THE PRESS.—PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1862.

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EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .---- "The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to nil. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be sone but patriots and traitors."

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Another State has been wrested from the sham Confederacy. Fersacola has been evacuated. together with Forts Barrancas and McRae, and the whole 'area of Florida has been abandoned to our armies! General Sherman has issued a proclamation to the Floridians, in which he assures them that his mission is one of peace rather than conquest. All loyal citizens are assured that they shall be protected in the pursuance of their occupations, and the enjoyment of their constitutional rights. The General recommends them to assemble in their cities and towns to swear allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and to elect their officers in the "good old way," predicting as a result the return of prosperous and poaceful times. The citizens of Jacksonville held a meeting on the 20th instant, at which resolutions were adopted declaring the act of secession of the State of Florida null and void. They also recommend that a State Convention be held for the purpose of choosing State officers, and that, until that time. the military authorities of the United States be re quested to afford them aid and protection.

We have advices from Island No. 10 up to Sa turday evening During that and the preceding day the fire was very heavy on both sides. The rebels opered upon us from a new battery mounting, it is supposed, several 128-pounders. From the activity of the rebels, and the constant additions to their strength daily becoming visible, it is thought that they have no intention of abandoning the position. Four iron-clad gunboats appeared below General Pope's batteries (which now extend for a distance of fifteen miles along the Missouri shore) on Friday. The telegraph neglects to state whether or not they succeeded in ascending the river.

By the latest advices, General Buell's army were within fifteen miles of General Beauregard's army. As several Pennsylvania regiments are in Buell's army, news from that quarter will be eagerly looked for. General Buell has taken the field in person. Morgan's Cavalry have captured a railroad train on the Louisville and Nashville Railread, taking prisoners Colonel Curran Pope, of a Kentucky regiment, and several other officers. By the arrival of one of our gunboats at New York. yesterday, with dates to the 25th instant, we have the intelligence that heavy firing had been heard in the direction of the Passes, whither our vessels had previously gone. The remainder of the mortar fleet, accompanied by some of the gunboats, had left Key West, most probably for New Orleans, where the rebels were making extensive preparations to resist the expected attack. We publish, this morning, General Shields' account of the battle of Winchester, and likewise the official report of Captain Shriler, chief of the gallant General's staff. All accounts agree that the engagement was, for a time, one of the most hotly contested, and, in its finale, one of the most decisive which the war has yet occasioned. Our troops stood their ground nobly in the face of a murderous fire from a vast'y greater number of the enemy ; and when at length the welcome word to "charge!" | cated by Mr. HORSFALL would level a fatal blow

world."

The Treaty of Paris. ern planting interest than to any other. To live down a calumny is as good a rule for Many things are valuable, but few are a nation as for an individual. For a long time indispensable. If it is discovered that the United States have been taunted with the Cotton States are peopled with men who not only exclusively employ slave labor, but having refused to accede to that part of the Treaty of Paris, of 1856, whereby the mariare wicked enough to persist in a hopeless and causeless rebellion against the best Governtime Powers of Europe declared that the neutral flag should make neutral goods (except ment that ever existed, and vindictive enough to destroy their crops for the sake of destroygoods contraband of war), and that privateer-

ing should be abolished.

on in neutral vessels.

ing their former customers, supplies will be sought from more reliable sources, or to some On the 11th of March, Mr. T. B. HORSFALL, M. P. for Liverpool, moved this resolution in extent, perhaps, be dispensed with. If the the House of Commons, "That the present world must have cotton and cannot possibly state of international maritime laws as affectobtain a sufficient quantity anywhere else, it ing the rights of belligerents and neutrals is does not necessarily follow that the men who ill-defined and unsatisfactory, and calls for the now propose to excite its censure by an insand destruction of their crop, must perpetually early attention of Her Majesty's Government," possess the power to commit similar outrages. and powerfully contended that this was not

enough-that while neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." to capture under an enemy's flag, the privilege of exemption ought to be extended to the ship WASHINGTON, March 30, 1862.

