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DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

SPRING. 1862.

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J. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESTNUT STREET, giave now in store, lines of choice GOODS, TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE

ATTENTION OF CASH BUYERS.

WHITE GOODS-In all their Varieties. LINENS-All qualities and be st makes. TABLE DAMASKS-Napkins and Doylies 4. C. HDKFS-Towels and Toweling GINGHAMS-Super, Fancy and Solid Checks. LAWNS-New and Choice Styles. ORGANDIES, and Paris Printed Jaconets DRESS GOODS-In very desirable styles BLACK SILKS-Choice Brands FLANNELS-Of the best makes.

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27 AND 54-INCH SKY-BLUE KERSEYS, SUPERFINE INDIGO-BLUE SATINETS, BLACK CADET AND OXFORD Do.

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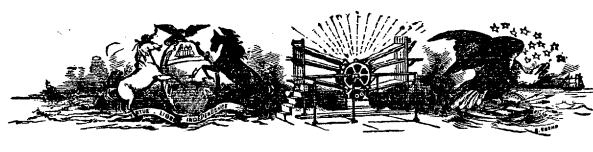
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VOL. 5.—NO. 194.

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No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET, Have now in Store a complete stock

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Particular attention given to filling orders.
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We have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpetings. tion of cash and short-time buyers.

FOURTH-STREET CARPET STORE, ABOVE CHESTNUT, J. T. DELACROIX Invites attention to his Spring Importation of

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Comprising every style, of the Newest Patterns and Designs, in VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL THEEE-PLY, and INGRAIN CARPETINGS.

SCOTCH RAG and LIST CARPETINGS.
PLOOR OIL CLOTES, in every width.
COCOA and CANTON MATTINGS.
DOOR-MATS, RUGS, SHEEP SKINS,
DRUGGETS, and ORUMB CLOTHS.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETALL,
LOW FOR CASH. CARPETINGS. LOW FOR CASH.

NEW CARPETINGS. J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 519 CHESTNUT STREET, (OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE,) Have received, per steamer Edinburgh, and other late arrivals, their SPRING IMPORTATION OF **NEW CARPETINGS:** CROSSLEY'S

YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE VELVETS, 9.4 MEDALLION DO., ENGLISH BRUSSELS, EXTRA-QUALITY TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS CARPETS, WITH BORDERS, (of new designs, for Halls and Stairs). INGRAIN AND THREE-PLY CARPETINGS, of 500 PS. J. CROSSLEY & SON'S TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, WHITE GOODS, AND FROM 873 TO \$1 PR. YD., Together with a complete assertment of OIL CLOTHS, STAIR AND FLOOR DRUGGETS, BUGS, MATS, &c.,

AT MODERATE PRICES. J. F. & E. B. ORNE. mh3-if OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE.

A RCH-STREET CARPET WARE-HOUSE. OLDEN & RICKNER,

Have this day opened their New Stock of CARPETS, of the best English manufacture. The newest Patterns in Velvet, Brussels, Tap. Brussels, 3-Ply Ingrain, and Vo-nctions, Oil Cloths in all widths, Canton Matting, Mats, Druggets, &c., bought before the late advance, selling a the lowest prices for CASH. mb15-12t

YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAINS. A. H. FRANCISCUS.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN YARNS 433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street PHILADELPHIA. Buyers will find a full Stock of and admirably assorted, and at COTTON, LINEN, AND WOOLLEN

CARPET CHAIN, COTTON YARN, TWIST, FILLING, WADDING, BATTING,

COTTON LAPS, COVERLET YARN, BROOM TWINES, SHOE THREADS, GILLING AND SEINE TWINES, BED CORDS,

WASH AND PLOUGH LINES, COTTON, HEMP, AND MANILLA CORDAGE.

FLY NETS, Which be offers at Manufacturors LOWEST NET CASH PRICES.

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WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. Always on hand, a full Stock of tubs, buckets, churns, measures, brooms,

FANOY BASKETS, WALL, SCRUB, and SWEEPING BRUSHES, LOOKING-GLASSES and WINDOW PAPER, Mats, Keelers, Flour Buckets, Nest Boxes, WASH BOARDS, BOLLING and CLOTHES PINS. FLOOR and TABLE OIL CLOTHS. school, market, and dinner baskets. Sleds, Barrows, Carriages, Hobby Horses, &c., &c.

All Goods sold at LOWEST NET CASH PRICES. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1862.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1862.

OUR WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE. Letter from Nashville, Tenn.

SERENADE TO GOVERNOR JOHNSON. ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

Speeches of Governor Johnson, Hon. Mr. Etheridge, and Hon. Mr. Maynard.

NASHVILLE, March 14, 1862. A serenade was tendered Governor Johnson last vening, and, after the saucy tune of Yankee Doole had been discoursed by the band, the patriot early retiring, one hour and a half clapsed before he closed his speech, and then amidst the cries of 'go en' by an enthusiastic congregation. The vening was remarkably balmy and clear, the streets quiet, and the speaker's voice, uttering words which amazed many and pleased all, could be distinctly heard the distance of an eighth of a mile. No demonstration was apparent but of an

absolutely national character. Gov. Johnson reviewed the terrible events connected with Secession generally, but particularly in the case of the State of Tennessee. He spoke of the great injustice which had prevailed in his own portion of the State—in his own family; and the remarks so touchingly made in connection with the name of Andrew Jackson, whose ashes are within a short distance of the city, occasioned the most profound silence and reverential awe. He interrogated, "Why have I been persecuted?" and answered, "Because I have maintained my integrity, violently opposed the corrupt men who have dared to endeavor to destroy the Constitution of the United States—the best country the world ever saw." He spoke of the last Presidential cam-

paign-how he had been betrayed by Breckinridge and, in deep, emphatic tones, declared that he could never be deceived by him again. In speaking of the slavery question, Mr. Johnson nformed the people that those who took up arms against the country and its Constitution were not only fighting against the protection of slavery, but actually undermining the institution. In conclusion, he called upon the people of Tennessee to once more conform to the requisitions of the country's laws, lay down their arms, and return to their alle-

giance, remarking that treason must be crushed, and traitors must be punished! After Mr. Johnson retired, loud calls were made for Mr. Etheridge, who shortly appeared upon the balcony, and spoke for nearly half an hour. Mr. Etheridge was very severe upon all who had been estrumental in crushing freedom in Tennessee; and his description of Harris leaving the State pro luced much amusement.

Mr. Maynard also appeared before the asemblage, and in most dignified and statesmanlike manner told the people of, and described to them, the error of their ways; and, speaking of the young men who were engaged in the service of the rebel army, condoled with them, and beseeched them to "Repent and be forgiven.' After Mr. Maynard had ceased speaking, the band struck up the "Star-Spangled Banner," and the crowd retired amidst great rejoicing.

The mails are in such a complicated state that I postpone further notice until tomorrow, when you may look for something relative to matters and things in Nashville.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

News from Burnside-Remains Scut Northmish-Intrepidity-Sewell's Point Shelled-Personal-Photography Becoming an Institution—The Constitution Coming Up—The Repairs to the Whilldin—The Keystone

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] FORTRESS MONROE, March 17. The monotony of life at Oid Point was broken last evening by the news that Gen. Burnside had taken Newbern. The intelligence, laconic as it was, created a great sensation here, but your correspondent connected with the expedition will send you full particulars of the fight. The battle is said o have been a hard-fought one.

