

The Press.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

From Fort Mifflin we learn of a reconnoissance of the batteries on the 24th inst. yesterday morning—the rebels, about 1,500 in number, bearing a heavy retreat. It was at Big Bethel that our gallant Greble, and the much-lamented Winterop, each yielded up his life; and hence, although the place is ours now by right of victory, there are many sad associations connected with its name and history.

The telegraphic despatch from Fort Mifflin informs us that the steamer Merivale is hourly expected to make her appearance in Hampton Roads. Ample preparations have been made by our commanders there to give the rebel craft a warm reception. Describers from the rebel craft state that the crew of the Merivale has been shipped, an excellent arrangement, but that the vessel is not yet ready to run at the first favorable opportunity. In the event of the Merivale again attacking our fleet, we venture to predict that she will either be sunk or captured—and we claim no extraordinary magnanimity in making such a prediction.

In response to a query, Mr. Greble, the telegraph censor at Washington states that it is both foolish and wrong to give publicity to any fact respecting the preparations, being made or already made, either by land or sea, to oppose the enemy. The reply has special reference to the publication of descriptions of gunboats, batteries, and improved projectiles; and, it is to be hoped, will correct an error referred to by a correspondent of The Press a few days since.

The official account of the battle at Winchester which we publish to-day is so clear, and so full of reliable information, that we are glad to see the General Shields, who, although wounded and placed hors de combat, continued to issue the orders which finally gave us victory, cannot be praised too highly.

We have intelligence from Island No. 10 up to two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. A reconnoissance of the batteries there had been made on the previous night, when six prisoners, belonging to a Tennessee cavalry regiment, were taken. They report that there are 15,000 rebels at Island No. 10, under command of Bragg. No further details of the bombardment are given.

Commodore Porter's mortar fleet sailed from Ship Island for the Western Post on the 14th inst. Commodore Porter, in command of the fleet, is to co-operate with Commodore Porter, left on the 17th for the same place.

The Hon. Emerson Etheridge, now in Nashville, writes to Washington that Hon. Wm. H. Polk, brother of the late President, and the Hon. Wm. B. Stokes, are both strong Union men, and that they will co-operate with Governor Johnson in putting the State machinery in operation.

A readable letter from Nashville, written by our special correspondent at that point, is published upon our first page. The account of Governor Johnson's interview with the Nashville editors and of Parker Brown's arrival in the city are the most prominent topics referred to.

Congress Yesterday. SENATE.—The joint resolution for the aid of the States inaugurating emancipation was read a second time, and the bill to amend the act relating to the appropriation of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands was taken up. Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, from the Naval Committee, offered an amendment to appropriate \$75,294 to complete the Stevens battery. Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, from the Committee on the Finance, reported on the bill to amend the act relating to the collection of gas bills from landholders. The act relating to mineral lands, being the special order, was taken up and passed.

THE DEFEAT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS engaged in the late battle at Winchester is amply shown by the sad record of their fearful losses. Through but small portions of the 84th and 114th regiments, respectively, the number of wounded in each of them was larger than in any full regiment on the ground. A correspondent of the Herald, in describing the battle, says:

"The loss on our side was heaviest in the Eighty-fourth, which lost nearly 500 men. The companies of three hundred men, in all engaged, they lost Col. Murray and his staff, and were driven down a ravine; one captain, one lieutenant, twenty-three privates and non-commissioned officers killed, and six hundred wounded."

We rejoice to notice that the official statement reports a smaller number of killed and wounded among this devoted band of heroes; but it still records a frightful loss, and proves that too truly that they bravely counted out their blood in defense of their holy cause.

When coming generations read the history of this great war of the Republic, which is fought for the Union and integrity, and for the first time in our history, they will be fully shown that our sons were not laggards in hastening to rally round their cherished banner, and that in the field they were every ready to sustain the honor of their noble Commonwealth. The Pennsylvania Line is still more important portion of the Federal army now than it was in the days of the Revolution, or in the war with Mexico.

In all the privations, trials, and perils of our brave sons, our whole population feels the most intense interest. Through the transportation, in person, share the sufferings and dangers of the former, their hearts and sympathies are with them in all their long marches, exposures, and terrific straggles, rejoicing over their triumphs, and sympathizing with their hardships, and regretting their hardships, as sincerely and deeply as if the closest ties of consanguinity welded them together in one great family.

The Secession journals of the South, and the Secession sympathizers of the North, delight in making loud protestations of their devotion to the cause of civil liberty, and in bitterly denouncing the confinement of a few real and suspected traitors in Fort Warren. They have nothing to say, however, of the frequent repetition of such announcements in the Southern journals as is contained in the following extract from the Norfolk Day Book:

"No less than seven eminent citizens of London county were sent to Richmond on Thursday last, and confined in prison on the charge of being loyal to the South."