as well as to the cargo. Otherwise, the com-A genuine Democrat is always the friend of his country. His creed is the Constitution merce of a belligerent Power would be carried and the Union. He has that reverence for his Mr. HORSFALL mentioned that General flag which enshrines it among the divinities of his conscience. He worships it as the em-PIERCE, United States President when this agreement was made at Paris. declined abanbodiment of toleration, liberty, and law. To tell such a, man that the heretofore recent doning privateering-unless ship and cargoes leading oracles of the Democracy are now in were both placed on the same footing, and exarms against this flag, is not to insult, but to pressed himself thus : "The proposal to surgratify him, because he knows it to be true. The render the right to employ privateers is profact is, the rebellion deprived the old Defessedly founded on the principle that the mouracy of its most gifted, most reckless, and private property of unoffending non-combatants, though enemies, should be exempt from most powerful leaders. One reason for their forcing on the war was, because they believed the ravages of war. But the proposed surthat, having so long dictated terms to "the render goes little way in carrying out that principle, which equally requires that such party," they could carry the Democratic masses with them when they resolved upon private property should not be seized or molested by national ships-of-war. Should the Secession. They had taken ample and sysleading Powers of Europe concur in proposing, tematic precautions to this end. I have it from the best authority that Mr. Jefas a rule of international law, to exempt priferson Davis had manipulated certain vate property upon the ocean from seizure by of the Breckinridge chiefs in the free States public armed cruisers, as well as by privateers, the United States will readily meet them upon so effectually as to lead him and his followers that ground." In other words, that the United to believe that when the Cotton States passed States Government declined giving in its adinto the outer gloom of treason, Pennsylvania, hesion to the terms of the Paris Conference, New Jersey, and at least the city of New not because they went too far, but because York, would follow them. Now, is it for a they did not go far enough ; and desired that moment to be supposed that the Breckinridges, the peaceful commerce of the ocean should so ready to enter into this transfer of their own be respected and held inviolate while war States and cities to men whom they knew to be as ships of the respective belligerents inflicted ready to attack this Union, have ever forgolten. on each other as much damage as they could. or can ever forget, the compact thus entered into? Are these Breckinridgers not willing, at It desired, in point of fact, that war should be the first moment, to attempt the fulfilment of conducted with as much humanity and little their contract? Are not their private letters injury as possible to what Mr. PIERCE calls the "unoffending non-combatants." to the Secession leaders in possession of the latter, and will not these letters be forth-This was urged six years ago, and has been strongly, but vainly, urged by Mr. coming, if, in the event of the triumph of your SEWARD, Mr. ADAMS, and by Mr. DAYTON, so-called Democracy, the Breckinridge leaders

upon Lord Lyons at Washington, and Lord should refuse to carry out the bargain? or RESELL in London. The European Times of to make such terms as will bring back the the 15th inst., says : "To this humane and traitors to power, or save them from the considerate policy France would no doubt be spending halter? As pertinent to these questions, let me ask a consenting party, for it was she who first

urged the adoption of the Paris propositions; if you have ever gone back to the time when so that, amongst the three greatest maritime most of the Breckinridge papers in the free Powers of the old and the new world, we alone States were in danger of being mobbed and stop the way, and prevent the full developtorn out after the fall of Fort Sumpter? A ment of a system that would rid maritime war number of them were torn out. Not one of of half its horrors, abolish the brutal practice them but did not tremble before the awakened of privateering, and prevent even the war ships wrath of the community around them. Some of the contending Powers from any interfewere indicted by Grand Juries; others had to rence with the commercial marine of the be protected by the police; and others were peimptorily stopped by the Federal authorities.

We have to thank an English Member of I will not ask why these demonstrations oc-Parliament for thus fairly setting us right curred ; but I will ask if you can point to any with the world in this matter. The debate on one of these journals that is not now filled with his motion was adjourned from the 11th to the strong denunciations of the Administration 17th inst., when, no doubt, it would be negaand its friends, and timid reproaches tived, for the Attorney General, the Secretary of the rebels in arms? Are they not all of War, and PALMERSTON himself, spoke clamorous for the reorganization of the Democratic party? Are they not all against strongly against it. PALMERSTON, in particular, declared that the humane principle advoany combination of patriotic men under the name of a UNION PARTY? Their object is as was given, they moved forward as one man, driving at the naval supremacy of England if carried plain as their early treason was notorious, and

FROM PORT ROYAL.

ABRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY. OPERATIONS OF GEN. SHERMAN.

UNION MANIFESTATIONS IN EASTERN FLORIDA.

Pensacola and the Forts Evacuated.

