, Comman-der S. W. Godon, on loard of which ship 1 have hoisted my flg. The fleet comorised the following vessels, sailing in the order in which they are named : The Ottows, Mehican, (accompanied by the Ellen,) Seminole, Pawnee, Pocahontas, Flag, Florida, James Adger, Bienville, Alabama, Keystone Stste, Seneca, Huron, Pembina, Isaac Smith, Penguin, Potomaka, the armed cutter Heuricita, the armed transports Sciellan, (the latter having on board the battalion of marines un-cer the command of Msjor Reynolds.) and the transports Empire City, Marion, Star of the South, Belvidere, Bos-ton, Georges' Creek, containing a brigade under the command of Brigather General Wright. We came to anchor in Cumberland Sound at half past from at hemorning of the second, to make an esamina-tion of the ceannel and wait for the tide. Here I learned from a contraband, who had been picked up at see by Commander Lanier, and from the neighboring residents on Cumberland Island, that the robels had abandoned in haste the whole of the defences of Fernandina, and were even at that moment retreating from Amelia Island, car-rying with them such of their munitions as their pre-cipitate flightwould allow. The object of carrying the whole fleet through C**M**-berland Sound was to turn the heavy works on the south built on receiving this intelligence I detached the gun-boats and anmed steamers, of light draught, from the mainland, and, placing them under the command of Communder P. Drayton, of the steam-sloop Pawnee, or-dire d tim to push through the sound with the utmost speed, to save the public and private property from threatened destruction, to provent the poisoning of the weils, add to put a stop to sil those outrages, by the per-petiation of which the leaders of this netarious war hops to decevie and exasporate the Southern poison. In the meanime, I went out of the sound, and came by sea to the main entrance of this instrom. In conse-quence of the bad weather, I was mable to cross the bar ti herself, showing herself capable of great endurance. I have not received any official accounts of the loss of the *Congress* and *Cumberland*, but, no doubt, shall have them soon, when they will be Grant in Tennessee. The friends of McCiellan say that the retreat is a part of his plan; that we will be in Richmond in ten days, and that the The details of the naval engagement of Saturday and Sunday will doubtless be given at length in to-morrow's papers. Lieutenant Wise, U. S. N., son-in-law of Mr. Everett, and others, who got ere this morning from Fortress Monroe, speak of

quence of t till this mor quence of the bad weather, I was unable to cross the bar till this morning. Commander Drayton accompanied by Commander C. R. P. Holgers, with the armed launches and cutters, and the small armed companies from the *Wabash*, had ar-rived several hours before mc. Immediately on his en-tering the harhor, Commander Drayton sent Lieutenant White, of the Ottawa, to hoist the flag on Fort Oliuch, the first of the atlonal forts on which the ensign of the Union has resumed its proper place since the first pro-clamation of the President of the United States was issued. LETTER FROM FORTRESS MONROE [Special Correspondence of The Press]

accidental injury to his eyes. He says that nothing could surpass the entire success of the Ericsson exsued. A few scattering musket shots were fired from the tow The day of mail-clad steamers has come; and now sailing war vessels are to be classed among the

steamer home a prisoner. His name is Jacob Brock. He is a native of Vermont, but has been a resident of

authorities. A company of seamen and marines under Lieutenant Miller was sent from the Mohican to hold Fort Uliach. It is reported to me by Lieutenant Commanding Downes, of the Huron, that the whole structure of the

A few scattering musket shots were fired from the town by the fiying enemy, when it was discovered that a rail-road train was about to etart. Commander Druyton, on board the Offawa, Licut. formmanding Stryens, chased this train for two miles, and fired soveral shells at it, aming at the locomotive, some of which took effect. It was reported that the Hon. David Ynlee, late a Schator of the United States from the State of Florids, escaped from this train and took to the bush. Commander C. R. G. Rodgers, pushing ahead with the leunches, captured the rebel steamer Davington, con-taining artillery stores. army wegons, mules, forace, &c., and fortunately secured the orawbridge, which was held during the night by the second leunch of the Wadash. Thurs were passengers, including women and children, aboard the Darlington, and yet the brutal captain suf-tain singered her to be fired upon, and refined to hoist the white flag, notwithstanding the entreaties of the women. No one was injured. Is name is Jacob Brock.

blew up with a terrific explosion. Such was the end of the noble Congress.

> By this time it was quite dark. But now the Ericsso pattery, the Monitor, is reported coming up ! Hearts that were cast down are now gladdened. After stopping for a pilot, she continued on her course.

