THE PRESS. PUBLISHED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) BY JOHN W. FORNEY,

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SPRING. 1862.

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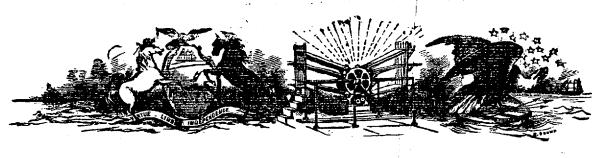
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VOL. 5.—NO. 195.

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Military Goods of every description.

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Flabing Tackle in great variety.

George's Superior American Tied Flies, for Trout, Bass, and Salmon.

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TIES, SCARFS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, HOSIERY, AND UNDERCLOTHING, Always on hand.

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GENERAL OFEIOS,

No. 432 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. W. P. WESTERVELT. mbl5-lm

MILITARY AND SPORTSMEN'S PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
432 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Single and Double Guns, Cadet Muskets, and RaulsPHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1862.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1862.

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE. Operations of Com. Dupont's Fleet. THE OCCUPATION OF FERNANDINA, BRUNSWICK, AND JACKSONVILLE.

THE MANNER OF THEIR CAPTURE. nteresting Particulars by our Special Correspondents.

end you, by the first steamer that has left Hilton Head since we here have been apprised of the fact,

full Particulars of the Capture of Fer nandina. The Occupation of Fort Clinch—The Appearance of Fernandina — The place almost Abandoned-The Contrabands at Port Royal. [Special Correspondence of The Press.] PORT ROYAL, S. C., March 10, 1862. Although you have probably received, ere this fficial communication of the fall of Fornaudina, I

> uch details as I am able to impart. The expedition had been contemplated, at intervals, ever since the capture of Hilton Head : and. according to what had lately been learned it had een anticipated by the rebels quite as long. They nade preparations to receive us, and, it is believed, had a force of nearly 5,000 men, and as many as fifty or sixty heavy guns, at Fernandina a week ago, when our own combined force, appeared be-fore that place. Various causes occasioned the de-

lays in the plans of General Sherman and Commefore Dupont , but, so long ago as the 21st of January, three regiments of infantry, under General Wright, together with detachments of artillery and engineers, were sent on board the transports. These were the troops which accompanied the reonnoissance in force, on the left bank of the Savannah river, en the 28th of January. Owing to the dependence of naval movements on circumtances quite beyond the control of man, on wind and tide, no co-operation was accomplished between this force and the fleet until the 27th of February, the troops, meanwhile, remaining huddled on these transports or hastily bivouacked on the shores of Warsaw bay. Finally, wind and weather, and everything else were favorable, and, Com. Dupont commanding, nearly every vessel of the fleet sailed from Port Royal-the Wabash, Susquehanna, Flag, and at least a dozen of the smaller size. Just before the departure of the fleet, news was brought of the evacuation of Brunswick by the rebels, and this was thought, by General Sherman, to render the abandonment of Fernandina a foregone conclusion; in consequence, he changed his original plans of accompanying the expedition, and entrusted the ommand of the land forces to Brig. Gon. H. G. Wright. Com. Dupont, however, persisted in the intention of going southward. Capt. C. H. Davis,

the fleet captain, accompanied him, and all the superior officers of the fleet. They appeared off Fernandina on the 2d of March. Fort Clinch, a casemated work, lies on the outer side of Cumberland Sound, and protects the main approach to Fernandina, a few miles inward. There is, however, a back channel around Cumberland Island, on the northern side of the ships over the bar in the Sound According ly, the attempt was made to penetrate the back channel, but even the vessels of least draught found it difficult to get through, some of the smallest gunboats repeatedly running aground; but, eventually, six or ral car loads of furniture that remain show how seven of these succeeded, led by the Ottawa, Seneca and Pembina. There were batteries commanding this channel, but they had been abandoned, and no opposition whatever was made to the progress of penetrated farthest, came in sight of a party of fugitives, they directed a few musket shots towards her. She replied by a shell or two, and scattered the fragment of an enemy that offered the only show of fight at the occupation of Fernandina. Two boys were killed at this time, ashore. No other casualties are known to have occurred Meantime the larger vessels, all but the Wabash and Susquehanna, had met with a similar experience in the harbor proper; Fort Clinch was discovered to be avacuated as well as other works which had all been well manned. Every gun that remained (they were fourteen in number) was spiked, and no prisoners were made; but not a gun was fired. A railroad train about leaving was stopped by a shell, and most of the passengers brought back; they were nearly all women and children, who returned to their houses. Sanator Yulce is said to have been among those in the train, who escaped through the woods. The population, it is said, were unwilling to abandon the town, but the military authorities insisted; the latter intending to burn the houses on the next day. It was told by the few Floridians who remained, that the evacuation was made in consequence of orders from the rebel Government; at any rate, there can be no doubt that an obstinate and bloody resistance might easily have been made. Our troops were landed on the 4th and 5th of March: the two towns of Fernandina and old Fernandina,