NEW YORK, March 30 .- The steamer Empire City from Port Boyal, has arrived. The following is from the New South newspaper

he 22d instant : Ceneral Sharman visited Jacksonville on the 19th inst and was waited on by a committee of citizens, who repro-sented the feeling of all in the town as strongly for the Union. Many of the inhabitants had left Jacksonville with the rebels, who threatened to return and hang all that remained. Bands of rebel regulators or guerillas wore pillaging

and destroying all the property of suspected l'monists,

under orders from the rebel General Trapier. At Jackaville, the night before our troops arrived, these regulators burned a large foundry, several saw mills, five nillion feet of lumber, a large hotel and dry-goods ware-house, supposed to belong to Unionists, and threatened to burn the entire town, but the gunboats making their annearance they postponed their threats.

Many are returning to Jacksonville, among whom are chel deserters, anxions to take the oath of allegiance and who state that the desertions will be numerous. The sentiment in Eastern Florida is declared to be oyal, and many are willing to take up arms to defend themselves against rebel tyranny, and on one occasion

when the regulators were reported as coming, even th vomen seized arms to protect themselves. The national troops are treated to every hospitality the town affords, and the people state that they will go

with the gunboats if they leave, but measures have been taken to fully protect them. The gunboat Ottawa had been 120 miles up the St. John's river, above Jacksonville, meeting with no onno-

sition, white flags being displayed by the inhabitant who claimed protection. The steamer St. Marys and yacht America were found

upk, but the captain of the Ottawa was raising them. Pengacola has been evacuated, including, also, Forts arancas and McRae, and the rebels announce the entire abandonment of Florida. The rebel troops raised n Flavida have been ordered off, but refused to go. Colonel Whipple, of the Fourth New Hampshi

esigned, and Lieut. Col. Bell now commands that regiment, with his headquarters at St. Augustine.

General Wright was about removing his headquarters from Fernandina to Jacksonville. Some eighty inhabitants of Fernandina have returned

o their homes. The steamor Oriental had arrived from New York with 30,000 letters for the Port Boyal troops.

The news of our victories greatly rejoiced the troops. General Sherman has issued a procla copie of Florida, in which he states that the troops of the United States had come to protect the loyal citizens n their property, and enable them to resuscitate a go-

vernment. All loyal people who remain at, or return to their homes, in the quiet pursuit of their lawful occu-pations, shall be protected in all their constitutional ights. The sole desire and intention of the Governmen s to maintain the integrity of the Constitution and th aws, and to reclaim the States revolted from the national allegiance to their former prosperous and happy

ondition. Ondition. He expresses great satisfaction at the evidences o oralty, and recommends the citizens to assemble in the cities, towns, and precincts, and throw off the sham Government forced upon them, swear true allegiance and fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, organize government, and elect officers in the good old ways of he past. When this is done, he predicts a return to prosperous and happy times, immunity from want and suffering, and the enjoyment of the fruits of their honest turned to Newbern. abors, the sweets of happy homes, and the consolation of living under the wise and salutary laws due to an

dustrious and law-abiding people. At a meeting of the loyal citizens of Jacksonville, on the 20th, a declaration of rights, a protest, and resolu-tions were unanimously adopted, to the following effect: That no State bas the constitutional right to separate from the United States; that the act of Secession adopted by the State convention is void, being in conflict with he Constitution, in never having been submitted to the people for ratification. That Florida is an integral part of the United States, subject to its constitutional jurisdicion, and we believe that thousands of her citizons will hail with joy the restoration of the Government, bringing deliverance from the terrors of ungestrained military

legnotism. They protest against all the acts and ordinances of the Convention depriving them of rights as citizens of the United States; against the despotism which denied the freedom of speech and of the press : against the contribu tions in money, property, and labor, and military enlistments forced upon them; against the tyranny which de-

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER. NO DEMONSTRATION BY THE MERRIMAC LATER FROM NEWBERN, N. C. Beaufort Taken Possession of. NO DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY. FORT MACON HOLDS OUT.

THE REBEL GARRISON MUST SOON SURRENDER. FORTRESS MONDOR, March 28 .- Affairs romain quie ere, so far, at least, as to news that can with prudence

municated to the nublic. The weather is splendid, with a gentle wind. The reliefs have been exceedingly busy the last few days about Pig's Point and Crancy Island. Tugs have

been busily plying to and fro, and it is supposed the are strengthening their fortifications all along from Craney Island to the Point. They have also increased their orces in that vicinity, and their camps have been advanced, and long lines of tents can be seen along the

The Merrimac continues to be the subject of much speculation as to the probability of her coming out. Glasses are directed almost momentarily toward Crane Island, and every indication of smoke in that direction i closely investigated by hundreds of eager eyes. General Hunter and staff arrived here yesterday, or

their way to Port Royal, to take command of the arm operations in that quarter, FORTRESS MORROR, March 29 .- All is quiet here There has been no demonstration made by the Merri.

mac, though her appearance is hourly locked for. The United States steamer Suwannee has arrived from Sewbern, N. C., and reports all quiet there. General Burnside had gone to Beaufort, N. C., and quictly taken possession of the place. There had been no resistance whatever by the inhabitants, and no burn-

ing of property. Fort Macon was still occupied by the rebel garrison onsisting of 300 or 500 men, but they were entirely cut off from assistance, and must soon surrender.