116 is a native of Vermont, bit has been a resident of Florida for twenty-three years. The same night Commander C. P. Rodgers ascended the St. Mary's with the Ottorea and took possession of the town, driving ont a picket of the enemy's cavalry. Early in the morning the town of Fernandias was also occupied by a party of seamen and marines from Com-mander Drayton's command. In both places most of the inhabitants had fled, by order, it is said, of the rebel authorities. mac came from Sewell's Point, and steamed towards the Minnesota, which was still aground. Evidently surprised at seeirg the Monitor, she put back, and hung out a signal flag, when two more steamers, supposed to be the Forktown and Jamestown, steamed out. The Monitor then got under weigh, and steamed boldly out to meet her adver-saries. As she came out she threw a few shells towards Journal, of the Fernandina side, including the swinging draw-bridge, is quite uniquired. The rebals have done (pme damage, by fire, to the treasel work on the other side of the river, but I am not yet informed of its extent. the Yorktown and Jamestown, when those steamer turned about and incontinently fied. The Merrimas by this time was engaging the Monitor, and the flashes of

As I write this, the battle is raging, but neither vessel

The boat which arrived from Baltimore this morning brought a large cargo of Secess, both male and female, to hait for the flag of truce. They were intently watching ile battle, and seemed in great glee at the disaster to the Cumberland and the Congress. As the reports of the uns of the Merrimac could be heard, they chapped their ds and smiled approvingly. They were profuse in inquiries as to which were the "Confede which were the " Lincoln" vessels.

side of the river, but I am not yet informed of its extent. Several locomotives, baggage tenders, freight cars, and erne other property, besides that found in the starmer, *Darlington*, have been recovered. The whole number of guns discovered, up to this time, is 12, embracing heavy 32-pounders, 8 inch guns, and one 80 and one 120-pounder rified gues. The towns of St. Mary's and Fernandina are unin-jured. I visited the town, Fort Clinch, and the earth-works on the sea face of the island. This impossible to look at these proparations for a vigorous defence without being surprised that they should have been volusiently descrited. The batteries on the north and northeast shorts are as complete as art can make them. Six are well concealed and protected by ranges of sead bills in front of them, and contain perfect shelter for the men, and are small and thoroughly covered by the natural growth and he varied contours of the lam that the to strike and are small and thoroughly covered by the natural growth and the varied contours of the land that to strike them from the water would be the mere result of chance. A battery of six guns, though larger, and affording; therefore, a better mark, is equally well sheltered and masked. These batteries, and the heavy guns mousted on Fort Clench, command all the turnings of the main ship channel, and rake an approaching enemy. Beside them there was another battery of four guns on the south and of Cumberland Island, the fire of which would Just before eleven o'clock, a messenger came to the iotel, with an order that all the ladies must immediately wave, and go on board the steamer, which has steam up, mady to start at a moment's notice. Great anxiety is itested for the safety of the Minnesota. Kortunately however, the precaution, though wise, proved unneces end of Cumberland Island, the fire of which would cross the channel inside of the bar. The difficulties arising from the indirectness of the channel and from the shoalness of the bar would have added to the defences by keeping the approaching ressels a long time exposed to fire under great disadvantage. And when the ships of an eneury had passed all these de-fences, they would have had to encounter a well-con-

I have from an eye-witness, one of the sailors of the Cumberland, an account of the disaster which befel that vegsel. He says, in effect, that the Merrimac steamed up, passed the Congress, and immediately attacked the Cumberland. The guns of the latter were brought to bear, and broadside after broadside was poured into the Merrimac, but theshot and shell, all of them of the largest size, rebounded from her iron sides as a marble would when thrown against a stone wall. Steaming on, she struck the Cumberkand just beneath the water line,

The only was then passed. THE CONFISCATION BILL. The confiscation bill was then taken up. Mr. BROWNING (Rep.), of Illinois, said he assumed that every Senatr agreed in the wish that the war should be brought to a peedy and successful conclusion. He also assumed that all wished to keep within the limits of the Constitution, and preserve it in all its parts, for our protection and for the benefit of posterity for-ever. We would prosecute the war to a sad end if we only succeeded in conquering the States by the over-throw of the Constitution. Unless we can save the Con-stitution with the Union, we had better let both go. All the evils the rebels are now enduring are the legitimato fruits of a violation of the Constitution. The Constitution says "No bill of attainder shall be passed." But it seems to be admitted that this bill is practically a bill of at-tian der. The Senator from Maine [Mr. Morrill] seems to place the anthority of Congress to pass this bill in the "war power." but all the power Congress possoires is granted by the O natifution, and they were the same yesterday as to day, and will remain so forever. The unlimited power of Congress, as advocated by the Sena-tor frem Maine, is ruly a foundation for despotiem. The functions of Congress are civit and legislative, and it cannot control unlimited war power. If is con-ted that the Supreme Court had settled this que-tion, and decided that the power was in the President. He cited from the case of Luther vs. Borden, Th Howard, pp. 43 and 46; also, Martin vs. Mott, 12th Wheatley. If in President charts the power uses in the President. The clemency of General Curtiss, and the judicious policy inaugurated in relation to the treat-