The body of Louis Groesle, bugler of Co. E., N. York Twentieth Regiment, who died a day or two since, was escorted to the boat yesterday afternoon with military honors, and conveyed North. The New York Twontieth Regiment went out on a reconnoissance yesterday. They met the enemy two thousand five hundred strong, with six pieces of artillery. The Secesh fired a few shots, but, as usual, nobody was hurt. Major Vegesach com-manded the expedition. A shell fell and exploded within a few feet of him without appearing to have occasioned him the least astonishment.

Sewell's Point was shelled to day from the Sawyer gun on the Rip Raps. About ten shots were fired, all but two or three taking effect. Senator McDougall, of California, is here. Photography is getting to be as popular an institution in camp as the newspaper. It is a grand mistake to imagine that fighting men have no appreciation of the fine arts. Almost every soldier has a latent propensity to send the folks at home a counterfeit presentment of his humble self, tricked off in uniform. The cavalry man (or cavalier) must needs send a picture not only of himself, but likewise his horse, with a plentiful supply of fodder for a comfortable background; while the artillerist will insist on showing the glory of his "takingoff" with a monstrous big cannon, which makes himself monstrously insignificant. A photographic establishment has been erected at Newport News, under the charge of Mr. Ross, who revels in the

sobriquet of "Major." A large steamer, supposed to be the Constitution, from Ship Island, is bound in. The N. Whilldin, whose boiler was exploded in the late naval fight, has been repaired, and is back

The Keystone State is here. She is taking a mail for these places along the coast where the Union army has obtained a foothold.

St. Patrick's Day in the Camps. The Scene in Alexandria-General McClellan's Headquarters—The Headquarters of General Franklin—A View from Seminary Hill_How St. Patrick's Day was Celebra-

ALEXANDRIA, March 17. The scenes presented in this ancient town are by turns stirring, melancholy, and ludiorous. Herein some of the oldest and best families of Virginia made their homes, and the desolate mansion of the great Father of the Republic is almost within sight of the city. I can see Arlington House from the hill whereon I stand, and notice in the town beneath me a hundred sumptuous and elderly edifices from which the nobility of the Old Deminion have been exiled for their political sins. They have gone nfar off; the Huns have overrun their vineyards and despoiled the inheritances of their children. Here, at the outskirts of the town, is a fine old lawn sloping down to the street. Silver maples of twenty years' growth grow close and shudowy around the dwelling; but the bats and all manner of estrays are the sole occupants; not a window or a door remains to open hospitably to the stranger as of old, and the very floors of the domicile have been torn away and burned on the camp-fires of the enemy. The shining bark of the maple trees has been gnawed by cavalry horses, of the fences not a vestige remains, and the lawn is cut into slimy ruts, as if by ploughshares, with a hundred artillery

I forced my horse up the almost impassable carriageway, and thrust his head through a ruined window. The roof was full of gaps; the rafters were charred, as if by an incendiary, and looking lown into the stanneh cellars, hallowed, perhaps, of old, by choice wines and fat larders, a green pond of stagnant water mirrored the desolation above and round it. Here families had been nurtured, loves had been cherished and consummated, and the vanished aisles had rang with laughter and dancing. I rode to the headquarters of General McClellan, cosy farm house on a hill top. Here are paymasters, quartermasters, commissaries, and briga-dier generals have quarters. Forage of every decription surrounds the house; teamsters come umbering through the rents in the garden fence, and discharge their burdens under the apple tree

der, lay just across the river in the roddening afternoon. The monument to Washington lifted its stumpy shaft against the hills, and the great dome of the Capitol was purely and beautifully white. A hundred steam transports lay in the river; half as many clusters of white tents stretched along Arlington Heights; a score of forts bristled upon as many hill tops, and the foreground was a confused plain of wagons, mules, artillery, and men. The pregnancy of the time and the power of the Gorernment was here revealed at a winkfull, as never, for all ages, it shall be again. What other generations shall only read I had seen!

St. Patrick's day was celebrated in the camps much after the usual fashion. More drunkenness I never saw; for, despite the vigilance of the provest marshal, the men contrive to get liquor. Every other store in Alexandria contains it, every other traveller over the Long Bridge or by steamboat brings it. The soldiers peril every interest to obtain it, and intoxication is not confined to the men; it extends to the officers.

Coming into Alexandria to night, the scenes were frightful. Groups of fallen men would be appeared upon the balcony of the St. Cloud Hotel, in response to the notice. Although Mr. Johnson commenced in a manner which would suggest an there a trooper, goading his horse to agony and threatening to ride down every pedestrian. Two soldiers would drag their comrade through the mud, themselves scarcely a whit soberer, and the guard patrols came up from Alexandria with half a regiment of inebriates. Profanity is the vernacular of a soldier. I heard it to-day in its intensity, and verily believe that everything in its turn was at one time or another damned in mere wantonness. Happily, these things are soon to end. With peace we shall recover and be recovered, for the most philosophic and cheerful imagination will here be put to the test to see in a campaign either the physical or the moral elevation of the citizen.

THE BATTLE AT NEWBERN.

FULL PARTICULARS. THE DARING BRAVERY OF OUR TROOPS Gallant Conduct of a Pennsylvania Regi-ment

DESCRIPTION OF THE REBEL DEFENCES. GENERAL BURNSIDE CONGRATULATES HIS

FORCES. We vesterday published a short synopsis of the General Burnside victory at Newborn, North Carolina. We now lay before our readers a detailed account of the battle. Before sailing from Roanoke. General Burnside issued an order dated 12th inst., in which he informed them of the advance and occupation of Manassas by General McClellan's army, and called upon them to bear themselve bravely in the coming battle at Newbern. The fleet left Roanoke Island at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, and at S P. M. on the same day anchored at a place about twenty miles up the Neuse river. The troops were landed under cover of the gunboats at the mouth of Slocum creek, about twelve miles below Newbern by water and seventeen by land, on the 13th inst. The troops were rapidly formed into order, and the instructions were sent by the Commanding General to his subordinates; but night coming on, the troops were forced to bivouse for the night, so as to give them

rest to prepare for the conflict of the ensuing day. On the March. The correspondent of the New York Tribune tells the rest of the story as follows: At six o'clock on the 14th inst., all the generals were in their saddles, and at seven the column was in motion. The column of General Reno, on the railroad, was the first to move, the Twenty-first Massachusetts, as the right flank regiment, leading the advance. (In its appropriate place I would here mention that Reno's brigade bivouacked alongside the track, two companies of the Twenty-first having been thrown out as pickets.) The regiment had not proceeded far before, on turning a curve in the road, they saw a train of cars, which had brought re-inforcements to the enemy, standing on the track. In front of the locomotive, on a platbrought re-inforcements to the enemy, standing on the track. In front of the locomotive, on a platform car, had been a large rified gun, which was evidently to be placed in position to rake the road. Our men, however, advanced at the double-quick, and poured in a volley with such accuracy of aim that the enemy, who had already rolled the gun and caisson off the car, did not stop to unload the carriage, but raw into the entronchments, and the train was backed toward Newbern, leaving the platform-car standing on the track. The Twenty-first had got within short range before discovering the formidable nature of the exemy's earthworks, but now fell back, and, forming line of battle in the but now fell back, and, forming line of battle in the woods, opened fire. The Fifty-first Now York was moved to the left and ordered forward to engage a series of redans, the Ninth New Jersey occupying the left of the line, and the Fifty-first Pennsylvania held in reserve, in the rear of the Ninth, a little to the left.