The steamer New York had sailed from Newbern for New York. Information from Newbern states that the rebels had

burnt the railroad bridge between Newbern and Beaufort, but it was in progress of repair, and the road would soon be in operation between the two places. So far as our informants knew, all of them coming from Newbern and had not been to Beaufort, there was no destruction of property at the latter place, and a large majority (

the citizens remained quietly in their homes. On the approach of the United States troops all the ebels in the vicinity shut themselves up in Fort Macon. Their numbers were variously represented by citizen of Beaufort, at from 300 to 600 men. The fort was said to be but slightly provisioned, and it was not believed hey could hold out more than a week. Its ultimat capture is, of course, a matter of cortainty.

General Burnside was at Beaufort. Perfect order reigned at Newbern, and a number of citizens had returned to the place. General Foster was military Governor of the city. The rebels were believed to be in strong force toward

Kingston, thirty-five miles distant, on the road to Goldsboro, and their sconts frequently appeared in the vicinity of Newbern. The expedition to Washington was successful. The

expedition consisted of about one thousand mon, with an escort of gunboats. Two companies of the Twenty-first Massachusetts landed and took the town. The stars and stripes were nailed to a tree, before the court-house, and left there. The citizens received the invaders without any apparent excitement or apprehension, some few expressing Union sentiments, whilst the mass had nothing to say either way. After holding the place one day, and gathering all the information possible, the expedition re-

Affairs at Fortress Monroe. On Friday evening the rebels threw a ball from one of the rifled guns at Sewell's Point which came within about three hundred yards of the shipping in the upper

roadstead. During the blow last night the steamer Flushing had a hole knocked in her side, and now lies on the bar careened over and in a somewhat dangerous position, if the present storm should continue.

The Lincoln gun, on the Rip Raps, has been mounted and this morning was tried, in order to test the carriage on which it is placed. Only ten shots were fired. The second was a splendid ricochet shot-the immense ball weighing 437 pounds, after making three plunges and renewed flights, finally sank away off near Sewell's Point. If the Merrimac could stand one of these Lincoln pills, as they are called here, she is proof against all the appliances of modern gunnery.

There were some signs of activity towards Norfolk this norning. A steamtug came down to Sewell's Point, and the smoke from a large vessel could be seen off above Craney Island. A propeller, apparently a gunboat, also ne down the James river within three miles of New port News, and, after reconnoitring, apparently returned up the river. The present high wind and low water, however, forbid all expectation of the appearance of the Merrimac until the storm is over.

tenth Regiments, during the battle at Winchest EIGHTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT Colonel Wm. G. Murray. Captain Patrick Gallagher. Second Lient. Chas. Ronm. Private Paul McLaug. Private John Gillmore. Private John Gillmore. Private James Myers. Private James Myers. Private Levit Keech. General Shields' Account. OFFICIAL REPORT OF CAPT. B. C. SHRILER, OF GEN. SHIELDS' STAFF.

BRAVERY AND ENDURANCE OF OUR

Gen. Shields' Account of the Battle. The following letter from General Shields, to a friend in Washington, gives the General's informal account of the battle of Winchester :

> HEADQUARTERS GEN. SHIELDS' DIVISION WINCHESTER, Va., March 26, 1862.