He clited from the case of Luther vs. Borden, 7th Howard, pp. 43 and 46; also, Martin vs. Nott, 12th Wheatley. If the President that the power, uncive is a removir in Congress; but if Congress usures the WaF power, there is absclutely no remedy. He cited further the case of Cross vs. Harrolson, growing out of the state of things in California. California was conquered in 1846, but Congress had no power to legislate for it at all, and yet the President instituted a form of government for it. But this bill relates to property not cap-tured, or expected to be captured, and is not restricted to property calculated to aid the reboliton, but is intended to strip millions of persons in private life of everything. The sure and certain effect of this bill will be to make peace and reminion impossible. He consuded that it the rebellion, but is in the det strip were public enemies, we could not con-flecate their private property by the laws of nations, and if they were not enemies, but insurrectionary citizens, then the Constitution forbids such confiscation. The bill was as inexpedient as it was unconstitutional. It would only s rve to consolidate our enemies, and make them desperate. [Mr. GRIMES here reat a d-spatch announcing the capture of St Marys, Fernandins, & c Mr. GRIMES and be thought he doubled go an with more energy. Ile was willing, on their return to their olucione to grant an amount to the deducted masses of ment of the citizens of Benton county, is bringing its reward in the general confidence already showing indications of being restored among the fugitives Confederate bills, which were at twenty-five cents discount on our arrival in Benton county, have suddenly become valueless, and the inhabi Major Wright learns that the citizens of Keityville knew of the intended attack on that place. and communicated the intelligence to the rebels, but kept all intimation of it from Captain Montgomery. In the afternoon before the fight, the

adies of the village left, one by one, and during

e penalty of the law on the gallows He said that

but, upless necessity demands such a sacrifice, they should be protected in their property the same as other citizens. In regard to the property of the robels-

THANKS TO COMMANDER FOOTE.

THE NEW ARTICLE OF WAR

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SUTLERS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

appointment of suttlers in the voluntsor service and de-fining their duites. Mr. BLAKE (Kep.), of Ohlo, made an unsuccessful-motion to abolish auch suttlerships. Mr. ALDRICH (Hep.), of Minnesota, favored the motion of Mr. Blake, siluding to what he had heard of the suttlers swindling the roldiers. Mr. BLAIR (Kep.), of Missouri, was opposed to le-gislating against any class of men. If there had been swindling practised, the fault was with those who ap-pointed the suttlers, and whose business it was to prevent such martices.

YEAS.

Pike (Rep.), Pomerey (Rep.); Potter (Rep.)

Rice (Rep.), Mp. Rice (Rep.), Mp. Rice (R.), Mass. Riddle (Rep.)

English (Dem.) Fessenden (Rep.) Fisher (Uniou) Frank (Rep.) Goodwin (Rep.) Granger (Rep.) Gurley (Rep.) Hanchott (Rep.)

such practices. The sutler system was discussed at length.

was as follows:

Ashley (Rap.)

Aktrich (1295.) Arnold (Rep.) Babbitt (Eer.) Baker (Hop.) Baxter (Brp.) Besmäh (Bap.) Binchem (Bap.)

The House considered the Senate bill providing for the pointment of sutlers in the voluntser service and de-

the attack all were out. Major Wright also learns more energy. He was willing, on their return to their allegiance, to grant an annexty to the deluded masses of the people, but he would have the leaders suffer the exthere are five hundred and fifty rebels in Cedar county, Mo., and one hundred and ninety in Dade county-these parties are committing depredations slavery was the sole cause of the war-that is, if there had been no slavery there would have been no rebellion and swearing vengeance against the Union men. The health of the troops has been good, particuor war-and if, by some miracle, slavery was wiped out, the war would not last thirty days. But neither the larly while on the march. President nor Congress had the power to proclaim eman-cipation. If slavery can survive the war, be it so. If it

THE WAR IN NEW MEXICO.

THE REPORTED BATTLE AT VALVERDE DISCREDITED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 10 .- A letter from Santa Fe, dated the 23d, with a postscript on the 24th ult., from a reliable source, makes no mention of the battle at Valverde.