as well as the hamlet of St. Mary's, are all occupied, but the place is inconsiderable in size, its principal importance arising from the connection by railroad with Cedar Keys, on the opposite side of Florida. The entire population was not more than a thousand in number. The harbor is inaccessible to large vessels, and only its position so near the entrance te the Gulf of Mexico, and to the West Indies, could have suggested the establishment by our Government of a fort. Fort Clinch had one tier of casemates already finished when the war broke out, and it was seized by the rebels. This is the first time in the war that they have had the advantage of a casemated fort, against any absolute advance of our forces, but even such protection failed to inspirit them. A week ago Gen. Butler made his appearance at this place, very much to his own dissatisfaction and our surprise. The Messissippi, which was conveying him and a portion of his reinforcements, ran ashore on Frying-Pan Shoals, off the coast of North Carolina, and was so much injured as to be obliged to

put in here two days subsequently. She lies at Seabrook, some six miles off the Port Royal river, on this island, and her troops are encamped there. The Mississippi cannot be got ready for sea without much overhauling, and Gen. Sherman has sent Gen. Butler the Matanzas, which will transport him, with a portion of his troops, to their destination; the others will follow speedily, either in the Star of the South or the Atlantic. Mr. Edward L. Pierce, with fifty assistants, ar arrived here by the Atlantic last week, to assume

control of the negroes in this command. Among those who accompanied him are a dozen or more young ladies, who will act as teachers. Mr. Pierce is to be general superintendent, and the Rev. Mr. French will supervise the religious and educational training of the blacks. The headquarters of this party will be at Beaufort. Most of its members are said to be violent Abolitionists, and openly to proelaim that they will preach emancipation to the slaves, as well as the doctrine that every black has a right to arm himself, and incite his fellows to a servile insurrection. If this be so, Gen. Stevens, in whose command they are established, will have agreeable neighbors. He, it will be remembered, was the chairman of the Beskinridge Democratic Committee, little more than a year ago, and though now demonstrating his patriotism by fighting the enemies of his country in the field, believes that he is fighting for the Constitution. The authority of this new commistion is thus set forth in an order of Gen. Shorman, which I append.

[The following is the order referred to by our cerrespondent.—ED. PRESS.] GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. HEADQUATERS E. U.

Hilton HEAD, S. C., March 8, 1862. I. Mr. Edward L. Pierce having been appointed by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, general superintendent and director of all persons engaged in the cultivation of the land and the employment J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

THE AMERI WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 18, 1862.
General: You are hereby directed to afford protection, subsistance, and facilities, so far as may be consistent with the interests of the service and the duties and chief of your comment to all

be consistent with the interests of the service and the duties and objects of your command, to all persons who may present to you written permits issued to them under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth that such persons have proceeded to Port Royal, under the sanction of the Government, for the collection, safe-keeping, and disposition of cotton, rice, and other property abandoned by the possessors within your Military Department, and for the regulation and employment of persons of color lately held to service or labor by enemies of the United States, and now within the occupying lines and under the military protection of the army. within the occupying lines and under the military protection of the army.

Such permits, signed by the collector of the customs of New York city, will be considered by you as emanating from the Treasury Department.

Under the head of subsistence will be included rations to such persons as may be employed under the direction of the Treasury Department, in the temporary charge of abandoned plantations; or, with its sanction, in labors for the instruction and improvement of the laboring population.

EDWIM M. STANTON, Scoretary of War.

BRIGADIER GENERAL T. W. SHREMAN,

Commander of Port Royal, S. C.

From Another Correspondent. At Andor off Fernandina—The Flight of the 4Chivalry"—A Description of Fort Clinch—An Exciting Chase with a Train of Cars—The Scene in Fernandina—A Missis-sippi Regiment Fires on the Gunbout Otta-va—The Rebels Driven off with large Loss by the Gunbout—The Sition of our Nava Vessels.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] FERNANDINA, FLA, March 7, 1862. As I ind expected, we got safely through with our tribulations, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., and after a pleasant run down Cumberland Sound, reached the bay at 8 A. M., and at 8 45 came to anchor a Amelia river, off the town of Fernandina. Mich to our surprise, we found the "stars and stripes" floating over Fort Clinch; the fleet anchored in the stream; the town almost totally deserted; and our troops marching through the streets. All our preparations for a grand fight, and difficulties encountered in the passage of the sounds. /which were made in order to flank them.) were beth pains and labor lost; not a gun was fired. The releis ran like sheep, leaving defences of a very superior nature, ten or fifteen heavy columhiads, ind a rifled cannon, and a large amount of ammunition. It is thought by many army and navy offers here, that they could have made a very powerful if not effectual resistance, although the approach of our vessels by the inland route was a nonsure well calculated to disconcert and overcome them; certain it is that our shipping would lave suffered most severely in an attempt to run the gauntlet. A description of the locality and itsfortifications may convey some idea of its strength.

