## The Press

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

General McClellan's address to his army is a soldierly and vigorous production, and therefore characteristic of its author. Without indulging in any display of thetoric or grandiloquence, it is yet full of eloquence, spirit, and animation. The recollection of it, on the field of battle, will nerve the arm of the soldier like a trumpet-blast, and its trenchant syntax is just the kind to fasten itself on the memory of the soldier. There is no studied preface and no studied end, and not a superfluous word in the whole.

The battle of Pea Ridge turns out to have been the hardest fought, and one of the most complete victories of the war. It has resulted in the death of 1,000 Tabels, the wounded of nearly 3,000 more, and the the freest government and the prosperity of capture of 1.600 more, together with thirteen pieces of cannon.

General Stoneman, chief of cavalry, together with a proper staff and escort, has made an important reconnoissance along the line of the Virginia and Alexandria Railroad a distance of twenty-four miles, in a direct line from Manassas. The whole country along the route was found to be deserted, and presented a sad picture of desolation. Information was obtained establishing the fact that the evacuation of Manassas had begun on the 7th instant, the rebels having learned that General McClellan intended to intercept the way to Richmond. Evidence was everywhere seen that the hegira has occusioned a complete panic.

Our despatches from Washington state that the main body of the rebels have crossed the Rappahannock, and are determined to make a stand at Fredericksburg in conjunction with the army at Gordonsville. They have burned Warrenton station, 14 miles from Manassas, on the Manassas and Richmond railroad. Our troops have taken possession of Dumfries. The rebels have about a thousand troops some four miles from the latter place on the Acquis Creek road.

The news from General Banks' command is unusually pacific in tenor. Good feeling prevails in Winchester, private rights are respected, and infallible indication of quiet. It is a singular feature of the present war, that, while it has killed off scores of rebel journals that had grown and flourished with some prospect of immortality, it has, in a spirit of reciprocity, fostered the loyal press, and thus encouraged the spread of liberal and truthful ideas, to the very verge of the battlefield : so that, by gradual approaches, each regiment is coming to have an organ of its own.

On Saturday morning a naval expedition started down the Mississtopi, under Flag Officer Foote, from Cairo. An attack is to be made upon Island No. 10, according to our despatches. The position is undoubtedly one capable of being defendedbut not by the rebels-and it will be impregnable, indeed, if it can withstand the influence of our gunboats and mortars.

Ashby's' cavalry (rebel), with two guns, were driven beyond Newton, a distance of three miles, on Saturday, by the United States forces, and their quartermaster taken prisoner. As far as ascertained no lives were lost.

The rebel batteries at Acquia Oreck were shelled by two of our steamers, the Anacostia and Yankee, on Saturday. The latter having heavy guns aboard, was enabled to lie off beyond rebel range, and pour in her shells with gratifying precision. The presumption is that some of the enemy were hurt, and all of them badly scared, as they way began to move off their stores, etc.

We devote much of our space this morning to the letters of our special correspondents attached to the several divisions of the army in Virginia. More pleasantly written or graphic letters have not been published in our columns since the com-

In pursuance of orders from the War Depart ment, a superintendent of vagrants and contrabands has been appointed at Fortress Monroe. Food, clothing, and shelter will continue to be furnished to them until otherwise ordered. By way of the fortress we learn that Governor Pier | tion, or are they rather apt to lead to consepont has issued a writ for an election in the quences directly the reverse, by fostering an First Congressional district of Virginia, and that undue martial spirit? The necessity which a poll was opened on Saturday. Two hundred | calls for their institution—is it to be viewed votes (the whole number cast) were deposited for the Union candidate.

enemy in Virginia are said to have fallen in each instalment of a serial romance? The back, embraces, for the most part, the occu- subjects of coast surveys, the erection of harpation of the south bank of the Rappahannock bor defences, the adoption of a system of and its main fork, the Rapidan. The shores of army telegraphic signals, the subsistence, these streams are precipitous, woody, and capa- clothing, and transportation of troops, the ble of being rendered comparatively tenable. construction of iron-clad vessels—these would The few wooden bridges that span them have, be some of the natural divisions of the study. no doubt, been destroyed ere this by the fugitive enemy; while the fords are said to be we do with slavery as the army of the Union guarded in force, so as to render their crossing | advances into the enemy's territory? it would extremely hazardous. It is not at all im- be the province of military economy to give probable that such a line of defence may have an answer, and the answer would be something we cannot afford to despise. On the west, the they are human beings. If property, they are Blue Ridge range forms an impassable barrier; contraband of war, and therefore to be seized on the east, the Rappahannock, with its rapid and disposed of in the most advantageous mancurrent and almost unnavigable channel, rolls ner to our cause. If human beings, they are down to the Atlantic; while upon the south, prisoners of war, and therefore to be seized a direct railroad connection is open to Rich- and held as hostages for the safety of our loval

the new position, is said to have been well tutional rights of "our Southern brothren," fortified, and, according to our latest de- and to contend that the right of property in spatches, the rebels have made a stand here. all ages has been held inviolable in honorable Dumfries having been occupied by our army, warfare, she answers: "I know nothing more it will be seen that we are following them up with a vigor and determination that must cul- further information." And if Social Economy minate in a grand and decisive victory before very many weeks have passed-and this, too, "Render unto slavery the things that are in spite of all the natural and artificial obstacles that may be placed in our path.

The Contending Armies in Virginia. The retreat of the enemy from Manassas and Winchester, although it has postponed the anticipated engagement between the two large armies that have so long faced each other on the banks of the Potomac, by no means proves that they will not soon engage in deadly conflict along an immense line. The rebel generais have long contemplated a retrograde movement from their former position, as a probable necessity, and have made many preparations for it. Even before the battle of Bull Run, it is said they had determined, in case they were defeated in that contest, to fall back upon a defensive line, formed by the Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers. And General BEAUREGARD having admonished them that, if outflanked, they would be utterly unable to defend Manassas, they have been busily engaged, for some weeks, in erecting defences upon the new battle-field they have selected. Their army is, doubtless, disheartened and demoralized by the numerous disasters that have lately befallen the Secession cause, and by the necessity of falling back before our advancing columns; but it has not yet been defeated or subdued, and it may still cherish the hope that, by a successful defence of its present line, our great army may yet

be prevented from gaining complete control of The order of General McClellan indicates that he expects a great battle. He evidently | Bluff, where two shaky scows were provided hopes to vanquish the rebels arrayed in line to transport a brigade across a swollen river, before him, but not without a terrific contest. with the enemy snugly ensconced on the brow The leaders of the Rebellion seem to have been inspired, throughout, by the belief that the decisive contest of the whole struggle was not forget Bull Run, that with all its sacrifice to take place between the capital of our coun- of noble lives, failed dismally to accomplish try and their own chosen rendezvous. They what the mere threatening of Norfolk, Nashhave preferred to encounter many terrible dis- ville, and Savannah have promised to effect. asters in other quarters (which they might at | Can we not see now the economy of fitting out least partially have avoided), rather than to wast naval expeditions for the vulnerable weaken their main army, which once arrogantly threatened Washington, but which is now making a last desperate struggle to defend

Richmond. It has rarely happened in the history of the world that a more intensely interesting theatre for a deadly conflict has thus, by mutual consent, been selected. It is nearly an equal distance from the city where the rulers of our rebellion begun, have been aimed at supcountry daily deliberate upon the best means to save the Republic and the spot where archconspirators most do congregate to form desperate plans for the ruin of free government

and the exaltation of a despotic oligarchy. The contending armies have for months quietly encamped within a short march of each other until they are both weary of inaction, and prepared to hail the fierce excitement of battle tween military propriety on the one hand, and as a welcome relief from inglorious repose. that they may re-enact upon a new theatre the scenes of Manassas. The Northern soldiers, glancing with pride upon the grand array of head.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c., To-MORROW, at the Exchange. See Thomas & Sons' pamphlet catalogues and advertisements, auction head.

brave companions-in-arms who are ready and eager to share with them the perils of the battle-field, and inspired with a belief in the invincibility of the mighty legions they collectively form, feel confident that they will wipe away the disgrace of the memorable battle of July, and plant in triumph the flag of their country upon any masked batteries or strong fortifications that the rebels can possibly erect. The traitors feel that if they are inferior in numbers, they necessarily possess superior knowledge of the ground they occupy, and have the advantage of selecting their own battle-field and fortifying it.

The Union army of the Potomac, knowing how bravely their compatriots have fought in Kentucky, in Tennessee, in Arkansas, and in North Carolina, are determined to emulate the gallantry which has already effected such wonderful achievements in those States. The rebels feel that a defeat in their new position forever destroys all hopes of the establishment of the Southern Confederacy, The Union army, knowing that the perpetuity of the noblest country that ever existed depends, in a great measure, upon its success, is determined to prove itself worthy of the holy cause it has espoused, and to show that the example of the heroes of the Revolution, of the last war with Britain, and of the Mexican war inspires the national defenders of the

present generation.