Private Wm. H. Davis. Private Thomes Bavenilli. Private Thomes Bavenilli. Private John Brooks. Private J. Presser. Private John Brooks. Private J. Presser. Private J. Presser. Private J. Presser. Private J. Presser. Private John Private John Private John Private J. Presser. Private J. Presser. Private John P account of the battle of Winchester : HEADGLARTERS GEX. SHIFLDS' DIVISION, WINTHESTER, Va., March 26, 1862. { I will give you a brief account of our late operations. My reconnoiseance beyond Strasburg, on the 18th and jost inst. discovered Jaekson reinforced, in a strong position, near New Market, within supporting distance of the main hody of the rebels under Johnson. It was necessary to decay him from that position. Therefore, I fell back rapidly to Winchester on the 20th, as if in re-treat, marching my whole command nearly thirty miles in one day. My force was placed at night in a secludel position, two miles from Winchester, on the Martinshurg rad. On the 21st the rehel cavalry, under Ashby, showed themselves to our pickets, within sile of Win-chester. On the 221 all of General Banks' command, with the exception of my division nucle an impression upon the inhabitants, scnwe of whom were in ascret communi-cation with the enemy, that our army hull left, and that nothing remained but a few regiments to garrison this place. Jackson was signalized to this effect. I asw their signals and divined their mounting. Ahont five o'clock on the afternoon of the 22d Ashby, believing that the town was almost evacuated, attacked our pickets and force left to garrison and protect the place. In a skir-mis that evening, while placing the artillery in position, in yeigental of inforthe, two batteries of artillery, and a small force of cavalry, which he mistook as the whole force left to garrison and protect the place. In a skir-mis that evening, while placing the artillery in position, in was struck by a fragment of a shell, which broke my as malove the elbow, injured my shoulder, and damaged me otherwise to such an extent that I havo angle fore next morning. Under cover of the night I ordered an entire brigade (Kimbal's) to take up a strong porition in advance. I pushed forward four batteries, having them placed we all expected the enemy's attack my as far from the main body of the re Fourth Corporal John Snail- Private S. C. Lecter. den. Private G. Willocomb. Private Alfred Crague. Private J. Presser. Private J. Presser. Private J. Presser. Private J. R. P. Harkin, Private Win, Gallagher. Private Wink. P. Harkin, Private Thomas Gorman. Private Montal Stryker. Private John Lolbert. First Lieut. B. M. Moucon. Frivate Montal Stryker. Private Boht. L. Ban. First Corporal Wink. C. Hile-Private Sanford Johnson. Private Sanford Johnson. Fint Sergt. Silad White. Fist Corporal Wm. C. Hice Private Sanford Johnson. man. Sergeant Hom Funk. Corporal James W. Price. Gorporal James W. Price. Gorporal James W. Murtay. Corporal L. Fowler. Scrgeant Hugh Smith. Scrgeant Fhillp Smith. Scrgeant Billing Smith. Scrgeant Emanuel Brueba-ker. Corporal Joseph Ledger. Corporal Joseph Ledger. Corporal Joseph Ledger. Private Wm. Luzier. Corporal Joseph Ledger. Private Vm. Luzier. Private Vm. Lu rporal Alexander Taylor. Jotal killed Total wounded gate killed and wounded 92, out of 255 end ONE-HUNDRED-AND-TENTH PENNSYLVANIA BEGIMENT. Private J. Ferguson. Private P. P. Croft. rivate Joseph Cooper Private John Nipple, Private U. H. Horn, Private J. Horseman, Private James Wallace, Private W. P. Ramsey, Private J. Murlin, Private David Price, Private W. O. Colleher, Private M. Anthony Kimlim Private Theodore Bockey

Private Theodore Boo Private D. C. Baker. Private S. Kimley. Corporal J. Murphy. Private T. McIlwain Private D. Cardinae Private D. Gardiner. Private J. B. Albert, REBELS DEFEATED BY STATE MILITIA. Sr. Louis. March 20 .- On the night of the 26th in band of from five hundred to eight hundred rehels at: tacked four companies of State militia at Hummonsville vas concentrated, and prepared to support Kimball's rigade, which was in advance. About half past ten Polk county, Mc. They were completely defeated, with the loss of fifteen killed and a large number wounded clock, it became evident we had considerable force Our loss was none killed, but a number were wounded. among which were Captains Stockton and Cosgrove everely

Summer.