Theentrance to Fernandina harber lies between

two ishads, Cumberland on the north, and Amelia on the south; it is quite narrow, not more than three-burths of a mile from shore to shore. On passing into the harbor, you observe three streams: one on the right and north, Cumberland Sound; on the lift and south, Amelia river; and directly shead St. Mary's river—the latter is the most importail. These streams, though narrow, are quite deep, and easily navigated. St. Mary's, on the river d the same name, is a neat little town, nearly as lage, though not so aristocratic, as Beaufort Fernandina, on Amelia river, is a small, straggling place, and owes its importance to the railroad. which connects it with the interior, and, I believe, the galf shore. On the north end of Amelia Island, and he south side of the entrance, "squatting" in among the sand hills, is Fort Clinch, a low, casematel, brick fortification, built by the United States several years since. From the water, it seems to be unfinished, or at least in very bad repair. The main ship channel runs within pistol-shot of its walls and is most completely commanded. On the opposite side is a solid point of Cumberland Island, on which they had thrown up earthworks and planted a formidable battery, which, used in conjunction with the fort, would have subjected our vesses to a terrible cross-fire. Near this battery they had constructed rude barracks and wigwams, of bords, limbs, twigs, and leaves, that appear capable of sheltering several thousand men. Thenumber of guns they had we cannot ascertain, is they were all removed, together with a large number from the fort, some time since. The work of desertion had been progressing slowly for severa months; but the appearance of our gunboats, with their "rotten shot," (as the darkies have named the shell,) caused the garrison and remairing inhabitants to "cut stick" in a hurry.

As the last train of cars was crossing the drawbridge at Kingsley's cut, a shell from one of our steamers is said to have burst near it, killing two mes, merchants, belonging to Fernandina. They have made several unsuccessful attempts to Sound, through which it was hoped that the larger | burn this bridge recently, but it is too well guardvessels of the fleet might be gotten, for it was | ed. This end of the Florida Railroad, and everyknown to be impossible to take heavy draught thing appertaining thereto, including locomotives, denots docks, cars, &c., is in our the five locomotives only two are in running order. One of these the soldiers "fired up" on Wednesday, and ran down to the bridge "reconnoitring." This almost rivals balloon reconnoissances. Seveuseful the fugitives found the iron horses. There are about a dozen families of what South. erners call " poor white trash," remaining. These were either too poor or too lazy to get away. They the gunboats, except that as the Ottawa, which are mostly foreigners, German and Irish, and regard us as intruders, although they complain griev-

ously of their troubles and usage by the Confederate States' army and Government. They express very few Union sentiments, and cannot be called toyal. Not having visited St. Mary's, I cannot report the condition of affairs there. I have heard that a scere of families, similar to the above, were left behind. The United States steamer Isaac Smith is guarding the town. All plundering is strictly prohibited, by orders from the commanding officers. The residences of ex-Governor Broome and ex-Senator Yulee, in the centre of Fernandina have been completely gutted, by their Excellencies, I suppose. Yesterday (Thursday), while the steamer Ottawa, Lieut. Com. Stevens, was reconnoiting up the St. Mary's river, she was attacked by a regiment of Mississimi Riflemen, who endeavored to cut her off, by felling trees across the narrow channel in her rear, at the same time pouring volley after volley on her devoted crew. The guns were immediately loaded with grape and canister, and were discharged among them with fearful effect The distance being slight, the carnage must have been great. The Ottawa returned to-day with a less of two killed, seven men and an officer wounded. Her starboard side is said to be perforsted with bullet-holes. A few days ago the steam transport Empire City got aground on Kingsley's bank whilst trying to enter the harbor. Fortunately, the weather was favorable, and yesterday, at high water, she was towed off by the United States steamers Seneca and Pembina lieutenants commanding Ammen and Bankhead. The Wabash remains in the offing. The Susquehanna left to day, steering northerly, it is supposed bound to New York with despatches; her machinery is very much out of repair. The steamer Flag will be sent home next. The Bienville was not much injured by her accident out on the shoal. Flag Officer Dupont now flies his broad ponnant from the Pawnee's mizzen topmast head. General Wright is here with half of his brigade. The revenue yacht Henrietta, lieutenant commanding Bennett, leaves to morrow for Port Royal. The rebels on St. John's river expect a visit in a few days; I do not say we are going there, but you may possibly receive a letter from Jack. sonville, ere long. The weather during the past two days has been quite cool and very windy, un-

The trees and slopes have already assumed a vernal aspect, and in a short time birds and blossoms will greet the eyes. The inhabitants regard this as the farewell "cold snap," and generally commence planting (an operation they will omit this season) "CHESTER." immediately after it. P. S .- I have neglected te mention the capture of the rebel steamer Darlington, and the disco very of additional fortifications. I will try to ob tain the particulars, and also details, concerning the Ottawa's adventure. SATURDAY MORNING, March 8th, 1862. I write hastily this morning to say that the Darlington, which I mentioned yesterday, was captured by one of the Wabash's launches las Tuesday morning, whilst trying to escape our vessels. She got away from the Pawnee and Ottawa, and was nearly clear, making for the St. John's river, when she ran aground about three miles from Fernandina. Though unarmed, they resisted until howitzer shell brought them to their senses, when she was boarded and found to be quite a prize. The captain seemed to own almos everything, vessel, crew (including negro engineers firemen, and pilot), and cargo, consisting of cotton, hay, furniture, and nine or ten mules. A rebel

usually so for the latitude and season of the year.