Military Economy. We have scores of works upon political and even domestic economy, which, in the course of time, have come to be climinated in their full proportions, from the nebulous clouds of theory that for long years enveloped them, and have at length attained to the exalted dignity of sciences. A theme somewhat akin to these, and equally important to the prosperity and advancement of the nation, but which seems to have been neglected by our bookmakers and philosophers, is that of military economy. The subject is one upon which an entertaining treatise might be written, and one which, if properly pondered, might, in course of time, itself come to be classed among the

modern sciences. War is a Divine ordainment, and will rule the world with its iron hand until the day of the millennium. If, therefore, a necessary evil, it should be conducted upon fixed principles, newspapers are being established. The last is an to be ascertained and prescribed, in order that its object may be attained with as little cost of blood and treasure as possible-principles as distinct from the dry details of field tactics as a code of ethics is distinct from the code of the prize-ring.

The very essence of military economy is expressed, to our view, in the maxim of WASHINGTON: "In time of peace prepare for war." The truth of the adage is no way impeached by the fact of our Government having brought almost half a million of well-armed, well-clothed, well-drilled soldiers into the field in less than eight eventful months, without any previous preparation. Indeed, had we given a thought to the counsel of Washing-TON, as the Southern conspiracy had done, (having been making its preparations for years-having rifled our treasury, and stolen our ordnance stores, and drilled its troops before Fort Sumpter fell,) the present vexations would not have come upon us, and we should not have known our strength as a nation, for the necessity of its exhibition would not have occurred. It is not too late, however, to learn the lesson of military economy, that is couched in the sage advice of Washington; and not too late to see the necessity of studying the art of war upon economic, no less than strate-

gic, principles. Nor would the topic reduce itself to a mere calculation of dollars and cents, although in this consists the sum and essence of economy to the minds of many men. The æsthetics of war might properly come up for treatment; its effect upon the moral and intellectual progress of mankind. All history would have to be ransacked for the data, no doubt, but the

labor would be amply requited. The province of such investigation would be to settle a number of mooted questions that have puzzled reflecting minds. For instance, as to the establishment of State military academies-are they to be regarded as vital to the security and well-being of the naas a calamity, to be averted by all honorable means, or a mere chapter in the nation's history, introduced for the sake of variety, just as melo-dramatic or tragic scene is introduced If the question should be asked, What shall been chosen. It has natural advantages which in this wise: • Either slaves are property or mond, which is not more than sixty miles prisoners." Military economy could give you no better or more explicit answer than that. Fredericksburg, the most northerly point of | If you stop to argue with her about the constiabout the subject; go to Social Economy for were appealed to, her answer might be this: slavery's, and unto God the things that are God's." So that the advocate of "portable property" (as Wemmick has it) is left to adjust the problem with his conscience, which,

after all, is the only human arbiter. Another subject which would doubtless comin for a share of consideration, is the surgical and hygienical care of armies: for it is as much an object of war to save human life as to destroy it; and perhaps the population of the glebe has not been lessened one fraction by all

the wars that stain its history. The importance of directing attention, also, to the sanitary welfare of our troops cannot easily be over-estimated. The appointment of a commission to investigate the matter, and suggest reforms, was wise and well; perhaps the creation of a national sanitary department would be much wiser and better-for certainly the interest to be protected is of as much moment as that of agriculture.

We have only to look at the history of our rebellion, brief as it is, to note the benefits of military economy, and the disasters that have sprung from its neglect. The surrender of Mason and Slidell was an act of the purest economy, considered from a military standpoint. The shooting of the traitor Johnson for having deserted from our lines with the purpose of joining the enemy, and unquestionably of communicating to them valuable information, was an act of military economy, if not of absolute military necessity. And so with a score of cases that might be repeated, Then, on the other hand, let us take Ball's of the opposite bank. That was not military economy surely—was it treason? And let us points of the Southern coast, and may we not hy promotion, another company, and made the see hereafter the economy that directed the sinking of the stone-fleet in Charleston harbor? | chal Massens. Having been wounded in 1809, near But the subject grows apace, and not a word has yet been said of our modern improvements in the implements of war. We venture to assert that four-lifths of the inventions secured by letters patent, since the

pressing that rebellion, and consequently at economizing the treasures of the nation. Undoubtedly, military economy would make a very respectable science. We cannot here undertake to man out the bounds that should he set to it in the great area of human knowledge. We will simply remark, however, that its proper location must be somewhere be-

military necessity on the other.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL"

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1862. Deferring to the policy of the war minister, which prohibits the publication of all news descriptive of the movements of our armies, and withholding even the intimation that we are on the eve of still greater triumphs than those which have shed new lustre upon our flag, it is interesting to turn to the safer topic of the present and prospective condition of the Southern people. The thought which now animates them, is how to escape from a war into which they were hurried against their will. Their leaders have so repeatedly declared against peace, and have so bitterly denounced reconstruction, that any demonstration looking to either of these contingencies must come from the masses themselves. Davis and his associates rest, therefore, upon a sate platform, and to save what they conceive to be their "honor." will fly from the scene they have desolated in order to find a refuge from the vengeance of the Federal Government and the irresistible indignation of their own people. Volumes could be filled with the evidences of the complete fulfilment of the expectations of the friends of the Union when this rebellion broke out. Arguments more powerful than bayonets and bullets are doing the work. The distress that pervades all ranks and classes; the utter breakdown of the whole financial and social system : the discontent of the army; the increasing rancor and strength of opposing factionsthese are effecting bloodless victories, and pre sently will leave comparatively little work for our soldiers and seamen. A single fact, that was related to me yesterday, will go farther to enlighten and to appal the Southern mind than a defeat in the battle-field. Among the neighboring slave-barons in Eastern Virginia, there has been one who, during many years, was the leading and controlling man of his district. He was a Democratic politician of the Wise and Mason school; represented his people in the Legislature; dictated to them in their local affairs; sat in national conventions; dispensed a luxuriant hospitality; and visited Washington twice a week, in order to imbibe uspiration from the fountains of treason. He was the owner of some two hundred slaves, and these contributed equally to his appetites and his wealth. When Secession broke out he was among the first of the fiery spirits that hailed it as the sign of a new millennium. He rode his neighborhood, made Secession a test among his friends, proscribed the Union men without mercy, and succeeded in carrying his district. When the news of the retreat of the rebel forces reached the plantation of this magnate, his first thought was to secure his slaves, and to send them farther South; but they were as quick as their master, and a few days ago a number of the most likely and intelligent reached Washington, and are now acting as servants in some of our households. It is easy to predict that, as each of these emigrating columns is pushed down into the Cotton States, it will be steadily reduced by this process. But if the colored people are taking advantage of this state of things, the poor whites are even more sensible of it. Forced for months to fight in the rebel army, and not willing to run the risk of desertion, they occupy the position of being ready to surrender whenever a fair opportunity is presented. Thus, as you will have seen in the description of the prisoners taken at Donelson, many of them were glad to exchange the relation of compelled enlistment for that of comfortable maintenance by the Federal Government, and large numbers confess that they were sick of the rebel

This is the logic of the times. OCCASIONAL.

service. Cases are frequent where the cap-

ture of such men by our troops is hailed by

time, you may look for the surrender of whole

British Anti-Unionism. In the new number of the North British Review, just republished in this country, is an article more decidedly anti-Unionist in its argument, and recklessly false in its assertions, than any yet produced across the Atlantic. Its tone may be judged from its opening paragraphs, in which the reviewer "regards the dissolution of the Union as probable, and contemplates that probability with complacence," and believes " not only that the Secossionists will succeed in their enterprise, but that this success will eventually be of the most signal service to humanity, to civilization, and to the cause of universal and enduring peace." In the teeth of facts, he asserts that the rebel army is "at once better disciplined, better constituted, and better led," than that of the United States. That Blackwood and the Quarterly Review, Tory both, should side with the South, could surprise no man. That the Edinburgh, now influenced by Palmerston's colleagues, should also express anti-Union politics and principles, was more to be regretted than wondered at; but that the Westminster Review, long the organ of the British Antislavery party, and the North British, the mouthpiece of the Scottish Church, should also sustain slavery and the South (for it amounts to that), does at once pain and astonish us. The North British Review predicts the triumph of the South, to be followed by the slave-owners first educating, and then, "having no love of slavery in the abstract," volunta. rily emancipating their slaves, and letting the negro "labor for wages and for himself, instead of, as now, for his master, and from fear." This euthanasia of slavery, it seems, will take place some thirty years after the South has existed as an independent Confederation.