the morship roperty —he thought in the property of the focus-the morship property —he thought it might be taken as the wroperty of enemies under the rules of war. We might take a uegro like other movable property, and it needed to further legislation. No law was needed to vin-dicate the confiscation of the property of the enemy. He and the is a case of processive he would arm the figure On the 16th the enemy appeared within a mile and a half of Fort Craig, showing a front of 1,500 transmitted to you. I should do injustice to the Military Department, cavalry, with a reserve of 500 and six pieces of did I not inform you that every assistance was free-ly tendered to us. They sent five of their tugs to the relief of the Minnesota, and offered all the aid artillery. Several shots were exchanged, when seid that in a case of necessity he would arm the fugi-tives who came to the army though there must be an urgent necessity for such a course. In conclusion, he nrged that the contest should be waged with vigor, and the enemy retired in good order. The loss was the relief of the Internetsola, and onered all the all at their power. I would also beg leave to say that Capt. Poor, of the Ordnance Department, kindly volunteered to do duty temporarily aboard this ship, and from whom I have received much asone killed on each side. Several small engagements occurred during the week, in which our be brief and fierce. forces captured some prisoners and one of the The joint resolution of themks to Commander Foote res then taken up, on motion of Mr. KING (Rep.), of enemy's flags, which was a United States flag, with Your obedient servant, JOHN MARSTON, Captain and Senior Officer.

the letters altered. New York, and passed. An express arrived on the evening of the 23d, On motion of Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts the bill from the House providing a new "article of war was taken up. It provides that no officer or seldier sha twenty-four hours from Fort Craig, but brought no official intelligence. A letter from Gov. Connolly Was there up, it provides that he officer of source shall return ingitives, ic. Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, officered an amendment that such officers, ic., shall neither detail, harbor, nor conceal any such fugilive. Diatgreed to, YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Caville, Davis, Henderson, Will, Davis, Bayard, Caville, Davis, Henderson, stated that fighting was going on when the express left. Our forces had captured over a hundred of the enemy's mules and the principal wagonmuster, and killed a great number of Texans. The enemy was hard pressed for water, and were moving ton (Miscouri)-10. ward Valverde, at which point 2,000 of our men were stationed

No reliance is placed in the report via Denver city.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem.), of Delaware, offered an amendment that the article shall not apply to Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, or wherever the Federal authority is recognized. Disagreed to—yeas 7, nays 30. Mr. CARLILF. (U.), of Virginia, asked, if in case the President should at any time call ont the militin to on-force the law for returning fugitive slaves, which consi-tutional provision would this bill interfere with? Mr. WIL20N, of Massachusetts, replied that that would be for judicial decision. This question of return-ing slaves was a judicial and not a military one. Mr., SAULSBURY officient an amendment so us to pre-veut officers, Ac., from enticing or decoying any person **Reported Evacuation of Winchester.** CHARLESTOWN, VA., March 10 -It is currently rumored and believed that Winchester was fully evacuated yesterday. A reconnoissance was sen! Mr. SAULSBURY offered an amendment so as to pre-vect officers, dc., from enticing or decoying my person-held to labor or service from the service of loyal masters. Disagreed to—yeas 10. nays 27. The bill was then passed—yeas 29, nays 9—being the same relative vote as that on Mr. Davis' motion. The Senate then adjourned. out this morning to ascertain the fact. Intelligence from other quarters greatly encour

ages all friends of the Union, as indicating a speedy termination of hostilities. CHARLESTOWN, Va., March 10 .- It is now ascer-

On the 16th of February he moved his forces,

and, reaching Winton, was in the act of letting go

and twenty-five times with musketry, but the enc-

tained, beyond a doubt, that Winchester has been evacuated by the rebels. The prominent places between this and Winches-

ter are occupied by our troops. No More Passes to go South BALTIMORE, March 10 .- Major General Diz de sires to have the notice promulgated that, for the

present, no more passes to go South will be granted. Commander Rowan's Report of His Expedition to Winton, N. C. WASHINGTON, March 10 .- A despatch from Flag

Officer Goldsborough, received at the Navy Depart-ment to-day, includes the report of Commander Rowan, commanding the steamer Delaware, who furnishes an interesting account of his reconnois

sance. the anchor, when suddenly a force of North Carolina volunteers opened a terrific fire of musketry and artillery on his vessel. Volley succeeded vol ley in rapid succession, striking her one hundred

and twenty-five times with musketry, but the ene-my's artillery overshot her. Fire wasoponed upon the rebels from the ship's shell gun. The *Perry*, being in position, promptly threw a shrapnel among the forces, which was followed by the ship. As soon as Captain Quackenbush could extriciste her from her position, and turn the ship in the narrow river. Commander Rowan ran down past the ene-my and anchored his force about saven miles hemy, and anchored his force about seven miles be low Winton. low Winton. Our troops subsequently entered the town and destroyed a quantity of military stores, tents, arms, knepsacks, etc., and the quarters scoupled

taken up. Mr. ARMSTRONG submitted a new amendment, As ollows! Whereas, An act was passed at the last sension of the