colonel and sergeant, two or three fugitive families, passengers, were taken, together with a large amount of money, reported variously from twenty to thirty thousand dollars, also a beautiful Secession flag, of silk, fringed with gold. Since taken she has been used as a transport and will prove very serviceable. The prisoners are on the Wabash. A schooner, the Magnet, of Halifax, N. S. has also been taken, up Bell's river; she is now

The Occupation of Brunswick, Georgia-How it was Accomplished The Fortifications of the Place Deserted. [Special Correspondence of The Press.] U. S. STEAMER PEMBINA, MAYPORT, ST. JOHN'S RIVER, FLA., March 11, 1862.

river, began to attract attention; and on Saturday last, the 8th inst., two small fleets were despatched simultaneously, from Fernandina for these points The fleet destined for Brunswick, composed of the Mohican, Com. Gordon; Pocahontas, Lieut. Commanding Balch; James Adger, ___; Patumska, Lieut. Commanding Watmough, and U. steamer McClellan, Captain Gray, with the bat talion of marines aboard, and revenue yacht Honrietta in tow, left the flag-ship, in the offing, at oon, and in less than an hour were "hull down." The second squadron was formed of vessels of lighter draught and greater efficiency, viz: the Ottawa, (acting flag ship,) Lieut. Commanding Stevens; Seneca, Lieut. Commanding Ammen; Pembina, Lieut. Commanding Bankhead; Huron, Lieut-Commanding Downes; Isaac Smith, Lieut. Commanding Nicholson; Ellen, Lieut. Commanding Budd, and the transport Boston, with 600 of the Fourth New Hampshire Regiment, under Cel. Whipple, aboard. This fleet was detained several hours, waiting for the Wabash's launches and cutters, which were ordered to accompany the expedition. The two launches, in charge of Lieutenants Irwin and Barnes, and two cutters.

under Master Lawson and Acting Master Kemp, were taken in tow by the gunboats, and, at - P M., all got under way, and headed for the mouth of the St. John's river, seven leagues distant. At - P. M., anchored off Nassau Inlet, and sounded over the bar, finding only four feet of water. The boats from the Wabash were sent ashore, and found two white men near the deserted earthworks Being unarmed and non-combatants, they were allowed to remain. In returning, the surf ran so

high that the boats were almost swamped. About 8 P. M., we again got under way, and steamed a few miles farther south, anchoring, in company, off St. John's bar. The next morning. the New Hampshire Regiment was divided among the men of war, one -ompany to each, excepting the Ottawa, which carried two companies, the staff, band, and regimental 'attachés." Remainder of the day was spent in sounding out the channel, planting buoys, and making preparations to cross the bar, an operation very difficult for vessels drawing over ten feet of water. Owing to the heavy sea which broke from shere to shore, we were unable to cross that day. About 4.30 P. M. the Wabash and Bienville hove in sight, and at 6 o'clock anchored, and made signals for us to come out into deep water, fearing a gala from the eastward. All night the wind blew very fresh, and next day the swell was greater than before. Nothing could now be done but await the eccentric actions of the elements. The rolling of the crowded vessels was very un pleasant, and more than one Granite State soldier was caught feeding the fishes-a demand old Neptune seldom fails to make on country stomachs. On Sunday afternoon the launches were sent to draw the fire of two batteries distinctly visible on the south side of the entrance, commanding the channel. These fortifications were found to contain two guns each, which had been spiked and deserted that morning, by a company of infantry (eighty in number) under a Capt. Steele, of Jacksonville. They \$500,000. left a placard offering to engage us man for man, but admitting our supremacy in power and numbers. Although vastly their superiors in strength and resources, they could have held us at bay for a long time, a bend in the narrow channel rendering t necessary for us to pass within musket-shot of their guns, without room for manocuvring. These pally to protect the ingress and egress of privateers,

batteries, like those at Nassau, and, in fact, all such structures along the coast, were built by the negroes last summer, and have been used princiand vessels running the blockade; one of the latter, a schooner, left here only a week ago. She was chased and fired upon by one of our steamers, when coming in, but escaped unharmed. Sunday night, the Boston returned to Fernandina for commissary stores; and the Bienville left on a cruise. On Monday we steamed into the bar again, and at 3 P. M., the Ellen succeeded in crossing, and passing safely up to the anchorage. Tuesday found us waiting for a high tide and calm weather. During the day the wind shifted to south and east, thereby raising the tide sufficiently for our purposes. After another examination of the passage, it was determined to try it at high water in the afternoon. Every one was impatient and anxious-impatient to enter the river, and anxious lest the water might foil us the attempt. At 3 P. M. the Ottawa weighed anchor, and, heading for the bar, started at full speed. Her engines were taxed to their uttermost; all hands sent forward to put the ship on an even keel, and two trusty helmsmen stationed at the wheel. From the other vessels our progress was watched with breathless interest. Their success depended upon ours; and as the crescent waves rolled up and receded, we momentarily expected to see her "let down" on the hard-beaten sand; but a few moments decided her fate. "Helm a-starboard!" and she was safe. The Seneca and Pembina fol- the world. The total length of draw from one exlowed immediately, then the Isaac Smith, and by tremity to the other of the movable portion was possession. Of 4.20 all were lying at anchor off Mayport, a