Disloyalty to a great and noble Government in their eyes no crime, but opposition to the most criminal conspiracy that ever disgraced the human race is deemed an offense worthy of terrible punishment.

The Relative Strength of the Loyal and Disloyal States.

Those who doubt the power of the Federal Government to subdue the traitors in arms against it, are apt to forget the resources of the loyal and disloyal States. The following table shows the whole free population of the Union, in 1850 and in 1860, and the increase in ten years:

Table showing the free population of the non-slaveholding States in 1850 and 1860, with an increase column. States listed include California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1862. The caucus or consultation of the Democratic members of Congress, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at the residence of Mr. Johnson, of Connecticut, excited considerable discussion in political circles. That there are many patriotic men who call themselves Democrats in the Senate and House cannot be denied; but that the effect, if not the design, of the caucus was to place in prominent positions the leaders who secretly sympathize with the Secessionists, is equally clear to my mind.

We have only to peruse the political events of the last year to be abundantly satisfied on this point. The Democratic Union party has been formed in any State—for instance, in Ohio and New York—has been opposed and ridiculed by so-called Democratic leaders, and up to the present preceding the fall of Sumpter those leaders have been uniformly silent. The party was unjust and cruel, and that the traitors were not the traitors in arms against the Government. The resolutions adopted by the exclusive organizations headed by this party in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Pennsylvania, were all formed by the friends of the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, and purposes never entertained by them, and have contemplated such a compromise with the public enemy as would have left us with no remedy for our wrongs, and leave us with no remedy for our wrongs, and leave us with no remedy for our wrongs.

The bombardment at Island No. 10. The most earnest inquiry concerning operations at Island No. 10, in the Potomac, has been made, under the conviction that it is required to destroy the rebel works, and to bring about the capture of the rebels. The rebels, too, may have been brought to a point where they would be deemed necessary to a vigorous prosecution of the war. I cannot now name a so-called Democratic paper that is not filled with bitter calumnies upon the Administration, and its supporters, and with time and half-hearted reproaches of the rebels. There are exceptions in the Southern States among the journals that supported Douglas—such as the St. Louis Republic and Louisville Democrat. But it is not the journals of the loyal States, like the prints referred to in the States, which have seen and felt the atrocities of Breckinridge and his followers, and can never cooperate with those who sustained that recent son of Kentucky in 1860, and who still profess to be loyal to the Union.

The immense superiority of the loyalists in numbers, in wealth, in arms, in the abundance of their supplies, and in their complete maritime ascendancy, must inevitably secure the triumph of the Union forces, if the war is resolutely and vigorously prosecuted, and if the traitors are cheerfully sustained by the American people.

To put an army of six hundred thousand men in the field requires but one man out of thirty-seven of our free population, leaving thirty-six to devote themselves to peaceful avocations. In numbers, in wealth, in arms, in the abundance of their supplies, and in their complete maritime ascendancy, must inevitably secure the triumph of the Union forces, if the war is resolutely and vigorously prosecuted, and if the traitors are cheerfully sustained by the American people.

On Monday last Mr. BARKER dedicated a new building to the Government, in honor of Mr. MOOREHEAD, one of the Representatives in Congress from Allegheny county, and told his reasons that Mr. MOOREHEAD was only a third-rate man, with other sneers at his capacity and position. The Government, however, has decided to decide upon the reasons for this change of opinion, but we think it will be easy to find in the columns of the Post a hundred paragraphs eulogistic of General MOOREHEAD, written or fathered by the very party who are now so loudly denouncing him. The Post forgets the distinguished admiral of the Union, who seems to delight in attempts to dishonor MOOREHEAD, the Post forgets the distinguished admiral of the Union, who seems to delight in attempts to dishonor MOOREHEAD.

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LOVE AND NEWS-PAPERS spring up as rapidly as mushrooms at all points occupied by our troops. The bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania Military Academy, to be located near West Chester, was under consideration. The general appropriation was passed. The bill to reorganize the Congressional districts of the State was passed. A petition from real estate owners in Philadelphia was presented. The bill to amend the act relating to the collection of gas bills from landholders. The act relating to mineral lands, being the special order, was taken up and passed.

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INTERESTING FROM TENNESSEE. MEMBERS OF CONGRESS CO-OPERATING WITH GOVERNOR JOHNSON. THE WORK OF CONCLUSION PROGRESSING. THE CENSORSHIP OF THE TELEGRAPH.

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THE BATTLE NEAR WINCHESTER.

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THE MORTAR AND GUNBOAT FLEET AT NORFOLK.

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FROM NEW ORLEANS, VIA NASHVILLE.

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