Legislature, entitled "An Act for the Commutation of the Tonrage Tax; and whereas, It is alleged that the said act was u

act was unconstitutional and void: therefore, Be it enacted dea, Thut for the purpose of tosting the validity of the act of March 7th, 1861, emitted an act was unconstitution of the tonnego tax, the Attorney General of the Commonwealth besand he is hereby, di-rected and required to issue immediately, an exceeding for the amount of judgments held by the State against the Pennsylvania Relivoad Company, for tonnege dues, and to collect the validity of said act betwe the court having jurisdiction over said judgment and to carry the same by writ of error, or otherwise, to the Suprema Court for final decision; and if said act shall be declared unconstitutional and void, ether in whole or in part, it unconstitutional and void, either in whole or in part, it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to proceed forthwith to sue for, recover and collect the

part of the arrearages of the connage dues as may be by law recoverable. Mr. ARMSTRONG remarked that the act was a con-Iaw isoberiald. Mr. ARMSTRONG remarked that the act was a contract which cannot be repealed. That which the Legi-lature does, if done in the exercise of its sovereign power, it is fallacy to say that the grant of the Legisla-ture is void. The parties to the contract were competent. The act of 1861 requires the Pennsylvania Ballcoad Company to hasten the payments upon the purchase of the main line of public works, and also requires them to file a contract in the office of the Auditor General. This regulation was complied with. The discretion of the company was limited by the next, for it says that, for the purpose of developing the resources of the State, the company is required to extend alto certain railroads mentioned in the sat with the sum of fity thou-send dollars. This was an advantage to the State, the quirement has been fulfilled in part by the com-rany. It is alleged, however, that the act is uncon-stitutional in consequence of its passage having been procured by fraud. It is an established maxim of law that the king can do no wrong. We have no king, but the Government can do no wrong. We have no king, but the Government can do no wrong. The act of the Legisla-ture, in its legislature to repeal an act of the legi-latures must be submitted to the indiciary. It is not compotent for the Legislature to repeal an act of the legi-ties of Europe, England, and the United States, there is not a single case upon record where it has been attemptd to arraign the Legislature before a tribunal to investi-gate the question of frand in the passage of an act of Assembly. If ench a thing was done eur liberty would be torken down. Mr. WILLIAMIS said that it was not frand in fart, but cipation. If slavery can survive the war, be it so. If it dies, no patrict can complain. Slavery was entirely local, and has no right to ask special privilogos. If must take care of iself. He would not have any gallant soldier detailed as a slave-hunter. He conceded to a loyal man all the rights over his property that he ever had under the Constitution; but if it should aver come to a question between slavery and Uaion, then he would be ready to wage a war of utter ex-termination against slavery. He thought that the Government; even, if necessary, to give up slavery; but, unless necessity demandus such a sacrifice, they

Mr. WILLIAMS said that it was not frank in fact, but

Mr. WILLIAMS said that it was not from in live, but fraud in law. Mr. ARMSTRONG remarked that if the act was con-stitutional the contract could not be repealed. If it is unconstitutional, it is void and needs no repeal. Mr. WILLIAMS contended that a contract requires competent parties and a sufficient consideration. The Legislature has the right to ropeal the acts of a former Legislature. The taxing power is not re-examinable is the courts. The House was established for the purpose of rectifying the mistukes of others, and by not passing the repeal act this year it would be an acknowledgment of the constitutionality of the law of last ession. Mr. ARMSTRONG considered that the Legislature only had the power to repeal ordinary laws. Mr. ABMOTT believed that the law of 1861 was just to the Commonwealth and perfectly consistent with the Constitution.

Constitution. Pending the discussion of the bill, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning. Latham, McDongall, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, and Wi NAYS-29. Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem.), of Delaware, offered at Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem.), of Delaware, offered at

The Latest from Fortress Monroe A despatch from Fortress Monroe says that the Merrimac did not make her appearance to day. The Monitor was honored with salutes and sheers, both from the fort and the fleet, on her return. Everybody was enthusiastic in her praise for the good services she rendered yesterday.

The War in Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, March 10 .- On Friday night last, a Equad of cavalry, under the notorious rebel, Col. John Morgan, (who was some time since erroneously reported killed,) attacked the United States pickets afteen miles south of Nashville, taking two prisoners and capturing six Government wagons. On Saturday, a party of Ohio cavalry sent in pursuit, came up with the rebels and attacked them, killing four of Morgan's men, capturing eight, and recovering the six wagons. They are now in hot

pursuit of the rest of Morgan's gang, and confident of oatching them. The War in Kansas.

KANSAS CITT, Mo., March 10.-Quantrel's band entered Aubrey, Kansas, on the 7th inst., killed five men, and stole fifty or twenty horses.

New York Bank Statement.

The stiller system was inscribed at longin. The bill was then passed, after being amended; It requires the schedule of the articles permitted to be sold, together with the prices thereof, to be prominently, posted. Sullers are prohibited from farming out their effices, nor are they allowed to sell to soldiers an account exceeding one-fourth their monthly pay; nor shall the suffer have a lies on the same. THE VOLUNTARY EMANCIPATION PROPOSI-TION.