small cluster of houses, two and a half miles from the bar. These houses are all wooden, and many of them nearly buried by the fine, white sand, which is drifted about in a gale like snow, forming large banks and mounds. The inhabitants (a week ago), were mostly watermen, store and light-house keepers. Near "Mayport saw-mill," the largest structure, we noticed a great deal of valuable sawed lumber. On the opposite side, four or five neat little houses constitute "Pilot-town," the headquarters of St. John's bay and river pilots. This place we shall long remember, from its having supplied us with a bountiful stock of sweet potatoes, peanuts, &c. Both places were totally deserted, not a human being remaining. About nine o'clock, Tuesday night, two white men came alongside the Pembina in a cance, stating that they wished to communicate some important information to the commanding officer. They were sent to the Ottawa. One of them was formerly a mainton-

man in the U. S. sloop of war Preble, and the other an Englishman. Both had resided here some To-morrow we expect to go to Jacksonville. Of our trip and reception, I will try and send you an

" CHESTER." account. The Occupation of Jacksonville-Interesting [Special correspondence of The Press.] United States Steamer Penbina. Jacksonville, Fla., March 13, 1862. The United States steamer Isaac Smith leaves at two e'clock for Fernandina or Port Royal. I have but a few moments to write, and, therefore, will have to make this as brief as possible. Yesterday morning, 'at seven o'clock, we left Mayport, and, at noon, anchored off Jacksonville. Our progress was necessarily slow, as the channel is very intricate. The passage up was one grand ovation; the people turned out "en masse" at every plantation, and greeted us with cheers and waving o handkerchiefs. Very few houses about Mayport were descried, and nearly all had large white flags floating in front. At Jacksonville our reception was not so gratifying; large crowds of the people congregated on the wharves, but refrained from any public expression of their feelings. They looked. to use a localism, "just as if they couldn't help it." The whole town is in our possession, and the

troops are landed and pickets posted. Three thousand rebels are at Baldwin, eighteen miles from here, and five hundred skirmishers and scouts a few miles back from the town. The more rabid Secessionists have fled, but nearly two-thirds of the people remain. The majority are Northerners, who came here years ago, grew wealthy, purchased property, and are now between two fires in their orts to protect and retain it.

The night before we came here the rebels burned nine immense saw mills, the property of Messra. Gilchrist, Fairbanks, Hartridge, Milman, Wilson, Alsop, Buckman, and Scott-all Northern men. One large mill was saved by the owner claiming protection under and hoisting the British flag. One French ensign was found flying over a store in the

Time has elapsed. Pardon brevity. I will send etails first chance. "CHESTER." FROM FORTRESS MONROE

A FLAG OF TRUCE.

PARTICULARS OF BUCHANAN'S DEATH. THE ELECTION. Visit of the Assistant Secretary of War.

Departure of the Suwanee for Hatteras. TRIAL OF A NEW PROJECTILE. Etc., Correspondence of The Press.] FORTRESS MONROE, March 19, 1862.

The Rancocas went to Craney Island to-day, un-

der a flag of truce, to take despatches. She brought o papers. The only important item of Southern news is onfirmation of the rumor of the death of Buchanan, the commander of the Merrimac. He was severely wounded in the thigh in the action of Saturday week, and was assured by his surgeons that amputation would most probably be necessary Buchanan shrank from the operation, but, knowing that by such a course only could there be a chance of saving his life, he finally consented. The amputation was performed two or three inches below the hip joint, but the shock upon his

system was too great, and he died upon the following day. The election hold here last week has resulted in the election of Hon. Joseph Segar, by what may be termed a considerable majority, comparatively As soon as Fernandina and St. Mary's were] properly guarded and garrisoned, Brunswick, on St. speaking. The aggregate vote was very small. Simon's Sound, Ga., and Jacksonville, on this Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, is here on business connected with the department. The Suwance saffed for Hatterss last evening.

She took a large cargo of stores, etc., for the This afternoon the Sawyer gun on the Rip Raps was again discharged against the robel battery at Sewall's Point. Inquiry developed the fact that a new projectile was being tried. The composition of the projectile is, of course, a secret, but I learn that it is a common shell but partially filled with an explosive barning compound, the remaining space being filled with powder. A fuse is then inserted as in an ordinary shell. The discharge of the gun ignites the fuse, which explodes, the powder oursting the shell and scattering the flaming comnosition for yards around. Woods can be set on fire, and thus the robel foxes be uncarthed. The weather is cool, and a stiff breeze is blowing.

A FEW DAYS SENCE a bag containing the through mail was lost on the prairies between Vermillion and Yankton, Dakota, in a snow storm, and was dun up out of the snow by wolves. They tore off the strap and damaged the bag, but, not having a letterary appetite, did not devour the contents.