The Battle. Mennwhile Gen. Foster's brigade had advanced up the main road to the clearing when the Twen-ty-fourth Massachusetts were sent into the woods to ty-fourth Massachusetts were sent into the woods to the right of the road, and opening a heavy fire on the enemy, commenced the action of the First Brigade. The Twenty-seventh were sent to their left to support them, and news being received that the enemy were trying to outflank us on the right, the Twenty-fifth were sent to resist the movement. The Twenty-third being moved to the front next in line of battle, opened fire upon the enemy, which was replied to by very heavy volleys, and a cannonade from a park of field pieces thehind the breastwork. The very first cannon-shot killed Lieut. Col. Honry Merritt, of the Twenty-third, the ball passing through his body. As he fell he threw up his arms and said, "Oh dear! Oh dear!" Gen. Foster's line of battle was completed by moving the gallant Tenth Connecticut to the extreme left, to a position where they had to fight under the most discouraging disadvantages. The ground was very wet, swampy, and cut up into gullies and ravines, which mostly ran toward the enemy, and, of course,

which mostly ran toward the enemy, and, of course, while offering no protection from his fire, exposed them on elevations and in valleys. The regiment had shown, at Roanoke, however, the behavior of veterans, and nothing else could have been expected at this time but that they would stand their ground to the last.

General Parke's brigade, which had followed the
First brigade up the main road, was placed in line
between the Tenth Connecticut and Twenty-first
Massachusetts, the Fourth Rhodo Island holding

Massachusetts, the Fourth Rhode Island holding the right of line, the Eighth Connecticut the next place, the Fifth Rhode Island next, and the Eleventh Connecticut on the left. Our line of bettle was now complete, the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts on the extreme right, and the Fifty-first Pennsylvania at the extreme left, and extended more than a mile. The naval battery was in position at our centre, with Captain Bennett's and Captain Dayton's rifles alongside, and were all worked with the greatest gallantry throughout the day. The officers in charge of the pieces, without exception, I believe, displayed perfect coolness, and stood by their guns, in some cases, when a single man was all the assistance they had to work them. This was the case with Acting Master Hammond, of the Hetzel, and Lieut. T. W. B Hughes, of the Union Coast Guard, the former losing every man, and the latter all but one. The few hours which have elapsed since the battle have not permitted my seeing the naval officers in person, to observed the second of the second of the second of the second of the hetzel of the permitted my seeing the naval officers in person, to observe the second of the se

man, and the latter all but one. The few hours which have elapsed since the battle have not permitted my seeing the naval officers in person, to obtain particulars of their part of the action, and a complete list of killed and wounded. It was my fortune to assist Lieut. Hughes to a trifling extent after he was wounded, and I can testify to the coolness with which he bore his injury. Actingmaster Hammond lost both his shoes in the tenacious clay of the road, and for several hours was compelled to walk in stocking-fect through mud and mire.

The battle had waged for something less than an hour, when the Twenty-first lost one of its noblest officers, in the person of Adjutant Frazer A. Stearns, the young man who bore himself so bravely in the difficult and dangerous charge on the right of the enemy's battery on Roanoka Island. Poor Stearns received a bullet in his right breast, and fell dead in his place. He was the son of the president of Amberst College, and possessed the love of his commanding officer; and the whole regiment. Lieut. Colonel Clark, who is in command of the Twenty-first, was affected to tears when relating the circumstances of his untimely death, for he felt almost the love of a father for the young man. The fire of the enemy was now telling so soverely upon the Twenty-first that Col. Clark ordered the The fire of the enemy was now tellings o severely upon the Twenty-first that Col. Clark ordered the regiment forward on a double-quick, and, at the head of four companies entering the breastworks from the railroad track, in company with General Reno, the colors were taken iato a frame house, which stood there, and waved from the roof. The men at the nearest owns seeing the movement.

which stood there, and waved from the roof. The men at the nearest guns seeling the movement, abandoned their pieces and field, and, the four companies being formed again in line of battle, charged down the line upon the battery. Col. Clark mounted the first gun and waved the colors, and had got as far as the second, when two full regiments emerged from a grove of young pines, and advanced upon our men, who, seeing that they were likely to be captured or cut to pieces, leaped over the parapet, and retired to their position in the woods. At this time Capt. J. D. Frazer, of Company H, was wounded in the right arm, and dropped his sword, but, taking it in his left hand, he attempted to escape with his company, fell into the ditch, and was taken prisoner, and dragged inside again over the parapet. A guard of three men was placed over him, his sword was taken, but his rovolver being overlooked, he seized the opportunity offered by a overlooked, he seized the opportunity offered by a charge of the Fourth Rhode Island, and, by the udicious display of his pistol, captured all three of his guard.

On being driven from the battery, Col Clarke informed Col. Rodman, of the Fourth Rhode Island, of the state of affairs inside, and that officer, unable to communicate with Gen. Parke in the con-

down upon the enemy, and, routing them, captured the whole battery, with its two flags, and planted the Stars and Stripes upon the parapet. The Eighth Connecticut, Fifth Rhode Island, and Eleventh Connecticut, coming up to their support, the rebels fled with precipitation, and left us in undisputed possession. disputed possession.

General Reno's brigade were still attacking the rednus and small battery on the right of the rail-road, and the firing was very heavy. The Twenty-first was engaging the battery of five small pieces, the Fifty-first New York the first of the redams, the Ninth New Jersey the next two, and the Fifty-first Panneylvania were still in reserve. Lieut.

the Ninth New Jersey the next two, and the Fifty-first Pennsylvania were still in reserve. Lieut. Col. Robert B. Potter, of the Fifty-first New York, when in advance with Captain Hazard's company of skirmishers. was shot through the side and foll, but, making light of the wound, he got his servant to put on a bandage, and, in a few minutes, had returned to his place and was cheering on his men. The regiment was drawn up in a hollow, or ravine, from which they would move up to the top of the eminence, discharge their volleys, and retire to such cover as the inequalities of the ground might furnish. General Reno, becoming impationt at the loss of life which his regiments, and particularly Col. Ferrerc's was suffering, wiched the regiment to advance as soon as possible, so Licutemat-Col. Potter took a color over the brow of the hill into another hollow, and from here charged up an accilivity and over brushwood and abattis into the redan. The 51st Pennsylvania, for a long time hold in reserve, was ordered up to participate in the delicine of the property of the which which the reserve. redan. The list Pennsylvania, for a long time field in reserve, was ordered up to participate in the decisive charge of the whole brigade upon the line of redans. and passing through the fist New York, as it was lying on the ground after having exhausted all its ammunition, came under the heaviest fire, and without flinching or wavering moved to its place, and *pshed, with the other regiments, upon the defences of the enemy. The movement of Col. Hartrant's regiment was executed in the most dethe defences of the enemy. The movement of Col. Hartranft's regiment was executed in the most deliberate manner, and proved a complete success. The movement of the Third Brigade was supported by a cherge of the Fourth Rhode Island, from the captured main battery, upon the works which were being assailed, and the enemy, alroady demoralized by the breaking of their centre, fell back before the grand charge upon the left and front of their position, and fied in confusion. On the extreme right, the brave Twonty-fourth, and its supporting regiments, had been advancing inch by ionh, standing up against the enemy's musketry and cannonade without flinching, and at about the time when the Fourth Rhode Island charged in at the right flank the colors of the Twenty fourth were planted on the parapet at the left, and the whole of the First Brigade poured into the fortification. The whole line of earthworks was now in our hands, and whole line of earthworks was now in our hands, and the cheers of our men, from one end of it to the other, broke out with fresh spirit as each new regiental color was unfurled on the parapet.

mental color was unfurled on the parapet.