Letter from one of Napoleon's Veterans

about General Jomini. Sin: I see, with surprise, in The Press that the vile traitor Jomini is still alive. I will explain why I apply to him that appellation, and give some reminiscences of that military pedant. In 1802, Bonaparte, then first Consul, cont Ney, then a general of division, on a mission to Switzerland. Ney had risen from a private hussar to the rank of general. A German by birth, he read French imperfectly. He there picked up Jomini, who was a ready writer, hoth in the German and French languages. Ney wanted such a factotum, and took him to France. In 1803, when war with England again commenced Ney received the command of the Sixth corps d'armee, at the camp of Montroil, west of Boulogne. Ney presented Jomini to Bonaparte, with the request that he should be appointed his (Ney's) chef l'état major. It was well known in the army that Bonsparte granted this request reluctantly, for he much better knew how to read men than Ney. This office gave Jomini the rank of colonel.

In 1803, I left the military school and entered the First Regiment of artillery. Our company was attached to the corps of Ney. An officer of artillery was daily, by turn, on duty at the office of the chef d'état major. I had occasion, at different times, to observe Jomini. A chef d'état major has more to do with the pen than the sword. He has to issue the orders of the day, attend to the correspondence with the different army corps, make out the official report of battles, &c., and is thus kept busy at his desk. All those duties Jomini executed well, and thus rendered himself indispensable to Ney. But he made himself ridiculous with his continual talk of strategy and tactics, among the old officers, who had seen the real thing in a twelve-years service at Jemappe, Arcola, Marengo, Hoenlinden, &c. They gave him the sobriquet of

Monsieur Tactique. I served three campaigns in the army corps of Ney-at the coast of Boulogne, to Austria in 1805, to Prussia in 1806-7. After the battle of Ulm, our army corps entered Tyrol. Napoleon pushed on with his army to Vienna. Jomini received leave from Ney to go to Vienna, to present to Napoleon his "Traité des Grandes Operations Mili-taire," written in 1804. Jomini had never seen, at that time, actual war. Napoleon received his with the real practice than to read empty theory. After the peace of Tilset the corps of Ney went to Spain. In Spain, Noy and Jomini quarreled, and the latter left the French service. I entered, campaign in 1809, in Austria, in the corps of Mare-Vienna, I did not make the campaign of 1812 and 1813 in active service, but was employed at the pare de reserve, that follow the army at considerable distance. In the summer of 1813, I took a convey of ammunition to our army in Saxony, and there I saw Jomini. Ney had picked him up again; and at the opening of the campaign of 1812, again made him his chef d'état major. In Saxony Jomini committed the most infamous act a soldier car be guilty of, betraying basely his trust as chef d'état major. In face of the enemy deserted over to the Russians, because Napoleon refused to make him a general of division. I call him a vale traitor.

The practical soldier will only consider Joinini a

pompous, empty theorist. Strategy cannot be

learned from books. If it is called science, it re-

quires gifts innate in a physical organization pos-

essed only by few men. War will bring them out.

The clang of battle produces the greatest nervous

excitement men can undergo. If a general can re-

tain all his cool, deliberative faculties, with no ner-

yous excitement clouding h's mind, sound judgment

will inspire him, and dictate what is to be done. provided his troops have mechanical drill and dis ipline to execute his orders properly. That is the kind of science of strategy the marechals of Napoleon had studied. They were nearly all men desti-

tute even of the first rudiment of learning.

To illustrate what I have advanced, I will state an incident. The night before the battle of Jena, on October 14, 1806, we bivousched below Jens. On our left were heights, out by a rayine called the Ranhtal, on which we ascended the next morning o attack the enemy. An order was given that all the voltigeurs should take the head of the column. In coming out of the ravine we saw the village of Vurzenhileg, where the Prussians held a strong position. Then it appeared why the voltigeurs had been placed at the bead of the column. Nev had no doubt received an account, by spies, of a careful reconnoissance of the ground we were advancing on. The space between the ravine and the village was narrow; but our voltigeurs, deploying with such a rapid movement, kept up a brisk, trailing fire, to mask the movement of the main body, giving us time to form in order of battle. This stratagem perfectly succeeded in drawing the enemy from his strong position. Without this precaution, we would

have been exposed to a raking fire; the ground only permitting us to come out of the ravine by file. This may be called strategy; but it was practical experience, directed by common sense. Every country, wherein an army operates, requires strategy specially adapted to it. Napoleon earned, by sad experience, this truth, through his obstinate determination to follow the same sys tem in Spain that had been adopted in Germany. He thus secured for Wellington successes which he could not have won on the fields of Ulm, Auster-

litz, or Jena. To fully explain this assertion would make my communication too voluminous. MILITARY REMINISCENCES. Bethel, March, 1862.

FROM WASHINGTON DUMFRIES IN OUR POSSESSION.

The Rebels Destroy Warrenton Station. STAND TO BE MADE AT FREDERICKSBURG.

COL. CAMERON'S BODY. NEWS FROM MANASSAS.

ORDER FROM THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. ..

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, March 16.

No Dwellings Burned at Centreville. Instead of a number of dwellings being burned at Cen ville, by some of our soldiers, on Thursday evening in the neighborhood of Centreville, as reported, it now appears that the destruction by them was confined to portion of the rebel barracks. Not a single dwelling, it is scertained, was in jured by our troops.

Rebels Making a Stand at Fredericksburg. From the contrabands who have acted as teamsters for to rebels, it was ascertained that the main body of the rebels have crossed the Rappahannock, and are making stand at Fredericksburg, in conjunction with the arm

Col. Cameron's Body. Colonel CAMERON'S body left here this afternoon on the

News from Manassas. dies of a rebel captain, and also six private which the enemy in their flight from Managas neglected to bury, were on Friday interred by a detachm

Gen. WADSWORTH to-day en ered upon his duties a Military Governor of the District of Columbia, occupying the provest marshal's lute office

Occupation of Dumfries. Yesterday a reconnoitring party started from the north ide of Quantico creek, and occupied Dumfries. From the river to the village the road was strewn with dead orses. Some were unharnessed, and all attached to

The rebel force in and around Dumfries was con posed of Texans, Alabamians, and South Carolinians, under the command of Wigfall, of Texas. The farmers state that there is still a body of about 700 cavalry, some four miles from Dumfries, on the Acquis creek ros the prisoners as a deliverance. In a short About 300 cartridge and cap boxes, blankets, flour, were found in the house used as WIGFALL's head

regiments, not in battle, but as a tribute to the A large quantity of shells and cartridges were also overwhelming power of the Federal Governtowed away in a barn, and 75 boxes of ammunition were ment, and the certain downfall of the rebellion. found near the creek.

Destruction of Warrenton Station. Warrenton station, fourteen miles from Manassas on the Richmond road, was burnt, together with the hotel and the five or six dwellings located there. Cedar Run bridge, two miles this side of Warrento At Manassas the secret agents of this Govern ceeded in securing, at the late headquarters of Beaure-

CARD and JOHNSTON, a large number of documents it reference to the numerical forces and condition of the rebel army. Order from the Post Office Department. A notice to posimisters has just been issued by the First Assistant Postmaster General, as follows: "The

Postmaster General has ordered the blank agency at Cincinnati to be transferred to Buffalo, New York, on the 1st of April next. All postmasters now supplied with blanks from Cincinnati will, after that date, send their orders to the blank agent at Buffalo, New York, where the printing is executed under contract, and whence they will be supplied." Gen. McClellan's Address. The address of Gen. McCLELLAN to the army of the

Potomac meets with an ardeut response from the troops. Destruction of Bristow's Station. Bristow's Station, 5 miles from Manassas, on the road o Richmond, was burnt, together with the storehouses, containing a large amount of flour, by the retreating chels from Manassas. Rebel Commissary Stores Captured.

At Thoroughfare Station, 12 miles from Manassas, on the road to Winchester, there were, on Friday, found 52 freight care, loaded with commissary stores, valued at FROM GEN. BANKS' CORPS D'ARMEE,

THE BATTLE AT PEA RIDGE. Thirteen Cannon and One Thousand Six Hundred Prisoners Captured.

REBEL LOSS, 1,000 KILLED AND 2,500 TO 3.000 WOUNDED.

OUR LOSS, 600 KILLED AND NEARLY 806 WOUNDED.

dricks, of the Twenty-ninth Indiana Regiment, killed at the battle of Pea Bidge, Arkansas, arrived here yesterday accompanied by his brother and two or three other gentlemen. They left the battle ground on the Monday following the fight. They represent the contest as terrible. The rebels fought desperately, using stone in their cannon when their shot gave out. Their force is stated at 35,000, including 2,200 Indians under Albert Pike. As near as could be ascertained, our loss was 600 killed, and from 800 to 1,000 wounded. The rebel surgeons who came in to dress the woun

of their fallen acknowledge a loss of 1,000 killed and from 2,500 to 3,000 wounded. We took 1,600 prisoners and 13 pieces of carnon, 10 of which were captured by General Sigel's command, and 3 by Colonel Pateixri's brigade. Two of our cannon belonging to Davidson's battery

were taken by the rebels, but subsequently were recaptured by our troops. The rebels were completely defeated—one division un der Con. Price flying in one direction, and the other under Gen. Van Dorn taking another. Major Herbert of one of the Louisiana regiments, who

was taken prisoner, says that Gen. Frost, of Camp Jackson notoriety, was killed in the battle. Operations on the Tennessee River.