TWO CENTS.

OUR WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Present Condition of the Cky.

A DESCRIPTION OF ITS PRINCIPAL INSTITUTIONS. The Sentiment of the People of the City.

Special Correspondence of The Press.1 NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 15, 1862. There have been so many careless letters written from this city, by Cincinnati correspondents, that I rather than rush an epistle to Philadelphia devoid of facts: and as I have been very fortunate, in my perambulations, in obtaining information of a character calculated to attract attention, let me assure you that I feel gratified in preparing it for perusal. Nashville is situated upon the south bank of the Cumberland river: the site is undulating and rocky. and is surrounded by a rich and productive country, The scenery, from the bank or frem the Capitol, is beautiful and picturesque, and the most lovely landscapes meet the eye in every direction. The Capitol, particularly, presents a most pleasant and delightful view. In 1823 the population of the place was 3,460, and at present it is about 37,000.

The University of Nashville stands upon one of the most commanding eminences in the city or sarrounding country, known as College Hill, and the location is also one of the most attractive to be found here. This University has been in existence for a period of seventy-five years, and is therefore one of the oldest seats of learning in the country. It covers an area of seventeen acres, and cos

The Female Seminary, I am informed, is another popular institution, and also one of the oldest and most renowned in the United States. It was established in 1816, and, up to the time of the rebellion, enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity. The buildings are commodious and convenient, and enjoy every advantage furnished by the city and country. In addition to the educational facilities above entioned, there are numerous select private and public schools and scademies in and about the city. The State Capitol, situated upon an imposing eminence, is one of the most completely-finished edifices within my knowledge. It is an honor to the genius of the distinguished architect, Mr. Strick. land. (deceased,) the original designer of the eleva-

tion of Girard College. The city purchased the ground upon which it is located from the Hon. G. W. Campbell, for the sum of \$80,000, and presented it to the State as a free gift. The penitentiary is located in the extreme southern portion of the city. It is quite a large building, and, although I did not go inside, I am informed

that it is capable of accommodating four hundred and fifty convicts. The Protestant Orphan Asylum, the Asylum for the Blind, State Lunatic Asylum, City Hospital, and House of Industry are all humane institutions, and, thanks to the State and private philanthropists, are in a flourishing condition.

The railroad bridge over the Cumberland, which was destroyed by Floyd, must have been an imporing structure. It was built for the joint use of the Louisville and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads. Its length was 700 feet, in four spans, two fixed spans, one on each side, and two draw spans. Each fixed span is two hundred feet in the clear between the supports, and the clear twenty feet, making it the languet failroad draw in was computed at two hundred and eighty-five tons. It could be readily turned into position by one man in four minutes, and by two or three in two minutes and a half. The centre pier, on which the immense draw was turned, is circular, 30 feet in diameter at top, 342 feet at bottom, 681 feet high, and contains 2,295} perches of masonry. The eastern main pier is 75; feet high, and contains 1,208; perches of masonry. The western main pier is 70! feet high, containing 1,072; perches of masonry. The foundations of all the piers are laid upon the solid rock, in water about twelve feet deep at ordinary low stage. The extreme rise of water at the bridge

is forty-seven feet. The fine suspension bridge, which was also destroyed by Floyd, by cutting the iron upon the Nashville side, must have been one of the greatest works of the kind in the United States. It was completed during the summer of 1350. The architect was a Mr. Helman, of this city, and the contractor Captain M. D. Field, brother of Cyrus W. Field, of Atlantic-cable celebrity. This fine bridge was about seven hundred feet long, and its height was one hundred and ten feet above low-

The Fire Department is a volunteer organization and is said to be quite efficient. There are some hulf-dozen fire companies, and a hook and ladder company, comprising a force amounting in the aggregate to about six hundred members. The city enjoys the benefit of an extensive water works, gas manufactory, five cemeteries, and numbers of fine buildings, and extensive manufacturing establishments are to be seen on every hand. The

worst feature of the city is the hotels, which are very poor, indeed, made exceedingly so by the injury Nashville has sustained by participating in the One year ago there were twenty newspapers published in the city; now there is not half that number, another damning evidence of the bad effects of rebellion. Nashville has been the scene of many political excitements in the way of Secession On the 27th of May, 1805, Asron Burr arrived in Nashville, and was the guest of Andrew Jackson. A public dinner was given him, and he was caressed and toasted by every one. He came again on the 16th of August, of the same year, and had great

guest of the hero of New Orleans. But this time his schemes began to be developed, his name became odious, and he was burned in effigy by the citizens in the fall of 1806. In 1932, the highest state of political excitement existed here on the subject of nullification. Mr. Calhoun's position, backed by the State of South Carolina, where Secession was openly avowed, created an excitement in Nashville never before witnessed. A great Union meeting was held here on the 29th of December, 1832. A gentleman, named Hogg, offered the preamble and resolutions, denouncing such a movement, and they were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted, after speeches