Public Amusements.

TION. Mr. ROSCOF CONKLING (Rep), of New York, asked leave to offer the tollowing resolution as proposed in the Presider's recent message: *Resolved*. That the United states ought to co-operate. with any State which may adopt gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such State pecinilary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the incon-veniencers, public and private, produced by such change of statem. The equestrian exhibition at the Walnut-street]Thea-tre deserves a greater success then it has gained. X9yara appeared last night in male costume. He is dashing mitgraceful, and has so cultiveted the art of modesty that, is his female dress, one can readily get up a passion for him. He is wondrously liks a woman-dark-sysd, The rules suspended for that purpose-yeas. 86, nays. 35. On suspending the rules, to enable Mr. Goukling to in-troduce the Freshient's emancipation resolution, the voto trimly knit, and voluptuously shaped. His riding is marked by the daring of a man and the fascinating graces of a woman. Melville, the Australian, has no cunal inbare backed riding, and he attompts the most dangerous

feats with impunity. A lecture will be delivered in Concert Hall this evenine, by Miss Annie Dickinson, a young lady of cons able ability as a public speakey. The cause that she represents is a descrying one, and, from the well-known ient, zeal, and embition of the young woman, we may expect a pleasant and profitable discours

MARCH 9th. I annex further particulars of the surrender of the Congress: She hoisted the white flag, and a robel tug came alongside. The officer in charge of the tug asked f they surrendered, and receiving an affirmative answer, took away the officers, but left the men. The latter then got ashore as best they could, and the rebels took pusses sion of the vessel; and set her on fire. The conflagration made a great light. As her guns became heated, they discharged of themselves, and the shells could be seen to burst against the horizon. About one o'clock this (Sunday) morning, the flames reached the magazine, which

The rebel meamer Merrimac, during the afternoor had been paying her attentions to the *Minnesola*, but, as the evening came on, she fell back under the protection of the Sewell's Point battery.

LATER.-At daylight on Sanday morning the Merri-

their heavy guns are plainly visible. The Union gu

too, is firing on the Merrimac. appears to have gained any advantage.