An Expedition at Savarwah, Tenn. BURNING OF A RAILROAD BRIDGE BY U. S. TROOPS.

from Savannah, Tennessee, says that the expedition up the Tennessee river had nearly all arrived there, and says that the fleet was on the point of proceeding further up the river. The expedition is commanded by Gen. C. F. Smith, with Generals Sherman, McClernand, Hurlbut, and Wallace, as division commanders. The force is large and fully able to conquer any arm the rebels can bring against it.

Gen. Grant is in command at Fort Henry.

The enemy's force in this section is variously estimate at from 30,000 to 100,000. General Lew. Wallace's division went to Purdy, Mc Nairy county, Tennessee, yesterday, and burned the bridges, took up the track on the railroad leading from lumboldt to Corinth, Mississippi, cutting off a train heavily laden with troops, which arrived when the bridge

IMPORTANT EXPEDITION DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

COM. FOOTE AGAIN AFLOAT.

PREPARATIONS FOR AN ATTACK ON ISLAND NO. 10. HICKMAN, Ky., March 15 .- A naval expedition, com

Carondelet, and Conestoga, under Flag Officer Foote, eft Cairo at seven o'clock this morning. At Columbus they were joined by the gunboats Pills. burg, St. Louis, and Mound City, and were overtaken by eight of the mortar boats in tow of four steamers, with ransports and ordnance boats. They arrived here at half past four o'clock this after-

noon. The mounted pickets of the enemy were in sight on the bluff on our arrival, and two companies of the I wenty-seventh Illinois Regiment were sent after them A strong Union feeling is manifested here. The impression prevails that Island No. 10 will not offer much resistance. There are said to be 2 000 rebe troops at the town of Union, 7,000 at Humboldt, and 15,000 in the vicinity of Island No. 10. At the latter place there are also said to be twelve heavy guns in their

New York, March 16.—The steamer Blackstone has returned from the search for the United States supply ship Vermont. One of the boilers of the Blackstone has Detention of the Steamer Norwegian. PORTLAND, March 16 .- The steamer Norwegian, for Liverpool, has been detained on account of the storm,

and will not sail till to-morrow.

The Search for the Vermont.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. ADDRESS OF GENERAL MCCLELLAN TO HIS SOLDIERS.

THE TIME FOR ACTION HAS ARRIVED.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, } FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Va., March 14, 1862, Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac: For a long time I have kept you inactive, but not without a purpose. You were to be disciplined, armed, and instructed. The formidable artillery you now have had to be created. Other armies were to move and accom plish certain results. I held you back that you might ive the death-blow to the rebellion that has distracted our once happy country. The patience you have shown and your confidence in your general, are worth a doze

These preliminary results are now accomplished. feel that the satient labors of many mouths have produced their fruit. The army of the Potomac is now a real army—magnificent in material, admirable in discipline and instruction, excellently equipped and armed Your commanders are all that I could wish.

The moment for action has arrived, and I know that I can trust in you to save our country. As I ride through your ranks I see in your faces the sure presage of vic lory. I feel that you will do whatever I ask of you The period of maction has passed. I will bring you defend the right. In whatever direction you may move, however strang

my actions may appear to you, ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you where I know you wish to be—on the decisive bat field. It is my business to place you there. I am to watch over you as a parent over his children, and you know It shall be my care, as it has ever been, to gain success with the least possible lose; but I know that if it is no-

cessary you will willingly follow me to your graves for God smiles upon us! Victory attends us yet! I would not have you think that our aim is to be attained withut a manly struggle. I will not disguise it from you. Y, u have brave foes to encounter-foemen well worthy of the steel that you will use so well. I shall demand of you great, heroic exertions; rapid and long marches esperate combats; privations, perhaps. We will share all these together; and, when this sad war is over, we will all return to our homes, and feel that we can as no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we belonged to the Army of the Potomac.
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

Major General Commanding FROM FORTRESS MONROE. A superintendent of Contrabands Ap-

pointed.

ELECTION IN THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. MOVEMENTS AT SEWELL'S POINT.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAN JACINTO.

BREAK IN THE TELEGRAPH CABLE. FORTRESS MONROE, March 15-Evening-Via Baltimant for the savaration of affairs in relation to contra bands from the military authority, a general order was issued to-day by General Wool, appointing Charles B. Wilder to the office of superintendent of vagrants or contrabands in this department. Food, clething, and shel-ter will be furnished as heretofore until further orders. Governor Pierpont having issued a writ for an election in the First Congressional district of Virginia, a poll was pened in this precinct to day. About two hundred vote were thrown, all of which were for Josoph Segar. Active operations of some sort have been going on at

ewell's Point for a day or two, whether for reinforce ent or an evacuation is uncertain A gun was fired from the Rip Raps last night at a sus ous-looking craft in that vicinity, and a number of ressels have recently been seen off the Point. The United States steam frigate San Jacinto arrive here to day.

A break has occurred in the telegraph cable, which will be repaired the first fair day. The weather is stormy this evening: wind south south-

A FIGHT AT ACQUIA CREEK. The Steamer Yankee Shelling Out the Rebel Batterles.

WASHINGTON, March 15 .- The steamer Yankee arrived Anacostia, shelled the rebel batteries at Acquia Creek, the enemy replying briskly with their guns, but failing to each the Yankee, though several excellent line shots were made.

One shell struck but a short distance from the Yankee, in a direct range with her wheel-house. Most of the shots were too high for the Anacostia, many of them passing over her to a great distance. The heavy of the rebels, and drop her shells with precision into the After firing for some time the steamers hauled off with-

ont being struck, but it is believed that, from the manner in which the shells exploded in and around the rebe works, that somebody was hurt Works, that someously was natured.

The cars can be seen running to and from the depot at
Acquia Oreck, and it is thought that the rebels are remexing their stores, ordnance, &c. The rebel battery at The l'ankee has secured a portion of the iron work of

the George Page, and is to-day having the whistle of the rehel steamer attached to her steam-pipe. A large number of splendid cuns have been secure having been left by the febels in their upper batteries-Yesterday the steamer Leslie brought up from the Evans-port battery a seven and a half-inch rifled gun, throwing a one hundred and twenty-eight-pound shell. The breech of this gun is banded with steel, and when the spike is removed from the vent, will prove a most valuable acquisition. There are now two shells and a large mass of mud in the gun, attempts having been made to

burst it. Cannon of the hest description are daily being found together with a large amount of loaded shell, are being brought up to the navy yard.

GOOD FEELING IN WINCHESTER.

ARMY NEWSPAPERS.

PRIVATE RIGHTS RESPECTED. Another Fight with Ashby's Cavalry.

WINCHESTER, Va., March 15 .- Gen. Hamilton wa yesterday afternoon waited upon by nearly all the officers of the division, to congratulate him on his advance ment, and also to express their profound regret at the necessity for his departure. A Pennsylvania regimental band gave him a serenade, and his staff accompanied h as far as Berryville.

This morning Ashby's rebel cavalry, with two guns, were driven three miles beyond Newton by a force of United States artillery, infantry and cavalry. Many shells were thrown on both sides, but, as far as is known Captain E. A. Pendleton, the quartermaster of Ashby' The cars reached a point three miles this side

ble condition, requiring extensive repairs to be available tions have been placed on the finished track by Second

sionists. Colonel Gordon, of the Second Massachusetts Reg ment, has been appointed to the command of the brigade vacated by the transfer of General Hamilton. All is quiet to-night. WINCHESTER, Va., March 16.—The members of the In-

diana regiment are publishing a daily sheet here, called the Army Bulletin.

I have received a large, well-edited paper, published by a regiment at Leesburg, called the Advance Guard.
The churches here were open to-day, and were well attended by citizens as well as officers and soldiers. It is worthy of remark that there has not been seen or heard of a single invasion of private rights, or a case of intexication, since the arrival of the army here. This is highly appreciated by the Secessionists, and tends greatly to disabuse the Southern mind of the impression that w

are barbarians.

Joseph Seaton's theatrical corps, which for weeks he followed the division, opens here to-morrow night.

The sutlers freely distense necessary groceries to the citizens, taking, in some instances, corporation shinplas

ters in payment. News from Rebel Papers. Sr. Louis, March 16.—A special despatch to the Democrat, dated on board the transport Alps, at Hickman, Ky., March 14th, contains the following from Southern papers:

The Memphis Appeal says that two rebel transports ran General Pope's battery, at Point Pleasant, on the 11th inst. A letter from New Madrid, of the 11th inst., pronounces the forts at that point impregnable, and that would be made the American Thermopyle. [This however, did not prevent the rebels from evacuating the place as soon as General Pops contracted his lines The Florence Gazette says that the Federals have

landed a large force at Savannah on the Tennes. The Appeal also publishes a despatch from Clarkaville, Arkaneas, dated the 12th, which says that Van Dori in the Boston mountains. The Department of the Mississippi.