While all the regiments engaged in the battle are deserving of high praise for their steadiness under fire, the spirit with which they surmouated the most formidable obstacles, and the fidelity with which they obeyed the commands of their geoments, certain regiments, by the peculiarity of their distribution, perhaps, were made more prominent for their gallantry. These were the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, Fourth Rhode Island, Touth Connecticut. Twenty-first Massachusetts and Fifty-first New York. When the charge of the Fourth Rhode Island had been made, and the colors were Rhode Island had been made, and the colors were carried along the whole length of the main battery, General Euroside asked some one what regiment that was. On being told the Fourth Rhode Island, he said, "I knew it. It was no more than I ex-

pected. Thank God, the day is ours." The Rebel Defences. The approaches to Newbern were defended by a line of water batteries or forts communicating with field fortifications of the most extensive nature. The lower fort is about six miles from the city; the next communicates with the unfinished batteries and breastworks passed on our march, and the others distributed at about equal distances along the shore. The line of fortifications attacked and stormed in the brilliant engagement of yesterday was some three miles in extent. At the river bank, a hexagonal fort, or water battery, with a large bomb-proof and thirteen heavy guns, commanded not only the river approach, but, by means of pivot carriages, the can-non could be turned upon an advancing land force, and even to sweep the line of breastworks itself in case the garrison should be driven out. The fire of this fort would have proved very destructive to us, after the batteries were stormed, if the gunners had not described their pieces. From the fort to the centre of the line, a well-made breastwork extended, with a drep most in front. At the centre was a bastion and sally port, after which the breastwork was continued to the railroad embankment, which was itself ande to contribute a means of defence. Beyond the railroad, but completely protecting the

right flank of the main battery, was a small bat-tery, of irregular shape, communicating with a sys-tem of thirteen redans, or ride-pits, each pair of which were constructed on a knoll rising between which were constructed on a knoll rising between ravines, the conformation of the ground furnishing in itself a most admirable basis for field-works. The locality was chosen with rare judgment, and all that engineering skill could devise was done to make these fortifications an impassable barrier to our troops. From the railroad westward, a swift, deep brook, with muddy bottom, and a wide border of swaip on both sides, ran in front of the relans; of swalp on both sides, ran in front of the redans; and ear our side of approach the timber was so very hearly that, when felled, it presented a barricade which would seem enough of itself to stop an army of Fronch Zonaves. On the brow of each mound breakwood had been piled with regularity to the height of four feet in front of the redans, to make it extremely difficult to take them by assault from the front. The redans were constructed of heavy timbers, covered with at least five feet thinkness of parth, while an interior ditch of say thickness of earth, while an interior ditch of say three feet in depth gave complete protection to the garrison from volleys of musketry, or discharges of gruppe or Assister shot

grape or canister shot. The March on Newbern. We did not know with certainty that there was not another battery as formidable as this still further up the road, but thinking it best to feed the panic which had seized upon the enemy, General Burnside ordered an advance. General Foster immediately sent forward the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and the whole brigade by the straight road. In the charge on the rifle pil battery about one hundred rebels, among them the colonel of the Thirty-third North Carolina and a number of commissioned officers, were captured. number of commissioned officers, were captured. When these were secured in an old brick-kiln and placed under guard, Generals Reno and Parke moved their brigades after General Foster's, the former going before up the railroad track and the latter by the county road. The march to Newbern was quite unobstructed, the enemy having apparently all he could do to get away from us, and early in the afternoon our forces reached the bank of the river immediately opposite the city. Long before we came in sight of it, however, dense volumes of smoke were seen rising in that direction. lumes of smoke were seen rising in that direction, and the suspicion that the place had been fired by the enemy was fully realized when its steeples and houses were in view. Newbern had been fired in seven different places, and if the wind had not meroifully subsided there would hardly have been a house left standing by nightfall. The splendid railroad bridge, 750 yards long, had also been set on fire by a scow load of turpentine which had drifted against it, and the great structure was wrapped in one grand sheet of flame. Preparations were immediately made by Gen. Foster to cross his forces, and this was accom-plished by the assistance of a light draught stern-wheel steamer which had been captured with four or five small side-wheel boats by the naval gun-

boats, which by this time were quite up to the city The Scene in the City. To the castward of the city a very large rebel camp, with barracks and tents, was found deserted, and taken possession of. Stragglers from different regiments wandored through the city, and some acts of depredation were committed, but a strong proyost guard was called out; all liquor-casks were staved in, and by midnight the streets of the ci y were as quiet as if one army had not just fled from it in one direction, and another entered it from the it in one direction, and another entered it from the other.

The great majority of the inhabitants had left town, doubtless under the impression that the whole was to be given up to the flames; the stores were closed without exception, and if had not been for the negroes, and a few whites, one might have thought some dreadful plague was raging in the city. The Washington Hotel and market house were the principal buildings burned, and the number of private residences will not probably exceed a dozen. The nefarious plan of the rebel military officers and political demagogues was resisted by the better class of citizens, but to no purpose. The hotel was fired by a hot-headed Sec.ssionist lawyer, who applied the torch at an augle in the court yard, who applied the torch at an angle in the court yard, with his own hands. The railroad bridge was fired by accident; but a toll bridge, the only remaining means of transit for vehicles and pedestrians, from

shore to shore, was about being set on fire when the incendiaries were fired upon from a navy boat and driven off. General Burnside's Orders. Immediately after entering the city, Gen. Burn side issued the following orders:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA |
NEWBERN, March 15, 1862. |
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17 —The general commanding congratulates his troops on their brilliant and hard-won victory of the 14th. Their courage, their patience, their endurance of fatigue, exposure, and toil, cannot be too highly praised. After a todious march, dragging their howitzers by hand through swamps and thickets, after a sleepless night passed in a drenching rain, they met the enemy in his chosen position, found him protected by strong earthworks mounting many heavy guns, and, although in open field themselves, they conquered. With each soldiers advance is victory. The general commanding directs with peculiar pride that, as a well-deserved tribute to valor in this second victory of the expedition, each regiment engaged shall inscribe on its banner the measurable name "Newbern."

By command of Brig, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

Lewis Richmonn, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

And here is another, which will serve to show ide issued the following orders:

And here is another, which will serve to show the quality of the man that Gen. Burnside is: HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
NEWBERN, March 15, 1862. Special Orders, No. 51. * * * *

4. Brig. Gen. J. G. Foster is hereby appointed
Military Governor of Newbern and its suburbs, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

5. Brig. Gen. J. G. Foster, Military Gevernor of
Newbern, will direct that the churches be opened
at a suitable hour to-morrow, in order that the hanlains of the different regime vine services in them. The bells will be rung as

Charles Miller, Co. A, arm and breast; Charles Turphman, Co. A, in arm; John Frontwine, Co. A, in back; Martin Moore, Co. B, arm amputated; H. M. Dansbury, Co. B, in leg; Thomas Burney, Co. B, in knee; Phillip Acker, Co. B, in side and shoulder; James Reynolds, Co. B, in wrist; Jonathan Butterworth. Co. B, in head; W. W. Hooper, Co. C, in leg; J. B. Stredman, Co. D, in leg; J. W.