Is This Neutrality? Lected by a norizontal user, which is not only shot	make temporarily defensible is at and around Cul-	fences, they would have had to encounter a well-con-	Cumberland. the guns of the latter were brought to	arms, knapsacks, etc., and the quarters scoupion	Baxter (Brp.) Goodwin (Rep.). Riddle (Bep.)	presents is a deserving one, and, from the well-known.
On the 18th of February, when the last mail	peper Courthouse, though its frequent eminences	structed and naturally-masked battery at the town	bear, and broadside after broadside was poured into the	by the troops of the enemy.	Beaman (Rep.) [Granger (Rep.) Rolling (B.) N.C.	talent, zeal, and ambition of the young woman, we may
	afford quite as good attacking as defending posi-	which commands the access to the inner anchorage.	Merrimac, but theshot and shell, all of them of the largest	The official report of the casualties of the navy	Bingham (Rep.) Gurley (Rep.) Sargeaut (Rep.).	expect a pleasant and profitable discourse.
left Gibraltar, the rebel pirate Sumpter lay ly employed, is at once the most perfect and the	tions, and there are plenty of them, too. So, we	We are told that General Lee pronounced the place	size, rebounded from her iron sides as a marble would	on the taking of Roanoke Island gives 6 killed,	Blair (Rep.), Mo. Hanchett (Rsp.) Shanks (Rep.): Blair (Rep.), Do. Harrison (Union) Sedgwick (Rep.):	expect a Dicional and Disuttering distort and
there, with no sign of departure. This noto- cheapest armor.	do not believe they will stop running until within	perfectly defensible. We are not suprised at this, if	when thrown against a stone wall. Steaming on, she	17 wounded, and 2 missing.	mair (merc), 1 a. mairison (amony)	
Lecona. The shie protection, extending not scout	sight of the smoke of the chimnies of Richmond.	true. We captured Port Boysl, but Fernandina and	struck the Cumberland just beneath the water line,	HEROIC CONDUCT OF A. SAILOR.	Diage Berg I	SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANOS, &C Household.
	We deem' it prudent to say nothing whatever of	Fort Clinch have been given to us. We had in the expedition Mr. W. H. Dennis, an as-	entting a vast hole estirely through the side of the vos-	Lieut J. C. Chapin, commanding the U. S.	Brown (U), Va. [Intennis (Rep.)] Shorman (Rep.); Roffinson (Rep.) [Julian (Sep.)] Sloan (Rep.);	furniture niano fortes tabla ontiery, &c., will be.
in Gibraltar, which is a British port and for- purposes:	the movements of our army that has thus fairly	istant in the coast survey, who possested an accurate	sel. She then backed and turned ber attention to the	steamer Valley City, off Roanoko Island, writes to	Campbell (Bop.) Kelley (Bop.) Stevens (Bop.):	sold this morning, at 19 o'clock, at Birch, & Son's.
tress. There had been full time for the Go-	thowed them out of their only defensible posi-	i knowledge of a part of the ground we passed over, of	Congress, while the Cumberland filled, fell over on her	Commudore Goldsborough, under date of Feb 25th,	Chanderhain (R) Kellogg R Mich. Stratton (Rep.)	sola this morning, at 10 0 closely as an and
Au. I furtulul flom ukasief by comision,	tion this side of their nominal capital, further	which, indeed, he had made the topographical map,	broadside, and sank. Nothing but the masts can now be	noticing a magnanimous act of bravery displayed	Clark (Rep) Kellogy (R.), Ill. Thomas (R.) Mass.	auotion store, No. 944 Chesinut street.
	than that its operations having already brought	under the direction of the superintendent. He was	scen It is supposed that fully one hundred men are		Colfax (Bep) Lansing (Rep.) Trowbridge (R.).	
Lord RUSSELL's last neutrality despatch, ex- stability of the vessel when fighting.	about their anticipated effort to steal away from	zealous and active, and it gives me pleasure to mention	seen It is supposed that they one mandred men ate	The second	Constitue, Fred. A. Lehman (Dem.) Van Valkenourgh (Rep.) (Rep.)	A STATE SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVEN-
A the Adding, in a very great degree, to the nori-	Manassas, the country may rely upon it that it is	him.	killed or drowned. The rest escaped in the boats, which,		(Rep.) [Loomis (Rep.) (Rep.) Verree (Rep.)	TION -A meeting was held last evening at the Row
pressiv promoting any American " beinge- zontal and vertical strength and stiffness of the	nobly carrying out its glorious work thus so ad-	The Empire City, on board of which was General Wright, grounded on the bar. As soon as he arrived in	strangely enough, were not fired upon by the robels.	the magazine issuing powder, whon a shell from	Conway (Rep.) McKnight (Rep.), Wallace (Rep.)	Dr. Crowell's Church, Broad street, above Chestnut,
rent" from remaining more than twenty-four vessel.	mirably commenced.	another stander unnedate steps wers taken to transfer	The flag was saved, and brought away by the crew.	the enemy's battery panetrated into the magazine	Covede (Rep.) M Pherson (Rep.) Walton (R.), Mo.	for the purpose of taking preliminary stops for the calling
hours at any British port. Despite of this Third. The immense power of the ongines and		to him the forts and all authority and possession on the	When I left to begin my letter, the Merriman and the	and exploded outside of it. He immediately	(Davis (Rep.) Ditchell (Rep.). Walton (Bep.), Vt.	of a general State Convention of Sabbath-school teachers.
		huid. I desire here to speak of the harmonious counsels	Montier were both engaged, firing into each other. Ro-	have bimelf ager a havel of pawdar, protecting	Diven (Rep.) [Moorhead (Rep.) Wheeler (Bop.)	1 12 - Confernor Pallack task the chair. The object of was
stringent order, the Sumpley has been per- speed than has been attained by any sea going war	the matter in hand, as well as every officer and man	and cordial co-operation which marked throughout my	turning to my post as soon as possible, I had a view of as	it with his own body from the fire, while at the	Duell (Rep.) (Morrill (Rep.), Vt.) Whatey (Union)	meeting has so far accomplished its prepose at to agree