St. Louis, March 15.—General Halleck commands tha all jurors, whether in the civil or criminal courts, will hereafter be required to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the State Convention on the 18th of October, S61. Those who refuse to take such oath will be reicuted as allens; and any neglect on the part of the arm or volunteer surgeous in their duties to the sick or wounded will be reported to headquarters.

It is said that some of the medical officers who are priopers of war have falled to give the proper attention to their own sick and wounded. In cases of this kind, such nedical officer will be deprived of their parole, and placed tion in case he is not now fully qualified, as apin close confinement, and the facts be reported to head-

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to be Opened in Ten Days. BALTIMORE, March 16 .- The work of repairing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is progressing rapidly, and the whole road will be in complete working order in ten days. Seven trains from the Ohio reached Martinsburg | portunity to become so., to-day with provisions. The Harper's Ferry bridge is nearly completed, and

when this is effected a daily train will be run from Win-General Shields telegraphed, to day, that the energy of the company in pushing forward the repairs has nore than met his most sanguine expectations. A large force of men are employed on the whole line. and the broken machinery at Martinsburg is being removed to the repair shops. The Government has engaged the company to can military trains also on the Winchester road.

From San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—Arrived ship Blandan, from Boston; ship Orpheus from New York; bark Cathorine, from Australia; bark Pride of the Sea, 38 days from Foo-Choo, China. She brought no papers or letters.

letters.

San Francisco, March 14.—Arrived ship Governor
Marton, from New York. Sailed, ship Sword Fish, for
Foo-Choo, China; ship B. G. Hoxie, for New York. Fire at Portland, Maine.

PORTLAND, March 16.—The Union Church, at the cad of High street, was burned last night. Loss \$30,-00; insurance \$20,000. Storm at Roston Boston, March 16.—A storm of snow and sleet has revailed since last night, and there are indications of its

Public Amusements. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE,-To-night Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams commence a short engagement, exposed for New York, after a highly successful profeswill appear as Willie Riley, in the drams of that name, and as Phil Mulligan, in the farce of "Latest from New York." Mrs. Williams also appears in both pieces. and as Prince Doloroso, in "The Magic Joke." We learn that these popular actors cannot nonsibly extend heir engagement beyond this week. ARCH-STREET THEATRE. - Appropriate to the day,

John Drew will appear this evening as Major O' Dough-

Whoever remembers Power's rendering of the character an witness Mr. Drew's personation of it without a fear of it suffering by comparison with the great original although differing materially from it in many respects. There is less of the stage-Irishman in Mr. Drew's new prations than in that of any actor of the present day, He enters into the character he represents with perfect as much as any of his audience. In the language of orrespondent, "When you believe that you have mastered every variation of his brogue, manner, and action, he bursts upon you with an entirely fresh intonation, novel manner, and change of motion." He has entered n the third month of his engagement, and we would not be surprised to be able to allude to the sixth month heore that engagement terminates. To-night, Mr. George Pauncefort, from Boston, said to be a good actor, appears is Stephen Plum, in "All that Glitters is not Gold." VERY ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION .- This evening, the queli-talked-of exhibition of "India and the Senoy Robellion" will commence at the Assembly Building, at Tenth and Chestnut streets. The programme, in another column, forms an index to the entertainment. nossess much historical interest. They are formed by a to be fully appreciated. Each picture will be elaborately CONTINENTAL THEATIE. \_ "Uncle Tom's Cabin" coninues to attract good houses, and little can be said of its merits beyond what has here already been expressed. As

The New Rebel Line of Defence in Vir-

long as the public demand its rightly representation, so

A correspondent of yesterday's Herald says: A correspondent of yesterday's Herald says:
That the new line of defence which the rebels have
set up is important to some extent there can be no doubt;
but whether it will be considered as strong as the farfamed Manassas, time atone will show. The banks of
the rivers Rappahannock; and Rapidan are being strongly
fortlifted, and along them a large army is said to have
been congregated. Along a portion of the northern
shore of the Rappahannock, the ground is dat and unsuits. peen congregated. Along a portion of the northern shore of the Rapidan, and between that and the north fork of the Rappanannock, the ground is flat and unsuitable for defence; but on the southern shore of the former river there is a wild region, with high broken land, hills, and very rough country generally. This fact alone would make this region a likely place for a portion of a line of defence. From the junction of the Bapidan with the Rappahannock to Fredericksburg the river is bordered by highlands, etc., and from Fredericksburg to Port Boyal the land is still rougher, while the water-course is narrower, so that, in addition to the artificial defences of the place, the current, which is very swift, will prove an obstruction of itself to vessels ascending the river. At Fredericksburg and Falmauth the viver is crossed by wooden bridges, which could be destroyed by a retreating army. Between these two places the interval is but a mile. The fords across the Rapidan are but three in number—one at Wilderness, another where the railroad crosses, and a third on the road to Orange Court House. The first of toese fords is called Ely's Ford, and is approached from the south by a road passing through immense gorges on both sides of the river, covered with the wild, original timber of the country. After passing the gorges, the roac to the north passes over the flats, and connects with Barnett's Ford. The other forcs have no very important exculairity connected with them individually. They are all guarded with sufficient force to prevent any opposing troups from crossing without immense sacrifice of life. At the confluence of the Rapidan and the north fork of the Rappahannock, the stream is very rapid, bounding over immense boulders, and the banks are steep and rugged in the extreme.

The wagon road laid down from Orange Court House

the extreme.

The wagon road laid down from Orange Court House to Frederickaburg, via White Plains and Wilderness, is a fine and hard turnpike, but is laid out through a wild and rugged country. The rebels have made good use of this road in all their military movements.

nis road in an iner initially movements.

The recent reports that the rebel troops from Manassias had gone to Gordonsville to take up the second line of defence hears out the statement that the Rapitan, rom the Blue Ridge Monatains to its junction with the

are untenable on account of the ready approach of boats, and being easily outlianked by a force reaching them there. As a region fit for defensive operations, no better The Killed on the Cumberland

The paymaster of the Cumberland reports the follow-Acting Master Jokn M. Harrington, Boston, Chaplain Lenhart, New Jersey, Patrick Maloney, sailor, Boston. Wm. B. Hubbard, sailor, Marblehead, Mass. James E. Johnson, sailor, Roston. Nathaniel D. Tenney, sailor, New York. Nich'l Gargulio, sailor, New York. Robert Murphy, sailor, Boston. Wm. H. O'Brien, sailor, New York. John Collins, boatswain's mate, New York. John Collins, boatswain's mate, New York. Daniel Murray, sailor, Massachusetts. Abram Dunn, sailor, Massachusetts. Wm. K. Moxon, surgeon's hteward. Elias Livermore, boy Samuel Martin, sailor. George McDonnell, ship's cook, Boston. Holloway Bass. recent engagement:

Holloway Bass. Thomas Bowser, sailor.

CONTINENTAL RESTAURANT SALOONS .- On Saturday evening Messrs. J. E. Stevens & Co., of the Continental Hotel, opened, for the inspection of invited friends, the new and handsome restaurant saloons, on the first floor of the hotel, on Chestnut street. One of these will be for gentlemen onlythe other for ladies with gentlemen, or ladies, only. The European plan will be adopted, which is that out of a plentiful and varied bill of fare, any respectable person can immediately have any required meal, at a moderate charge. Such saloons have long been required here. The ladies are especially well provided for in this arrangement. having two private reception rooms, beautifully fitted up, as well as the public saloons. The enterprise is certain of success in the way Mr. Ste

vens will conduct it. LARGE SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS, RIBBONS SHAWLS, GLOVES, &c .- The attention of purchasers is requested to the large and valuable assortment of French dry goods, in part the importation of Messrs. Thirion, Maillard, & Co., N. Y., comprising about 775 Inta of chaice silks, ribbons, dress goods, shawls, bareges, kid gloves, bombazines, drap d'ete, drap d'ecosse, &c; alse, white goods, embroideries, hoop skirts, fancy articles, &c., to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, for cash, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, and to be continued nearly all day, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

CONPEDERATE Notes .- Mr. S. C. Upham, 403 Chestnut street, has published fac-similes of the \$5 and \$10 Confederate notes issued in Richmond. which will be curiosities ere long, when the rebellion is crushed. Mr. Upham's notes are just as valuable, we dare say, as the originals.