shoulder; James Raynolds, Co. B, in wrist; Jonethan Butterworth. Co. B, in head; W. W. Hooper,
Co. C, in leg; J. B. Steelman, Co. D, in leg; P. H.
Hendershot. Co. F, in leg; W. P. Burch, Co. I, in
shoulder; Stephen Beatty, Co. G, in head; J. S.
Parkburst, Co. K, in head; Thomas D. Froeman,
Co. K, in leg; Timothy Meloy, Co. G, in broast;
Jacob Arnick, Co. H, in breast; H. Whitchead, Co.
E, in side; Thomas Crowley, Co. G, in shoulder;
Luke Davidson, Co. K, in foot; James Maloff, Co.
F, in leg; Edwd. Chance, Co. F, in arm, amputated;
Thomas Delaney, Co. K, in thigh; Michael Boyle,
Co. F, leg amputated; Henry Insier, Co. L, in
foot; Absalom Hoover, Co. K, in hand; C. H.
Mount, Co. D, in back; J. A. Errieson, Co. D, in
wrist; R. A. Burnes, Co. E, in foot; A. B. Hamler, Co. K, in leg, Leroy Levy, Co. K, in thigh;
William Webb, Co. M, in scalp; Charles Taylor,
Co. I, in hand; Benjamin Till, Co. I, in neck; W. H.
Hurley, Co. D, in shoulder; Edward H. Davis,
Co. I, in leg; Joshua Anderson. Co. I. in thigh;
William Spark, Co. I, in leg; Jacob Young, Co.
D, in hand, John D. Nymaster, Co. F, sightly;
John V. Sniphin, Co. F, in breast; John N. Smith,
Co. F, in foot; Chas. M. Prieton, Co. F, in arm;
H. D. Van Nest, Co. E, in hand; George Hawkins,
Co. K, in shoulder; Thomas McQuaide, Co. K, in
arm; Lucas Turse, Co. E, slightly; Jacob Ross,
Co. I, in wrist. Co. I. in wrist.

Official Despatch of Gen. Burnside. HEADQUARTERS LEFARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, March 16, 1862. Gen. L. THOMAS, Adjutant General U.S. army. GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, after embarking the troops with which I intended to attack Newbern, in conjunction with the naval force, on the morning of the 11th, a rendezvous was made at Hatteras Inlet. at Hatteras Inlet.

Flag Officer Goldsborough having been ordered to Hampton Roads, the naval fleet was left in commend of Commodore Rowan.

Early on the morning of the 12th the entire force started for Newbern, and that night anchored off the mouth of Slocum's Creek, some eighteen miles from Newbern, where I had decided to make a landing.

The landing commenced by seven o'clock the next morning, under cover of the naval fleet, and was effected with the greatest enthusiasm by the troops. Many, too impatient for the beats, leaped into the water, and waded waist deep to the shore, and then, after a toilsome march through the mud, the head of the column marched within a mile and a balf of the aneny's stronghold et sight B. M. the head of the column marched within a mile and a half of the enemy's stronghold at eight P. M., a distance of twelve miles from the point of ianding, where we bivouacked for the night, the rear of the column coming up with the boat howitzers about three o'clock next morning, the detention being caused by the shocking condition of the roads, concurt upon the heavy rain that had fallen during that day and the whole of the night—the men often wading kneedeep in mud, and requiring a whole wading knee deep in mud, and requiring a whole regiment to drag the eight pieces which had been landed from the navy and our own vessels.

By signals agreed upon, the naval vessels, with the armed vessels of my force, were informed of our progress, and were thereby enabled to assist us much in our march by shelling the road in us much in our march by shelling the road in advance.

At daylight, on the morning of the 14th, I ordered an advance of the entire division, which will be understood by the enclosed pencil sketch. General Foster's brigade was ordered up the main county road to attack the enemy's left, General Reno up the railroad to attack their right, and General Parke to follow General Foster, and attack the enemy in front, with instructions to support either or both brigades.

I must defer, for want of time, a detailed account of the action. It is enough to say that, after an enof the action. It is enough to say that, after an engagement of four hours, we succeeded in carrying a continuous line of field work of over a mile in

the continuous line of neid work of over a mile in length, pretected on the river flank by a battery of thirteen heavy guns, and on the opposite flank by a line of redoubts of over a half a mile in length for riflemen and field pieces, in the midst of swamps and dense forests, which line of work was defended by eight regiments of infantry, five hundred caval-ry, and three batteries of field artillery, of six guns each. each.

The position was finally carried by a most gallant charge of our men, which enabled us to gain the rear of all the batterics between this point and Newbern, which was done by a rapid advance of the entire force up the main road and railroad, the naval fleet meantime pushing its way up the river, throwing their shot into the forts and in front of us. The enemy, after retreating in great confusion, (throwing away blankets, knapsacks, arms, &c.,) across the railroad and county road bridges, burned the former, and destroyed the draw of the latter, thus preventing further pursuit, and causing de-tention in occupying the town by our military force, but the naval force had arrived at the wharves,

but the naval force had arrived at the whatves, and commanded it by their guns.

I at once advanced Gen. Foster's brigade to take possession of the town by means of the naval vessels which Commodore Rowan had kindly volunders. sels which Commodore Rowan had kindly volunteered for the purpose.

The city was set on fire by the retreating rebels in many places, but, owing to the exertions of the naval officers, the remaining citizens were induced to aid in extinguishing the flames, so that but little harm has been done.

Many of the citizens are now returning, and we are now in quiet possession of the city. We have captured the printing press, and shall at once issue a daily sheet.

By this victory our combined force have cap-

By this victory our combined force have cap-tured eight batteries, containing forty-six heavy guns; three batteries of light artillery of six guns each—making in all sixty four guns; two steam-boats, and a number of sailing vessels; wagons, horses, a large quantity of ammunitien, commissary and quartermaster's stores, forage, and the entire camp equipage of the rebel troops, a large quantity of rosin, turpentine, cotton, &c., and over two hundred wisoners. dred prisoners.

Our loss thus far ascertained will amount to ninety-one killed and four hundred and sixty-six

ninety-one killed and four hundred and sixty-six wounded, many of them mortally. Among these are some of our most gallant officers and men. The robel less is severe, but not so great as our own, being effectually covered by their works.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers and men for their untiring exertion and uncessing patience in accomplishing this work. The effecting of the landing and the approach to within a mile and a half of the enemy's works on the 13th, I consider as great a victory as the angagement of the 14th. Owing to the difficult nature of the landing, our men were forced to wade ashore waist-deep, march through mud to a point twelve miles distant, our men were forced to wade ashore waist-deep, march through mud to a point twelve miles distant, bivouac in low mershy ground, in a rain storm, for the night, engage the enemy at daylight in the morning, fighting them for four hours amid a dense fog that prevented them from seeing the position of the enemy, and finally advancing rapidly over bed roads upon the city. In the midst of all this, not a complaint was heard; the men were only eager to accomplish their work. Every brigade, and in fact every regiment, and I can almost say every officer and man of the force landed, was in the engagement. the engagement. The men are all in good spirits, and, under the circumstances, are in good health. I beg to say to the general commanding that I have under my command a division that can be relied upon in any command a division material commanded as soon as I receive the brigade returns. The brigadier generals, having been in the midst of their regiments whilst under fire, will be able to give me minute accounts.

There to say to the general commanding the army

I beg to say to the general commanding the army that I have endeavored to carry out the very minute instructions given me by him before leaving Annapolis, and thus far events have been singularly coincident with his anticipations. I only hope that we may, in future, be able to carry out in detail the remaining plans of the campaign; the only thing I have to regret is the delay caused by the elements. the elements.

I desire again to bear testimony to the gallantry of our naval fleet, and to express my thanks to Commander Rowan, and the officers under him, for their hearty and cheerful co-operation in this movement; their assistance was timely, and of great service in the accomplishment of our undertaking.

I omitted to mention that there was a large arrival of spicforement of the greaty in Navahan

rival of reinforcement of the enemy in Newbern, during the engagement, which retreated with the remainder of the army by the cars and the country I have the honor, General, to be your obedient servant,
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Brig. Gen. Commanding Department N. C.

THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE. HOW FOUGHT AND HOW WON INDIAN ATROCITIES.

THE REBELS SCALPED BY THEIR ALLIES. The special correspondent of the Cincinnati Times gives a lengthy account of the battle of Pea Ridge. The material portions of his letter are condensed below: Character of the Battle-ground.

Before describing the battle, it will probably fa-cilitate the comprehension of your readers to know the nature of the country, and the situation of the the nature of the country, and the situation of the ground on which the engagement occurred. Benton county is called, in Arkanss, quite fertile, though its appearance does not indicate it. nor do I believe it would be so regarded in another State. It is rough and hilly, often rocky, the soil being, generally, of a clayey character, and covered in many places with small trees, such as are known hereabout as black jack and post-oaks, with occasionally larger timber.

The two principal roads are from Keetsville to Fayetteville, and these at various points are well adapted by nature for strong defences, furnishing ready means for the successful resistance of a large by a small force. The roads are crooked and rugged, and though easy for the passage of horses, cattle, and mules, are very difficult for the courveyance of heavy wagens and artillery. In some cases

ance of heavy wagons and artillery. In some cases our troops were detained for hours, and even days, in transferring their cannon a distance of a few miles.

Frequently they were fired upon from the woods by small bands of rebels, who, knowing the country well, always contrived to elude pursuit. Had the enemy been more during, they could have caused us great annoyance and serious loss by opposing our progress into the State; but, fortunately for us, they were, so far as their effective force was concerned, at a very harmless distance.

Series areals with a the east of the Keatsville.

and discharge their burdens under the apple tree boughs in the orchard. A few rods to the west stands Fairfax Theological Seminary, now a hospital, a noble building, with wings, dormitories, and chapels. A lofty cross surmounts the cupola, and where tuitions were made in the quite mysteries of religion, lives now go out in pain, and the wounded and diseased toss and tremble in the agonise of death. I called on (teneral Franklin, whose headquarters are made in a famous boarding school, a little to the west of the seminary. He occupied a room, where, if gossip be true, Jackson, the murderer of Elisworth, was located in his school days. Thus, war has put its foot upon a though the murderer of Elisworth, was located in his school days. Thus, war has put its foot upon a though the murderer of Elisworth, was located in his school days. Thus, war has put its foot upon a the end of the line, by companies and otherwise. When the command area given to charge, they were in the command area given to charge, they were the best of the same which is to be historio. The Capitol, the same which is to be historio. The Capitol, the same which is to he historio. The Capitol, the same which is to he historio. The Capitol, the same which is to he historio. The Capitol, the same which is a many stooped to perjury and murtange and the first of the school as a transportation of the different regiments may hold Divine ervises in them. The bells will be rung as finished at the curbon which levels in them. The bells will be rung as given to charge with the bayons. LEWIS RICHMON, Ast. A. B. Euraside.

I which a finished the will be wall to go back a little in our narrative, and trace them up to that point. Their position in the line of the killed and wounded in the engagement, but prefer to withhold the wounded in the engagement, but prefer to withhold the wounded in the engagement, but prefer to withhold the wounded in the engagement but prefer to withhold the wounded in the engagement but prefer to withhold the wounded in the engagement

TWO CENTS.

not steep, and, as the stream is small, it is easy t not steep, and, as the stream is small, it is easy to cross, over with artillery.

The battle began on the lower side of the creek, and was soon after transferred to the upper; and on the second and third days was conducted toward the east, with occasional shiftings to the west, including a slope of at least eight or ten miles.

The Federal Army. The Federal Army.

Our effective force could not have been more than twelve thousand on the day of the first engagement, and was composed of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Ohio and Missouri troops. The army was divided into three divisions, under the command of Gen. Samt.

R. Curtis, a brave and patriotic officer, and was brigged an accuracy Lawring the following. origaded, as nearly as I can learn, in the following General Sigel's Division. FIRST BRIGADE-COLONEL GREUSEL.

Thirty-sixth Illinois, Col. Greusel.
Twenty-fifth "Col. Coler.
Forty-fourth "Col. Knoblesdorf. SECOND BRIGADE-COLONEL OSTERBAUS. Twelfth Missouri, Col. Osterhaus. Seventeenth Missouri, Col. Hassendeufel. Second Missouri, Col. Schaeffer

THIRD BRIGADE-COLONEL ASBOTH Third Missouri, Colonel Frinla.
Illinois Cavalry, (one battalion,) Captains Jenks Third Iowa Cavalry.

General Davis' Division. FIRST BRIGADE—COLONEL BENTON Eighth Indians, Col. Benton. Eighteenth Indiana, Col. Patterson. Twenty-second Indiana, Lieut. Col. Hendricks. SECOND BRIGADE-COLONEL -Fifty-ninth Illinois, Lieut. Col. Fredericks

Thirty-seventh Missouri, Col.

Missouri Cavalry, battalion, Major Bowen.
Second Chio Battery, Col. Carlin First Missouri Light Artillery, one battery. General Carr's Division. FIRST BRICADE—COLONEL BABGE. Fourth Iowa, Lieut.-Col. Galighan. Twenty-fifth Illinois, Col. G. A. Smith. Twenty-fourth Missouri (battalion), Maj. Weston. SECOND BRIGADE-COLONEL VANDEVER. Ninth Iows, Lieut. Col. Herron. Twenty fifth Missouri, Col. Phelps

Ninth Iowa Battery, Capt. Hayden. First "Lieut. David. THIRD BRIGADE—COLONEL ELLIS. First Missouri Cavalry, Col. Ellis.
Third Illinois, Lieut. Col. —.
Sixth Missouri (battalion), Major Wright. The Rebel Army.

The rebel army was composed of nine or ten, perhaps twelve, thousand Missouri State troops, under General Sterling Price; some six or eight regiments of Arkansas, under General Ben McCulregiments of Arkansas, under General Bon McCullech: five or six regiments of Texans, under General Earl Van Dorn; some three thousand Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole Indians, under Colonel Albert Pike, all under the command of Major General McIntosh. In addition to those mentioned, there were two or three regiments of Louisiana troops and companies of Mistralian troops. mentioned, there were two or three regiments of Louisiana troops and companies of Mississippi and Alabama soldiers, under their respective captains, majors, and colonels, whose names are unknown alike to your correspondent and to fame. The entire rebel force could not have been less than thirty thousand, many estimating it still bigher.

The First Day's Fighting. General Curtis anticipated an attack from the outh, and accordingly had the trains placed on the south, and accordingly had be trains placed on the north under the protection of General Sigel, with a body of eight hundred men; the principal Federal encomparent and main lines being to the eastward, near the head and on both sides of Sugar creek. Meantime the robel forces were moving in full strength from Bentonville, whence they had proceeded from Cross Hollows, and with rapid marches were endeavoring to grees the great and narches were endeavoring to cross the creek, and, by placing themselves on the north, to cut off our

retrat.

An advance of about two thousand cavalry reached the desired position, and made a fierce onslaught on Sigel, hoping to take possession of our large and valuable train. Sigel proved himself the right man in the right place. He gallantly met the enemy, and, while he repelled their charge, prevented them from seizing upon our wagons. The brave and accomplished officer seemed ubiquitous. He rode rapidly here and there, giving orders and observing the point of at tack and the situation of the enemy at the semantary of the s there, giving orders and observing the point of attack and the situation of the enemy, at the same time cheering and encouraging his troops.