from the prominent men of the city and other portions of the State. In the year 1861, upon the Monday evening following the fall of Sumpter, an important meeting took place, the whole crowd singing, shouting, and arguing, under the lead of Gov. Foote and Isham G. Harris, for the same disastrous sentiment, which they had so contemptuously and unhesitatingly de nounced in 1832. The same evening a committee, consisting of Mesers John Bell, Trimble, Houston, Eain, and others, assembled, and were to make known, at an appointed hour, whether they would concur in the Secession resolutions promulgated by Gov. Foote and his crowd. These gentlemen no appearing at the appointed time, Foots, at the head of three thousand thoughtless men, betook themselves to the committee room and demanded an immediate concurrence in the odious resolutions, and the silvery headed infants gently acquiesced. The country blushes to acknowledge the fact. We all are, unfortunately, acquainted with subsequent circumstances. The tresson of John Bell is the absolute cause of the secession from the Union of the best State south of Mason & Dixon's line. God grant that her people may return to their alle.

Gross misrepresentations of the sentiments of the

people of Nashville have found their way into the

giance at an carly day!

newspapers of Eastern cities, emanating from the correspondents of Western journals. I saw a Nashville letter yesterday, in a Cincinnati paper, which stated that no Union feeling existed here, and that the Northern people should not be deceived. This is a most wicked reverse of facts There are different contiments entertained by the people here, which I will endeavor to explain There are hundreds of unconditional Union men : they turn up in many places; this class, by the lozen, to-day visited the capitol and congratulate Governor Johnson. There are thousands of "conditional "Union men; but as that style of patriotism is not appreciated in the North, I may as well do them the honor to state the conditions: There are many ignorant people who—let the blame rest with Isham Harris, the Confederate army, the newspapers - bolleye that the institution of slavory is to be tampered with, and that the Northern soldiers are approaching with the sword in one hand and the doctrine of Abolitionism in the other, yet asservate their love for the Union if the other, yet asservate their love for the Union if the love of the union is the other, yet asservate their love for the Union if the other, yet asservate their love for the Union if the love of the union is named after him : protection to slavery can be insured, not for a moment bearing in mind that the Northern people have never violated a constitutional act of any description. Then there are a class of people who anticipate a defeat in this locality of the Federal army, and fear that, should they scknowledge the Union cause, and the rebels again take possessi Onion cause, and the robels again take possession of the city, their dilemma would be more unpleasant than before. Dellars and cents govern this class, notwithstanding, at heart, their preferences may be for the good old flag. The other portion, and they number not more than one half the people, are Secessionists. At present they have very little to say, and their ranks are being thinned daily, while a growing manifestation of love and devotion to the Constitution is percuptible. The ladies, from what I' can understand and observe, are all saucy Disvinionists. But, then, they should be allowed to

Interesting Letter from Nashville.

thell was fairly landed on their Souting battery, and cleared the concern in short meter.

A flag of truce was sunt out to-day, but 20 some

one of the newspaper correspondents St. Mary's and Jacksonville, Florida, have here occupied by our forces. The United States berk Young Rover, from the mouth of the Rappahannock, arrived last miche had

It has been discovered that the integraph cable was cut about ten miles from the Esstern Shore, A man has been arrested who is supposed to be the culprit, and has been sent to General Lockwood. n example will probably be made of him. The wind is cast, and the weather anglesment

Butler. NEW YORK, March 20 .- The steamship Folso opening of each draw span is one hundred and has strived with Ship leland dates to the 12th

The stemaship Constitution, with Ges. 1 12th inst. The steamer Fulson reports having pured a large bark propeller, of Carysfert light house, he west. Loralty in Tennemee WASHINGTON, March 20 .- The eliteres of Galle

tin. Tennessee, a town which had been desidedly

office will be established there in a few days, acording to their petition. John Lollyst has been appointed postmenter ge Nashville. He wrote some of the best officies sgainst Secession during the sgitation of that subject in Tennessee. He was one of the refogues from that State, but now returns in that affected a

A special agent of the Port Office Department acting on the Tennessee and Kentucky breders, se-ports as follows: "It is gratifying, wherever I have been, to find there is a strong desire for the re establishment of the mails, and a utiliogram among the people to return to their allegie

The Rebel Flight from the Potomac. WASHINGTON, March 20 .- Three deserters from the robel army lately at Anguin Greek arrived here this morning. They fully confirm the reports previously received of the evacuation of the place, the destruction of large quantities of enuminary stores, together with the buildings of the tailread company and a large portion of the track.

quite large. General Grant Not Superseded-Ile Com. mands the Tennessee Espedition. Numerous statements have been published to the effect that Goneral Grunt had fatton tuto distorer

shall start immediately." The Cincinnati Commercial sure this is position and the order is precisely what General Grant desired. Instend of being superseded, he is placed in command of one of the most important expeditions in General Hallock stiepartment Probable Capture of Beaufort, A. C.

The New York Commercial Advertiser mgs;
"When our correspondent left Newborn on Sunday, it was understood that an expedition would leave the following day for Benufort, N. C.