The Man who Sat on the Powder Re-The Navy Department promptly rewarded John Davis, the brave sailor, who so courageously protected from the flames a barrel of gunpowder on the steamer Valley City during the attack upon Elizabeth City. He was gunner's mate, receiving a salary of \$25 a month. The evidence of his bravery was received at the Navy Department on the evening of the 10th inst., and on the next day Secretary Welles sent him the following letter, appointing him a gunner, an office which carries with it a salary of \$1,000 per year, and is a life appointment, the salary increasing, by length of service, to \$1,450:

"NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 11, 1862.
"Sir: Your commanding officer and the flag officer of the Northern Atlantic Blockading Squadro cer of the Northern Atlantic Blockating Squadron
have brought to the notice of the Department your
courage and presence of mind, displayed on the
18th ultime, in protecting, with your person, a barrel of gunpowder from the fiames.

"As a mark of appreciation of your bravery,
you are hereby appointed an acting gunner in the
navy of the United States, from this date.

"Enclosed herewith is a blank oath of office,
it have a received you will return to the De-"Enclosed herewith is a blank oath of office, which having executed, you will return to the Department, accompanied by your letter of accept-

ance.
"If, after you have served six months at sea, you shall furnish the Department with satisfactory testimonials from your commanding officer, a warrant will be issued to you, bearing the same date of this cation are interest. acting appointment.
"I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, "Acting gunner John Davis, United States navy, United States steamer Vallay City, North Atlantic Blockeding Squadron."

As Davis was a gunner's mate, and supposed to

be somewhat familiar with a gunner's duty, this ap-

pointment was considered the best and most sub-

stantial way of rewarding him. The flag officer was also directed to educate him for his new posipears by the following letter : " NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 11, 1862. "Sin: Transmitted herowith is an appointment for John Davis as an acting gunner in the United States navy, as a reward for his courage and presence of mind displayed on the 10th ultimo.

"If he should not be fully qualified for the duties of this appointment, you will afford him every opportunity to become to.

"I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, "GIDEON WELLES. "Flag-Officer I. M. Goldsborough, commanding North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, Hampton Roads, Va."

The sloop-of-war John Adams, which with the Savannah, has been lying in ordinary, at the Brooklyn navy yard, some time, has been complately dismentled, and, according to report, will be converted into either a storeship or a second

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Alleged Rebel Agents Arrested--Funeral of Dr. Montcull--The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyter's New Churchas The Brandway Railway -- The New Croton Reservoir -- Swill Milk-The Legislature .- The Markets, etc. Correspondence of The Press.

NEW YORK, March 16, 1862.

In accordance with an order from the Secretary of War, the United States Marshal arrested Capt. Vigners and Peter Schmidt, of the schooner Eduardo, which arrived here on Friday from Tampico. A letter from Mr. Chase, the U.S. Consul at Tampico, charges that their bject in coming here was to procure arms for the rebels Capt. Y. states that he is a loyal man; that as a Union man he had been sent to prison in New Orleans last June that in December he escaped by the schooner Warrior. which he took to Tampico, under the rebel flag; sold her, and bought a part of the Eduardo, (formerly the Costes at 22%. Harkness, of Battimere;) then determined to come to a Northern port, and for that purpose registered his vessel under the British flag, so as to insure him against danger from any robel vessel that he might fall in with. danger from any robel vessel that he might fall in with.

Ile was taken, when off Tortugas, by the United States authorities, but, on explanation, the colonel in command at that point released him and apologized for having detailed him. This fact is entered on the log of the vessel. Captain V states that his wife and children reside in Philadelphia, where he intended to go when he was taken by the marshal. He is now in Fort Lafayette, while the case is undergoing investigation.

The funeral of the gallant Lieutenant Colonel De Moneral of the Preprincial Colonel are Response.

The funeral of the gallant Lieutenant Colonel De Monteuil, of the D'Epineuil Zouaves, who fell at Roanoke, rock slaca yeaterday. Notwithstanding the inciences of the weather, there was a very respectable turnout of military to escort the remains to their last resting place, at Greenwood Cemetery. Deceased was at the time of his death, 33 years, 7 months, and 25 days old.

The Rev. Theodore L. Cupier's new church, in Brooklyin, was dedicated this afternoon. The interior of the building is very similar to that of Plymouth (Brecher's) church, with seme improvements. It contains 300 pews, capable of accommodating 1.700 persons. The entire cost of the church and adjoining school buildings and ground is about \$65,000. The building is in the Romaneque styte of architecture. It is to be known hereafter as the Lafayetle Avenue Church. Mr. Guyler has labored with great zeal and industry to increase his usefulness and this much he has accomplished, while other churches and ministers have been languishing and complaining of the times. Merit will tell.

Our new Broadway ralroad company are to pay to the Cerminium of the city sinching fund. \$75.000

complaining of the times. Merit will tell.

Our new Broadway railroad company are to pay to
the Commissioners of the city sinking fund \$76,000
par annum as a compensation to the city for the frunchise. The regular fare is to be 5 cents and seat guaranteed, a flag to shown on the top of the car always
when the seats are all occupied; and every third can
between 6 A. M. and 12 P. M., is to convey pussengers from the City Hall to Fifty-ninth street, a distance of miles, for 3 cents The company is also required to purchase at par the capital stock and the property of the various omnibus lines which are to be injured by this carrous ommons ones which are to be injured by the oad. The sum regulaite to do this is \$1,445,000. The new Oroton reservoir in the Central Park will be The new Oroton reservoir in the Central Park will be ready for the reception of water in June. It will hold 1.000,000 on gallous of water, a supply for thirty days.

The building of a new Merchants' Exchange, in the vicinity of the present Custom House, is contemplated, Should this be determined, and according to the present plans, the building will furnish ample accommodations for the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Exchange, Commercial Reading Room, Brokers' Board, Shipmasters' Association, Nautical School, &g.

The Legislature have given the quietus to counterfeit milk by enacting a law requiring the wagons carrying swill milk to be labelled in large characters, "Swill Milk." This relieves us of an intelerable nuisance.

Saturday was the last day, according to the rules, for long, we presume, will the manager gratify them. This is all right, and when everybody is satisfied, "nubody's

Saturday was the last day, according to the rules, the Legislature to receive any new bills. They will now proceed to digest the very numerous documents in the proceed to digest the very numerous solutions of the hands of committees.

The British mail steamer City of New York sailed on Saturday, taking \$193,000 in specie. The Bremen took out \$44,080 in specie. Total, \$237,080.

The breadstuffs market was very oull an Saturday, and the same of more constitutions of more constitutions. prices generally favored the buyer.

The provision market presents no new fentures of momant. Park la quist for lot so in the spot, although there is more doing for forward delivery. Beef is quiet a d firm. Beef hams are quiet, as also are cut meats, lard, and dressed logs. Bacon is in fair request, and

lard, and dressed logs. Bacon is in fair request, and firm.

Ashes — Pots are lower, with sales of 25 barrels at \$5.75. Pearls are quiet at \$5.50.

BreadStiffs.—The market for State and Western flour is dull, heavy and declining. The sales are 5.500 harrels at \$5.25m5.55 for superfine State: \$5.50m5.55 for extra State; \$5.25m5.55 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio. Jowa, &c., and \$5.50m.70 for extra dito, including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at \$5.80 \$5.90, and trade brands of ditto at \$5.60.75.

Bouthern Flour is dull and dreoping, with sales of 500 bbls. at \$5.75m6 for superfine Baltimore; \$6.10m7 for extra do.

bils. at \$5.75.56 for superfine Baltimore; \$6.10 x7 for extra do.
Canadian Flour is inactive and heavy, with sales of 300 bils. at \$5.50.66.50 for the range of extra brands.
Bye Flour is quiet, with trifling sales at \$3.25.04.25 for the range of fine and superfine.
Corn Meal is steady; we quote Jersey at \$2.90, Brandywine \$5.25, puncheous \$15.50.
Wheat is dull and unchanged; sales 3,000 bushels Winter red Jersey at \$1.41.
Bye is dull at \$2.25.
Barley is scarce and firm at \$2.2\$1.
Onts are quiet, at 35.040 cts. for Jersey, Western, Canadian, and State.
Corn is heavy and lower, with sales of 20,000 bushels at 58 x 260 x cts. for mixed Western, in store and de livered. Hors.—The market is dull and business limited, at 12a19 cts. for new.
OLS.—Linseed is steady at 87a38c, but there is less doing. Crude Whale and Sparm are quiet and un-

changed.
COTION.—The market is very quiet, but many holders
have withdrawn their stocks at the present rates; mid-NAVAL Stours.—The market for epirits of turpentine is dull. Bosins are quiet, with sales of 153 bbls No. 2, is dull. Bosins are quiet, with sales of 153 bbls No. 27 at 56.75.

WHISKY is lower, with a fair business at the concession; sales 1,200 bbls, at 25.226c.

Provisions.—Pork is quiet for lots on the spot, but there is more doing for future delivery; the sales are 3,200 bbls, at 813.62½ 313.75 for meas, and \$10.75 for prime. Included in the sales are 3,000 bbls meas for June delivery at \$14 licet is quiet, with sales of 200 bbls at \$5.25.50 for country meas, \$4.24.50 for country prime, \$12 for repacked Western, and \$14.014.50 for extra mess. Prime mess Beef is dull. Beef Hams are firm at \$16.50 \text{sol} 71. Bacon is in good demand and steady; sales 1,000 bxs at 7½ 37.40 for city short rib, 7½ 37.50 for hams, and 4½ 35.6 for shoulders. Land is quiet, with sales of 600 tcs kettle-rendered. Dressed Hogs are quiet at 5½ 35.50 for Western, and 5½ 35.50 for city.