Sigel's desire was to keep the communication open between himself and the main camp, and the enemy's design to cut off this avenue for reinforcements. They closed round him with tumultuous shouts, and believed they had accomplished their purpose, when Sigel rushed in upon them with his brave followers and compelled them to give way.

For two hours the strife wont on with great arder on both sides; but it seemed as if the Federalists would seen be compelled to yield. There seemed no hope for them. They must become exhausted, and doubless they must have done so, had their destiny been in less powerful and experienced hausted, and doubless they must have done so, had their destiny been in less powerful and experienced hands than Sigel's.

About the trains, the din of strife rose louder than before, and the rattle of musketry and the boom of cambon awoke the surrounding cohoes.

boom of camon awoke the surrounding echoes.

The enemy were losing ground. They rallied and fell with redoubled force on our heroic band, two hundred of whem had already proved their patriolism with their blood. The combat was hand to hand. Horsemen were dismounted, and struggled with the infantry, while the officers were sometimes seen defending themselves against the advancing bayonets of the common soldiers.

A superhuman effort on the part of the enemy, and a third time the Federalists were surrounded.

Firmer and firmer were the rables eleving round. Firmer and firmer were the rebels closing round the five or six hundred braves, who were evidently geing to the wall. Only one way was left: "Follow me!" thundered Sigel, and his proud steed trampled an approaching rebel under his A deep, strong, chroest cry from the Unionists, and they met the fee with the rush of determina-

tion and the energy of despair.

The Second Day. The enemy during the night and early in the morning poured in from the Bentonville road, and gathered in heavy force to our rear, sweeping round to the right, and occupying both sides of the Keetsville road, a position from which it was absolutely necessary to dislodge them, or surrender all hope of success. Truly, before the second day's engagement began, the prospect was very dark.

Defeat seemed to stare us in the face, and the Deteat seemed to start us in the tage, and the sole thing possible appeared a struggle to prevent too disastrous a discountiure.

The way to Missouri was defended by thirty thousand of the enemy; and we had little more than one third the number to dispute the perilous passage. On the south were the Boston Mountains. To the east or west we could not go. Were we not hemmed in by return and the argure. we not hemmed in by nature and the enemy?

Gen. Carr's division was sent by Gen. Curtis to force the enemy from their position, and about ten o'clook in the morning the battle was renewed with increased ardor, and soon the batteries from both sides were replying to each other with death-dealing voices.

ing voices.

Gen. Carr made a spirited and heavy charge upon the enemy under McCulloch and Price.

The rebels recled as we went against them, but their column did not break. The charge was repeated. Still the foe stood firm, opening a galling fire from two batteries whose presence had not before been known. Our troops were then thrown into confusion, and three companies of infantry and Col. Ellis' cavalry were ordered to silence the destructive guns. and Col. Ellis' cavalry were ordered to silence the destructive guns.

Carr's column advanced and fell back, and advanced again, and beyond them, up the hill, the cavalry and infantry were struggling to capture the detested guns. The regiment which protected the batteries met them fairly and freely, and, for half an hour, the two combatants were so commingled that they almost failed to recognize one another.

Our men have the batteries," was announced, and the Federalists rent the welkin with their huzzas.

Through the blue curling vapors our men could be seen dragging the guns after them. Ere they had gone a hundred yards, the rebels were behind them, struggling like Hercules for the repossession of the pieces. them, strugging like Herothes and the pieces.

Blood streamed anew, and shouts, and groans, and prayers, and curses, went up with the gigantic forms of smoke in the upper air.

Brief triumph. The batteries are lost. Our mon have been overpowered by numbers. They retire, and blood marks their progress, and many dead are abandoned.

abandoned.

Midnight comes; and the scattered words of the sentinels are heard; and the Federalists and rebels are sleeping on their arms, dreaming; it may be, of the time when they were friends and brothers, and America had not become one vast military camp. The Third Day's Battle. At six o'clock, our guns opened on the enemy, and our fire was returned from twenty pieces. The firing did little harm. The enemy's shot passed above our heads. Our cause was growing darker.

Gen. Sigel observes new positions for our operations. We plant six batteries at different points
commanding their principal forces. A fire of ball commanding their principal forces. A fire of ball is shattering the space with its roar.

The rebels can endure no longer the sheet of fisme, out of which go death and pain in a thousand forms. They have lost their faith in their bad cause and themselves. They are panic stricken.

They turn not back. Two of their generals have received their mortal wounds, and the word is:

"Save himself who can."

The Yankees have beaten them, and thoir star has set over the verdureless ridge of this hardfought field.

The birds twitter overhead. The sun shines warmer and clearer. The atmosphere of blood is purified by the feeling that it was shed in a sacred cause.

The Loss on Both Sides.

Our loss cannot be known at this time, but it must be in the vicinity of seventeen hundred—five hundred killed and some thirteen hundred wounded, most of them slightly. Our officers, contrary to the past experience of this war, suffered little, though they exposed themselves recklessly, as Americans always will do on the battle-field.

The rabel less will nave I was a sufficient of the s The rebel less will never, I presume, be accurately ascertained, as they are lying all over the ridges, in the ravines, among the brush, and along the roads. The caualties among the enemy, howthe roads. The caualties among the enemy, hower, were far greater than with us, and three thousand—of which nine or ten hundred were in killed—I am confident, would not be an over statement of their loss. Their officers fell thick and fast in the thingsement, and their dend and wounded majors, colonels, captains, and licutenants, were at least double ours. The Secession officers were generally brave and dashing, and fought in so praiseworthy a manner as to leave us no regret, so far as courage goes, that they were born upon our own beloved soil. The Rebels Slaughtered by their Savage

It is said the Indians in the engagement of Fri-It is said the indians in the engagement of Friday became so excited, by the alcohol they had drank and the reenes that they witnessed, that they inred their weapons upon their own allies, and butchered and scalped the rebels and Federalists with the most churming indifference. An instance of this is given by one of the prisoners, a member of one of the companies that suffered from what the Southerners believed to be the treachery of the gaugage.

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

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20 copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$50; and 100 For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Size lines constitute a square.

ing to Ben. McCulloch's division wore marching up one of the ridges north of Sugar creek on Saturday morning, to strengthen the enemy, who were hardly pressed by General Sigel. They soon came in sight of about three hundred Croeks and Choctaws who stood on the brow of an adjacent hill. When within about one hundred and fifty Yards of the savages, the latter opened fire on them The rebel major who commanded the battalion cried out to them that they were killing their friends; but the Indians did not heed what he said, and again discharged their pieces.

"The d—d rascals have turned traitors," cried the Major. "Upon them, Arkansas, and give them no quarter."

The Southerners needed no second order. They attacked them with great energy, and for nearly

attacked them with great energy, and for nearly an hour a desperate battle was waged on the Ridge; the Indians fighting with blind fury, and scalping all who fell into their hands, whether living, wounded, or dead. This is described as one of the severest actions of the entire battle, and the Indians, who were finally routed, are said to have lost one hundred and twenty five in killed and regulated.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS. COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE MIS-

SISSIPPI. A GENERAL ORDER FROM BEAUREGARD. PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION PROPOSAL

HOW IT IS REGARDED IN NASHVILLE, FFAIRS AT NASHVILLE AND VICINITY. RESUMPTION OF TRADE.

From our special correspondent in the West, we bave received copies of Nashville papers of the 13th inst., which prove very acceptable. Defence of Gov. Foote—The Revolution not of the People.