mitted to remain in the port of Gibraltar for steamer-in other words, choice of position. This	1	intercourse with this able officer. Our plans of	grand a sight as ever was seen-a fight between two iron-	same time he passed out the powder for the guns.	Dunn (Rep.) Morrill (Rep.) Me. White (N.), Ind.	upon a form of circular to be addressed to the Onurcusa
		action have been matured by mutual consultation, and	clad vessels. The Merrimac attempted to run the Moni-	Coramodore Goldsborough, in transmitting this	Edgerton (Rep.) Nixon (Rep.) Wilson (Rep.)	throughout the State An invitation was extended to
weeks. In other words, Gibraltar has been Great Eastern, with about one-third the Great	the rebels will attempt to hold Richmond for a week	have been carried into execution by mutual help. I take great pleasure in reminding the Department	tor down, fring as she advanced ; but the latter vessel	letter to the Navy Denartment, says: "It affords	That (Dar) Dhales (P.) Oat Woweaster (Ren.)	each school to send one delegate. The Convention will
the asylum of this pirate. The Tuscarora Eastern's resistance, or twice the horse-power of	longer; judging their purpose to be to get back	that the principal and ultimate effect of the neval expe-	was too active, and escaped the threatoned shock. Now	ma beinite pleasure to forward this communication	Fire (Won)	be held on the 20th of May, at Sanson street Hall. The delegates will be entertained by the friends of the cause
happens to be in her vicinity, waiting to catch any war vessel. The sharpness of her lines is un-	into the cotton States as soon as possible, Richmond	dition I have the honor to command way, in its first con-	was too active, and escaped an intertence succe. Now	to the Nevy Department, to whose special conside-	NAVS	during their sojourn in the city.
	i i i io i	cession, to take and keep under control the whole line of	the balls from the immense riled guns of the Monitor		Ancons (Tem.) (Johnson (Dem.) (Robinson (Dem.)	aniin man belonin in the cut t
and sink her, and hence she remains, a lavored any, except the latest and most successful com-	820.	i the sea coast of Georgia, "knowing," to use the lau-	began to tell with feastul exect against the sides	white calles alled at a ' in a DOS(SOTIUL DO BUUS).	Dattan (itam) Do Known (Van) Ishial (Ran)	- DURIND VOLUN-
guest, in her British hiding-place. mercial practice.	Our special correspondent, at Washington, at a	guage of the original paper, " that the naval power that	of her adversary. The heavy railroad iron, with	: Chavis actually sested himself on the barrel, the	Biddle (Dam) Law (Dem) (Smith (Dem)	SUPPER TO THE RETURNED VOLUN-
Fourth. The ability of the vessel to turn round		controls the sea-coast of Georgia controls the State of	which she was plated, was toin off, while a shell	ton being out and in this position he remained until	Browne (U.), R. I. Leary (Union) Steele (D.), N.Y.	TEERSThe supper given at Pine Hall, Southwark,
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, rapidly on her own centre without making head		Georgia." The report that the fortifications at St. Simons, armed	from the Minnesota was thrown directly into the	the flames were extinguished."	Galvert (U.) Mailory (U.) Thomas (U.), mu.	
RUBBERS, TRUNKS, &CThe early attention of way, by means of two screws. instead of occupying	positive has yet been received of the evacuation of	with heavy Columbiads had been abandoned, which lirst	smoke stack of the rebel. At this unexpected turn of		Could (Dem.) May (Dem.) Voorneos (Dem.) Coming (Dem.) Morris (D.) (Wadaworth (U.)	fornia Regiment, Intely returned from Mohmond, was marked by interesting addresses and general good feel-
	Manassas. The only foundations for the report	usaniant me at Port Royal, is confirmed. This being	again the Merrimae turned round bud proceeded with	Alleged Attempt to Enlist Billish Soldiers	Comming (Permit) Industria (Constant)	
	are the statements of refugees and contrabands,	the case the entire ses coast of Georgia is now either ac-	an another sneed for Sewell's Point. With a telescope	into the American Army.	Cravens (Dem.) Noble (Dem.) White (D.), Onia Crisfield (U.) Norton (Dem.) Wood (Dem.)	in The Advanta availated them to do light to it in a manage
boots, shoes, brogans, travelling trunks, rubber important facilities for manœuvring in action. In shoes and sendals, &c., embracing first-class sea- connection with her great speed, it will enable her		tually in my possession or under my control, and thus	her deck, or rather what might be called a deck, being	ST. CATHERINES, C. W., March 10 A man	Crittenden (U) Pendleton (Dem.) Woodruff (Dem.)	- A - was anaditable to their own hospitshilly, and the grad
shoes and sandais, ac., embracing interstate ear connection with her great speed, it will embra have not an energy's fleet		the views of the Government have been accomplished.	merely a space enclosed by a railing, could be seen	named Cornwall was arrested here to day, charged		
	PIANOS ! PIANOS ! !- George Steck (New York)	Very respectfully, your obedient servant. S. F. DUPONT.	growded with men, while the rebel stats and hara could	with offering inducements to the British soldiers to	D Harding (U.) Richardson (D.)	ment, was present, and likewise, private Schurzy, of
to merowaterily sold by catalogue, for cash, com- within a very short time, to run elect mongenty	makes a Piano-forte which has no equal in fulness	Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.	be plainly distinguished flying, union down, as a signal	desert and join the American service. He was com-	Mr. ROSCOF CONKLING (Rep), of New York, said	1. Doylestown, Henry II. Bullinnin, Ball, mit. accounty
this morning at 10 O'Clock, DV J. B. ; an encury, to present	and richness of tone and beauty of touch. J. E.	To Hon, GIGBON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Wash-	he plainly distinguished an ing, union utwin, as a sign		this resolution was in the exact words of the President's	father of the lientenant, and others.
		ington.	of distress. 540 was evidently seriously tamaged, if not		승규는 이 이 제가 상황하는 것을 가능하는 것 같아요. 일반 영화	216 - C. 그 것 못했다는 것 것 같아요
Myers & Co., anchoneers, Nos. 202 and 201 mai ad	I GOURD MOTORIA AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN					
						and the second