"The expedition was intended to be sufficiently strong to overcome all opposition. The town is het 36 miles from Newborn, and we entertain as death of the success of the street. In that case, the Nashwile has probably been explained at lest.
"We violate no confidence in announcing this movement, our correspondent having obtained the consent of Gen. Burnelde to its publication."

GENERAL NEWS. JOHN ZOUDENPORFF, of the Fort Warren robel prisoners, was on Tuesday sent to the Massachusette Lupalic Asylum. CRARLES MACRAY, the English poot, denies that be has had anything whatever to do with the comm

More Snow at the Morte —At Berliegten, Vermont, on Saturday and Sunday, twenty leakes of snow fell. The supply is now so large in that region that a sudden that would result in serious

THE BOARD OF TRESTERS of Wabsets Colleges have elected as gracifest, and secourse to the la Dr. White, Dr. Jessph F. Tattle, of Rockings, New Jerrey, and he has signified his acceptance the application. Dr. Tattle was uncainced elected by the Board of Trustom at their first mosing for the choice of a presiden BA LILLIPSTIAN COUPLE .- A remarkable mant.

buryport Herald. of a proposition to reasons the Republic to Spain.
The latter country is getting to be deaggreen to republic. Like the liou, who, having once tested human blood, becomes the confirmed and deceded. human blood, becomes the confirmed and devade MRP-enfer, Spain has gobbled up fine Domings, an now hunkers after more of the mass seet of game.

bod svell.

ines constitute a square. oppose good judgment and common sense—that Transport steamers from Cincinneti and Louis

ville are constantly arriving laden with stores. menitions of war, soldiers, &c., &c. Yesterday the Twenty-fourth Kentucky and Sixty-fifth Ohio arrived, and marched to camp. A wagon load of money arrived to day, guarded by about forty floosiers. Yours, IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE WAR PRESS.

Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, then

20 copies will cost \$24; 50 sopies will cost \$60; and her

867 Postmasters are requested to not as Assads for

82" Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

For a Club of Twenty-une or over, w Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

THE WAR PRIESS WIII be sent to subscribers by

Capture of Yancey, in Disguise. OCCUPATION OF ST. MART'S AND JACK-SONVILLE, FLORIDA.

have deemed it expedient to look around for a day Rebel Flight from Acquia Creek. Their Rendezvous at Frederichthary,

FROM ISLAND NO. 10. COMMODORESPOOTE'S OFFICIAL DESPATCE.

Commodore Foote's Report About Island WASHINGTON, March 20 .- An official desputes from Commodore Foote, received at 12, midnight, yesterday, at Cairo, and telegraphed hither to-day " Island No. 10 is harder to conquer than Column bus, and the Island shores are lined with forth

each fort commanding the one above it." He was gradually approaching it, but still did not hope for much until the occurrence of certain events, which promise success "We are firing day and night on the rebels, and we gain on them. We are having some of the most beautiful rifle practice ever witne "The mortar shells have done fine execu-

Important from Fortress Mouroe. FORTRESS MONROR, March 19.—Returns from nearly all the precincts of Accomac and North ton counties show Mr. Watson to be shoul of Mr. Segar nearly one hundred votes. The roung in Hampton precinct, however, changes the result, and Joseph Segar is elected to Congress by see hundred and thirty or one hundred and forty me-

was received from the South. By order of Gen. Wool, the boat's crew were not permitted to receive the Southern papers, and, consequently, the press is cut of from the supply beretofore drawn ayes.

The steamer Rhode Island Attived from Key West, with the mails, peolerday evening, and miles immediately for New York. Commissioner Yanney was captured, a few days since, on board a schoomer which was trying to run the blockade. He was drassed in sailors' clothes, and was recognised by

Later from Ship Island-Arrival of Gen.

The health of the troops was excellent two hundred and eighty feet, and its entire weight and staff and troops, arrived at Ship Island on the

> addressed by Ballie Peylon, Erq., a loyal mos, and voted to petition for a past office there, expresses a willingness to return to their allegisace. A past

The robol force has fallen back on Fredericks burg, on the Rappahannouk, aftern miles from Acquia Creek station, where they may make a stand. Our ganboats shelled their setreets doing much damage to their beggage treis. The number of their troops there is mid to have been

with the Administration. This appears to be groundless. The father of General Grant has toceived a letter from his son, written last Betarday, in which he says : honor and attention paid him, and was again the "I have been ordered to mus the Tessesses river and take command of all the forces there, and

The New York Commercial Advertiser mgs :

GEN. BALLEON has issued an order directing the arrest of any officers who were gray or mixed uniarrest of any officers who wear gray or mixed forms or averesals in the field. BOUND TO OBEY.—An Obio Dutchman, in view of the new and stringent law against professity, has very cautiously addressed a letter to his brother at

monial alliance was solemnized in the city recessory.

The bridegreem was 42 years of age, four feet and four inches high, and the bride 27 years of age, and three feet eight inches in stature. General Tem Thumb should have been an invited guest.—New increases there is a state of the control of the contro

after earnest debate, was lift on the table. SPECIMEN OF "MILLIONAIRS" Levenatons of

NEW YORK PERST THE RISE