The Richmend Enquirer reproves Governor Foote for criticising the actions of the Secretaries of the Navy and War Departments. It would have the honorable gentleman play "mum" in public. It was this sort of playing, together, with the supposed sacredness of generals, that left Nakhvijle without defences. Gove the ox, old man, until all such imbeciles as Syd. Johnson are driven into retirement.—Putriot.

The Nashville Banner comments upon the above

etirement.—Patriot.

Among the most admirable qualities of our old friend. Governor Foote, in that of speaking his mind freely and boldly, whilst he sometimes does it rather emphatically. A gentleman who was present at the opening of the Confederate Congress informs us that among the first things done was the introduction of a revolution by Governor Foote injuries, into the curses which led to the recent discussions into the curses which led to the recent discussions. Introduction of a revolution by Governor Foote inquiring into the causes which led to the recent disasters to the Confederate arms. A motion being made to lay the resolution on the table for the purpose of considering it in secret session, Governor Foote spoke with marked feeling and vehemence in opposition to secret sessions. He didn't intend to have any more of them. This revolution, he said, thus far, had savored too much of a revolution of leaders and not of the people.

He uttered a great truth. The leaders have had everything their own way, and the masses of the everything their own way, and the masses of the people have only participated to the extent that their services or means are required. So great has been not only the "sacredness of generals," as our neighbor expresses it, but of all men in place and power, that it was regarded as treason to doubt their perfection or invincibility. Such men as Go-vernor Harris were too sacred for the tongue or pen to disparage. General Johnson was invincible; Floyd, Pillow, and Hardee were adequate to any emergency, strategic or otherwise. The sequel de monstrated how monstrously the people had been deceived; how signally misplaced has been their unbounded sonfidence. Even the President himself is forced to admit that his Government has un-

dertaken more than it can accomplish. President Lincoln's Proposal not Uncon-The same paper, speaking with reference to the We publish, this morning, the brief message of the President to Congress in regard to the emancipation of slavery. While it proposes no unconstitutional action on the part of the Government with reference to the institution, it cannot but be regarded as an ill-timed and unnecessary, not to say impracticable, suggestion, even if any slave State should accept it, which is itself out of the question. Command of the Army of the Missis-sippi-Beauregard's General Order.

General Beauregard has issued the following HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, JACKSON, TENN., March 5, 1862. Soldiers: I sesume this day the command of the army of the Mississippi, for the defence of our homesteads and liberties, and to resist the subjugation, spoliation, and dishonor of our people. Our mothers and wives, our sisters and children, expect us to do our duty, even to the sacrifice of our lives.
Our losses, since the commencement of the present
war, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, are now
about the same as those of the onemy. He must be made to atone for those reverses we have lately experienced. Those reverses. far from disheartening, must nerve us to new deeds of valor and patriotism, and should inspire us with an unand parrytism, and should inspire us wing an an econquerable determination to drive back our invaders.

Should any one in this army be unequal to the task before us, let him transfer his arms and equipments at once to braver, firmer hands, and return to his home.

Our cause is as just and sacred as ever animated men to take up arms; and if we are true to it and

men to take up arms; and if we are true to it and to ourselves, with the continued protection of the Almighty, we must and shall triumph.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

Commenting on this, the Memphis Appeal says:

The exact limits of his department, which is distinct, it appears, from Gen. Sidney Johnson, is not known to us. Gens. Polk and Bragg will be connected with him in command of the army—the former making his headquarters at Humboldt, and the latter probably at Memphis. As affairs now progress, we may well expect that General Beauregard will very soon perfect the erganization and discipline of his army, and increase its numbers to such an extent, that it will compare favorably in efficiency to the Army of the Potomac." General Commanding

Governor Harris. We think one of Andy Johnson's first official acts, as Governor of Tennessee, should be to get out a search warrant for Harris and his travelling Legislature.—Louisville Journal.

He will have to put it in the hands of a very ficet He will have to put it in the hands of a very floet messenger, if he ever overtakes the redoubtable Governor. But the Governor may be expected back soon. He promised the people in a public speech on the Friday night before the Sunday on which, as he said, "the exigencies of the times required that he should remove the archives of the State and himself with them," that he would spill his "last drop of blood in defence of the city," and he emphasized the declaration by staving a hole in the top of his hat with his fist. Of course he will keep his promise. Who would expect Governor Harris, the valiant and wise above all his follows, to forfeit so solemn a promise!—Nexhville Ban-

More "Desecration" by United States Troops. The Nashville Patriot, (a most miserable little

sheet, printed on dingy paper,) contains the following: We have been creditably informed that some of the United States troops were yesterday rehearsing the skirmish drill, and going through other evolutions, in Mount Olivet Cemetery! No pretext in the world can justify such a shameful outrage upon the sacred feelings of the citizens of Nashville as this. The flowers and plants flourishing there are the sad mementoes of many a bereaved heart; perhaps the only comfort left them in the wide world is to nourish and protect them, hoping some day to make their bed also beneath their verdant beauty. How cruel, then, to deprive us, when thus situated, of this little melancholy pleasure, when the whole world affords no other. One must feet to know how deep in the heart sinks an affliction of this character. We do not believe that any gentleman in the army would tolerate or let pass unrebuked such a disgraceful proceeding as this. We hope that measures will be immediately taken by the proper persons, to suppress and prevent a repetition of the offence.

Miscellaneous. NASHVILLE MARKETS.—Our markets are being revolutionized, and it is scarcely possible to find out what anything is really worth. Not more than a revolutionized, and it is scarcely possible to find out what anything is really worth. Not more than a week ago, 75 cents could readily be obtained for a pound of butter; yesterday hundreds of pounds were sold at 25 cents. Lard, hams, shoulders, bacon, potatoes, &c., &c., have been reduced in price at a similar ratio. This has been brought about by large shipments from Missouri, Kentucky, and Ohio. Cosl, also, is falling, and will soon be at a price that will warrant us retiring on a cold night by the light of a cheerful fire—a luxury which many have lately been compelled to dispense with, as is evidenced by the number of citizens afflicted with "colds."

Postal Affairs—We understand that Jeff. with "colds."

POSTAL AFFAIRS—We understand that Jeff. Malone, Esq., Postmaster at Gallatin, under the Confederate Government, has accepted the office under the Federal Government, and the muil to and from that place will be speedily re established. Colonel A. H. Markland, the efficient agent of the Post Office Department, having put the office here in operation, is now in Clerksville for the purpose of restoring mail facilities at that place. A. V. S. Lindsley, Isq, a gentleman well known in this city and State, has fully entered upon the duties of the office of Postmaster of this city.

Shipment of Coal.—The commandant of the Federal post at Somerset, Ky., publishes the fol-

Federal post at Somerset, Ky., publishes the fol-lowing despatch: To Col. Landrem: Let the people in your vicinity know that they can ship coal and produce to Nashville, and find a market there.

J. B. Fry, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.
W. J. Landrey, Col. 19th Reg. 1 by Vols., Commanding Post.

manding Post.

The Patriot learns, from a gentleman acquainted with the condition of affairs in the coal region of the upper Cumberland, that it will be some time before coal can be shipped thence, owing to the searcity of boats, those that the coal men had built having been taken below the shoals for army purposes. No DRAFTING AT ATLANTA, GA .- The Atlanta No DRAFTING AT ATLANTA, GA.—The Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy says:

There was no draft here yesterday. Two fall companies have been made up and entered the Confederate service, and large numbers—nearly one hundred—have gone as recruits into old companies, since the Governor's call.

In the face of this drain on the volunteering

material, two companies were to be made up yes-terday. We understand there were about eight lacking, and that Colonel Maddox pledged himself

Four companies of the Arkansas troops belong they should be forthcoming. So there was no draft.