The following are the sales of yesterday's second stock

The following are the sales of yesterday's second stock The following are the sales of yosterday's second stock loard:

2000 U S 65 'S1 Cp. 95 | 200 Eric B. 36% 2000 U S 65 '74 Coup. 87 | 100 Harlem R Brief. 92 | 4 |

THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE. A MEETING in behalf of the soldiers A MEETING in behalf of the Soldiers and sailors of the Union army was held last evening, in the West Preshyterian Church, at the corner of Soventeenth and Filbert streets. The pulpit was tastefully festooned with flags, and presented a very pleasing appearance. On account of the indemency of the weather the attendance was rather sparse. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. M. Harmsteed, a chaplain of one of the regiments now in Virginia, and the pastor of the church. A clergyman recently from Virginia was expected to address the meeting, but feeling indisposed did not make his appearance.

not make his appearance.

THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE ST. IAWRENCE.—This vessel, after leaving her powder at the magazine, came up to the navy yard on Saturday, and anchored out in the stream. She had an eighty-four-pound hole plugged up just above the water line, received in the recent action at Hampton Roads. She had on board a portion of the crews of the Congress and Cumberland, burnt and sunk in the conflict with the Merrimac. Some of the crew were transferred to the receiving ship Princeton, lying off the navy yard. THE HUSBAND CONSPIRACY CASE .-

This case was to have been argued on Friday, before Judge Allison, on a motion for a new trial. Mesers. L. O. Cassidy, J. P. O'Neill, and Edgar M. Petit, counsel for the defendants, were present. Mr. O'Neill asked for a continuence. Mr. Mann, the District Attorney, said by Was Feadly to fixed the question now or at any time. After a few remarks, the judge fixed next Friday as the TRIMMING MAPLE TREES .- The city authorities have men at work trimming the manle trees in the public squares. As the sap is now running freely, the operation is said to be dangerous to the trees. The ORGANIZED -The Camden Board of

Councilmen have organized by selecting Ralph Lee, Republican, president; Famuel W. Thouran, clerk; Biley Barrett, tressurer; George M. Robeson, solicitor, and Edward H. Saunders, surveyor. Paul C. Budd (Rep.), mayor; J. J. Moore (Rep.), recorder; and Thmothy Middleton (Dem.), marshal, have been sworn in. SIGN SERVICE. - A religious meeting

for dear members was held resterday afternoon at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, in Locust street, above Thirteenth. The sermen was preached by means of the dear and dumb alphabet. A large number of outsiders attended the service, to many of whom it was quite as intelligible as San-PROPOSED REORGANIZATION. - A movement is on foot among the officers of the militia of the First division, towards a reorganization of the dif-ferent regiments. The officers of the Second Regiment, Second brigade, will hold a meeting to-morrow evening, at the house of Lieut. Colonel Heenan, Eleventh and But-

THE CITY AUCTION MART.—The city auction mart will reopen and have the first sale on Wed-nesday next, when a number of very fine family, farm, and trotting horses, also a varied assortment of wagons, arriages, and harness, will be disposed of.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, the well known ndvocate of Abolitionism will lecture in this city on Wednesday ovening. RUN OVER.-Last evening, about 7

o'clock, a boy, named Alfred Snyder, aged 16 years was run over by the steam cars near Manayunk, and had one of his arms badly crushed. He was taken to the MARCH 15-Evening Fhorm—There is no quotable change ir Flour to-day, but the market is inactive at previous quotations, and

the only transaction for shipment is 1,000 barrels goo' round-hoop Ohio Arra family at \$5.75. The spice to the trade are limited within the range of \$3.12\% a6.31\% for common and good superine; \$5.37\% a6.32\% for extra; \$5.65.36.37\% for extra family, and \$6.96.50 \Psi barrel for fancy brands, as in untility, and the receipts moderate. Hyp Ment and Coru Med are steady, but quiet; 160 barrels of the former sold at \$3.25, and 200 barrels Fennsylvania med at \$5.75 \Psi harrel. hips fight and Ooth tractable seasy, but quiet so harrels of the former rold at \$3.25, and 200 berrels Formsylvania med at \$2.75 \pm \text{larrel}.

Wilkart.—There is not much offering to day, and the market is firmer and more active, with sales of \$14,000 bushels weatern and Prime lets in store, including \$1,000 bushels choice southern white at \$150 cents, and some fair Pennsylvania at \$150,010 cents. Byo is, dull and lower with sales of \$60 bushels Pennsylvania at \$150,010 cents.

Cornis Cornis unchanged; the receipts and sales are light, in all about 5,000 bushels yellow at \$52\footnote{1}\text{cents} in the cars and from store, and equal to \$4 cents afoat. Oats are dull and unsaleable at \$550\footnote{2}\text{cents}. Barley continues firm.

Continues firm.

BARK.—There is no change in Quercitron, and lst
No. 1 is steady and firm at \$52.50 per ton.

Cortron.—The merkat continues very dull, and no
saleact any moment have been made public.

Graceries and Provisions.—There is not much doing. sales of any moment have been made public.

(increase And Provisions.—There is not much doing, but the market for both is unchanged.

Series.—There is a steady demand for Cloverseed, and 500 bushels sold at \$4.37 \( \) 46 \( \) 46 \( \) 48 bushel, mostly at the latter rate for prime, which is scarce and wanted at this figure. Timothy and Flaxseed are unchanged.

Whisky is firm, and buls are hele a: 26 \( \) 26 \( \) 26 To Pennsylvapia and Ohjo, and but little selling. Drudge is worth 24 cents.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADERPHIA, March 15, 1862. At the Stock Board to-day a fair amount of business was transacted, considering the dull weather, and the market was quite steady. City sixes, new, sold at 97 % at

the first board, and 97 at the second board, and the old issues sold at 91%. Pennsylvania coupon fives sold at 96 and the transferable fives at 54%. Ittinois State sixes, of 1851, sold at 93%. 10,000 Sunbury and Eric sevens 87%, and Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage loan it 99%. In railroad shares there was little done. Four hundred and fifty shares Beading sold at 21% and 2144, closing 21% bid; Pennsylvania sold to the amount of sixty-nine shares at 45, and two hundred shares Catawis-

sa sold at 7%; Arch-street Passenger Italiway share old at 18, Chestnut and Walnut at 31, and Green and Costes at 22%.

In bank stocks little or nothing is doing. There was bid for North America 122; Philadelphia 100; Farmer's and Mechanica' 50; Commercial 45%; Mechanica' 22; Girard 37%; Western 55; Manufacturers and Mechanics' 21%; Commerce 45; City 39, and Commonwealth 25.
The money market is very quiet. The supply of capital is largely in excess of the offerings of fifth-51555 phper, and the movements of business do not watrant ex-pectations of an early increase in the supply of such ob-

igations. Inferior paper is slow of saie, the caution of capitalists showing no decline. The following quotations are furnished us by Mesers. Drexel & Co. : 

The statistics of the coal trade are given by the Minera The statistics of the coal trade are given by the Miners' Journal, of this week, as follows:

The quantity tent by railroad this week is 35,179.02 against 24,429 tons for the corresponding week last year. Increase so far this year 80,589 400s,

A tew cargoes have been shipped by canal. We will commence our report next week. The quantity sent by canal was 401 tons.

The rates of toll and transportation by railroad and canal have been fixed the same as last year's opening rates, as fellows:

TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION BY RAILBOAD.

TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION BY RAILBOAD. Pt. Mt. S.
Car. Car. Hav. Auburn. Pt. Clinton.
To Richmond. . . . 1.38 | 137 | 1.30 | 1.20 | 1.15
To Philadelphia. . . 148 | 1.47 | 1.40 | 1.30 | 1.25

To Philadelphia... 73 72 70 58

The rates of toll on the Irlawere and Baritan Canal have been reduced 10 cents a ton, and the rates of freight to New York, we understand, will open at \$1.30 to New York and \$6 cents to Philadelphia, from Port Carbon and Mount Carbon, and \$1.25 and 50 cents from Schuylkill Haven to New York and Philadelphia. Both carrying companies allow a drawback on all coal sent east from Philadelphia, to meet the rascally rates (we can use to TOLLS BY CANAL. rimmerphila to meet the ranking lates we sell that the working of the working other term, because it is a direct robbing of the working classes and producers, to gratify a revengeful spirit,) promulgated by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, but the extent of this drawback is only known to the trade, and consequently we do not publish the rumors in circulation. The trade for the week, compared with last year, sums

WERK TOTAL WEEK TOTAL DEC. 24,429 325,160 85,179 375,716 50,580 16,869 203,438 13,126 173,844 d29,594 P. & R. R. . . . . L. Val. R. R. . 38,983 5,021 62,444 37,606 10,597 d11,559 8,265 d 1,133 2,597 d 1,978 4,025 d 2,060 Broad Top.... Shamokin .... Sb. Mt., H.T. 63,010 750,160 73,295 700,742 63,010 750,180 10,285 40,562

The quantity sent for the week shows a handsome in The quantity sent for the week mows a manusame the acrease over last year's supply, and the trade never presented a more healthy aspect, for the opening of a spring business, with the prospect of remunerating all the different interests in the trade; but all those prospects have been destroyed by the infamous course sulopted by a sculless corporation in New York, chartered by the Legisland of the prospect of the corporation of the corporation of the corporation in New York, chartered by the Legisland of the corporation of the corporation of the corporation in New York, chartered by the Legisland of the corporation heen destroyed by the infamous course adopted by a soulless corporation in New York, chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. We ask again, is there no mode by which our Legislature can repeal the charter of this company? We nope the Representatives from all the coal regions will inquire into this subject—it is of more importance to the State than the tonnage-tax question, which they are trying to investigate.

WRIGHING COAL IN NEW YORK—RESOLUTIONS OF THE TRAIDE,—A COPPEDDIGHEN IN NEW YORK—BESOLUTIONS OF THE Gollowing resolutions, which the Trade have adopted in New York, which we publish for the information of those interested:

New York, which we publish for the information of those interested:

Whereas, Yor some years past there has been an uncertainty regarding the delivering of coal, as regards the weighing and percentage of waste to be allowed; it is Resolved, That hereafter the separable of reweighing coal at the port of delivery is to be paid by the consignee or receiver of the coal, as the reweighing is for his pleasure or satisfaction.

That in every case coal, when weighed at the dock and falling short one per cent of the amount seedand falling short one per cent of the amount speci-neden the bill of lading, or when carried from dock to be weighed at yard, and then falling short two per cont. from bill of lading, the cargo shall be considered to have held out in weight and the delivery to be perfect. When coul falls short over this allowance, the capital to be re-sponsible for the deficit. By Order of Committee. The City of New York, for Europe to-day, took out \$165,000 in specie; the Bremen, \$11,000. The following is a comparative statement of the Imorts of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New York, for

the work ending March 13, and since Jan. 1: For the week. 1860, 1861, 1862 Entered at the port...82,284,994 \$945,855 \$1,920,936 Thrown on market., 2,389,221 2,014,743 2,159,388 Since Jan. 1. Entered at the port. \$28,780,945 \$19,795,706 \$11,418,460 Thrown on market. 20,695,101 18,639,469 12,704,776 The imports are rapidly increasing, amounting last week to more than double the imports of the correspond ing week last year. The Cincinneti Gazette of yesterday says:

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says:

Matters did not vary in the money market to-day, to any quotable extent. There was a light demand for loans, which was freely met, good paper being in request at 10 per cent. There was a good demand for 7 3-10 treasury notes at par. The amount offering is small. The price advanced in New York to-day to par. The demand treasury notes of the old issue are now a legal thider, a bill making them so having passed both Houses of Congress, and become a law. A section of the rame act increases the limit for temporary deposit of demand notes, with Aesistant U. S. Tressurers, at five per cent interest, from \$25,000,000 to \$0,000,000.

The market for exchange is firm at par buying, and \$25,000. The market for exchange is firm at par buying, and %

The Chicago Tribune of Thursday says:

The Reneral money market of the city is quiet, and for all legitimate business purposes bakkers are supplying customers to a liberal extent. Some of them would be glad of a better supply of first cless paper for discount. But money is by no means so abundant that it can be had for the seking. Bankers are very careful as to names and collatersle, and only No. 1 paper is passed on any terms. Outside the banks there is very little doing. New York exchange is close at quotations, but ratos remain as for some days past—viz: par buying and k premium to customers, while outsiders pay \$4.0\foxed{\phi}. Should the demand continue to gain on the supply, there is probably Eastern money enough at the West to be sent home to keep exchange very nearly, if not quite, at present prices.

Gold remains inactive. The buying price is 1\foxed{\phi}. Some may have charged 2\foxed{\phi} to health of the price of the complete of this city received to day from Washington \$208.000 in 7.3.10 hands according to an arrangement consummated some weeks ago, and have been busy during the day in disbursing them to contractors. The receipt of them will put smilling faces upon a very considerable number of our clitzens. It will be remembered that the committee were empowered to make contracts for the equipment of several regiments, and three disbursements are made to pay the bills of the committee. It is universally admitted that no other contracts have been made more economically, or to better advantage in all respects since the commencement of the war. The Chicago Tribune of Thursday says:

The New York Evening Past of to-day says!
The stock market is quiot to-day, but we notice continued buoyancy in Government socurities at a chade better prices. Victories like that of the capture of New Madrid have no marked effect on prices, buyers apparently awaiting further developments in Virginia. The evacuation of Manasses and the unexpected assault of cracutation of Manassas and the unexpected assault of the Merriman have aroused some unpleasant conjectures, and the more cautious operators consequently hold off.

The strongest of the railroad shares are the two Eries, which are active at an advance, in anticipation of orders from England, where, at last advices, there was a good demand for American securities, especially Erie old stock. The closing quotation is 36% a36%.

After the board the market was very dull and prices of the isilways yielded a trifle. New York Central, 82% as 58%; Toledo, 37%; Rock Island, 57%; Michigan Central, 57%.

Pacific Mail and Panama are firm—the former at 96%, the latter at 121,0121%. Pacific Mail and Panama are non—the former as work, the latter at 121.0-121%.

There is a reaction of 1 per cent in Milmauker and Prairie du Chien. The closing quotation is 23 % 23 %.

There was no special change in Government stocks. The sixes of 1831 are % for cash better than at the second board of yesterday. The 7.30 treasury notes are selling freely at par, and for small notes the money brokers got a chold to millum. a slight primium. In State stocks there was little done. Missouris and

In State slocks there was fittle core. In State slocks there was fittle state at the strong demand at an advance of \$\times and Ohio bonds are in strong demand at an advance of \$\times ap per cent.

Money is in good supply, but condinues active at \$\times at per cent on call. Prime paper is not plenty at \$\times at \times at per cent for short dates, and \$\times at per cent; for lond the sales and lower, \$111\times 112\times for first-class bills.

Gold is unchanged, most of the sales at \$101\times along, chieff on time. Gold is unchanged, most of the sales at 101% 2010%, chiefly on time.

The bank note companies expect to send some of the new legal-tender notes to Washington, in the last week of this menth. The Secretary of the Treasury has deformined to have the signatures sugraved, which will materially shorten the delay, leaving only the trimming, cutting, and regitering to be done after the notes reach Washington. The printing of the whole ninety millions will take about two months.

The total deposits of United States notes with the Assistant Treasurer on five pur cent interest, up to this time, are ±6,250,000 from banks, and ±5,000,000 from the public.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, Reposted by S. E. Slavmaner, Philadelphia Exchange. FIRST BOARD. 

30 GY & Coakes 20 20 Penna Ss. 81% 10 do 45% 10 do BETWEEN BOARDS. 16 Penna R. 45 50 Beading R. 50 21% 10 do 100 Penna Ss. 81% 1000 Penna Ss. 16 Fifth & Sixth 48 1000 Penna Ss. 1000 U S Sixth 48 1000 Lebigh Ss. 102 Se Reading R. 21 41 1000 U S Ss 'S1. 93 % 35 do do 21 41 31 Green & Coakes R 22% SECOND BUARD. 1000 W SB BS. 31 1000 W SB BS. 81 1000 W SB BS. CRESSING PRIOES—STEADY.

Bid. Asked
US Tr 73.10 N 99% 100
Philada 6s new. 91 97%
Philada 6s new. 92 97%
Read 5s; new. 21 98 14 Lengh Cl & Nay 51%
Read m 6s 80.33 95 97
Read bds 1910. 90
Bend int 6s 1856 77 8%
Penna R 104. 99 45 98
Penna R 145 99 99 45 99%
Morris Chi prf., 112
Sch Nay 19 92. 65% 66%
Sch Nay 99 99. 55% 66%
Elmira R .... 7%
Sch Nay 99 99. 55% 66%
Creen & Contes. 22%
Elmira R .... 7%
Elmira R prf., 15

GEORGE R CRITTENDEN.-The Nashville Poerrot, of the 11th inst., says it has frequently heard expressions of surprise that the appointment of George B. Crittenden as major general in the Confederate army was confirmed without an investigation of the Fishing creek defeat. He was confirmed by a bare majority of one, and that one was the vote of Tennessee cast by Hon. D. M. Car. rin, of Memphis, in the absence of his colleagues. who had left Richmond for home.