was concentrated, and prepared to support Rimball's brigade, which was in advance. About half past ten o'clock, it became evident we had considerable force before us; but the enemy still concealed himself so adroitly in the woods, that it was impossible to estimate it. I ordered a portion of the artillery forward, to open fre and unmask likem. By degrees they began to show, themselves. They planted battery after battery in strong position, on the centre and on both flanks. Our artillery responded, and this continued until al-out half past three o'clock in the afternoon, when I directed a column of infantry to carry a battery on their left flank and to assail that flank, which was done promptly and splendidly by Tyler's brigade, aided by scne regiments from the other brigades. The fire of our infantry was so close and destructive that it made have in their ranks. The result was the capture of their guns on the left, and the forcing back of their wing on the can-re, thus placing them in a position to be routed by a general attack, which was made, about five o'clock, by all the infantry, and eucceded in diving them in flight from the field. Night fell upon us at this atgee, leaving us in possession of the field of battle, two guns and four caissons, three hundred prisoners and about one thousand stand of small arms. Our killed and wounded exceed one thrusand, The inhabitants of the adjacent villagos carried them to their houses as they were removed from the field of battle. Houses between the battle field and Strasburg, and even far beyond, have since been found filed with the dead axid dying of the enemy. Graves have be a discovered far removed from the road twenty-two milles from the battle field filled in this engage. and even far beyond strasburg, afterwards, found houses on the road twenty-two milles from the battle field filled in this manner, and presenting the most ghastly spectacle. The bayoc myde in the ranks of the revelse has struck this whole region of coun-try with terror. Such a biow had never fal

brigades accompanying him, will nover meet this division again in battle. Juning the night they managed to carry off their artillery in the darkues. We opened upon them by early light next morning, and they commenced to re-treat. Gen. Banks returned from Harper's Ferry boween nine and ten o'clock A. M. and placed himself, at my request, at the head of the command, ten miles from the battle-field, pursuing the enemy. Reinforcements, which we had ordered back from Williams' division, and which I had ordered forward during the night, now come pouring in, and with all those we continued the pursuit, pressing them with vigot and with repeated and destructive attacks as far as Woodstock, where he halted from mere exhaustion. The enemy's sufferings have hen torrible, and such as they have nowhere else en-dured since the commenciation of this wat': and yet such we their gallastry and high state of discipline that at no time during the battle or pursuit did they give way to panic. They field to Mount Jackson, and are by this time, no doubt, in communication with the main body of the rebel army. I hope to be able in a few days to ride in a buggy and place myself at the head of my com-mat to that service to the country that I hope and feel I am capable of. No man could be better treated than I am by Gen. Banks, and yet, if he and his com-mind had been here on the 23d, you would have heard nothing of a fight, because our willy enemy would not have been entrapped. I want an efficient cavalry regi-ment—the Thind United States cavely: for instance-and additonal infantry. I wish you would have heard nothing of a fight, because our willy enemy would not have been entrapped. I want an efficient cavalry regi-ment—the Thind United States cavely: States. JAMES SHIELDS. n in battle. During the night they managed to carry NEW YORK, March 30 .- The steamer New Fork, from Southampton, with dates to the 19th inst., arrived at a ate hour to night. In the House of Lords, on the 17th, Lord Normandy noved for the despatches relative to the press prosecuitors in Italy. In the House of Commons, on the 17th, Mr. Griffiths akked about the arrest of the pursare of the Sumpley and the ex-consulat Tangier, and their removal on board the Ino as prisoners. Mr. Layard explained, and expressed the earnest hope that when the President knew the circumstances they would be released, The late successes of the United States troops orested the belief among the French merchants that peaceful arrangements will shortly be made, causing a resumpion of commercial relations. The effect in the Rentes had dec Garibaldi had exhorted the Italians to subscribe towards the relief of the sufferers by the inundation in Austria. The Danish Government, in reply to the German notes, objects to any discussion of Schleswig affairs, etc., but is ready to listen to the objections of Germany, and its propositions for a settlement of the relations of Hol-Official Report of Capt. Shriler. The royal troops had taken all the exterior fortifica-WINGHESTER, March 25, 1862. The inturgents at Syra had proclaimed the se I Victor Emmanuel King of Greece. as Other

nains of Edward Jackson, the son of the prop

There were but few persons who were killed outright by the explosion, and the bodies of most of them were own to fragments. Heads, legs, and arms were hurled Private Jeremiah Gate through the air, and in some instances they were picked Private Simon Kreisher. Private Joseph McClanat Private Jacob Wainwrigh up hundreds of feet from the scene of the explosion. Portlans of field, brains, limbs, entralis, &c., were found in the scene of the sc in the yards of houses, on roofs, and in the adjacent streets. The walls of several houses in the vicinity had Private James Graham. Private Daniel G. Smith. great emeans of bloed upon them, where the fragments of the bodies of the victims had struck when they wer

hurled from the factory. The head and purt of the trunk of a man were blown nto Passyurk road, more than a square distant from the factory. A portion of the thigh struck against the rear wall of the tavern of Mr. Dougherty, No. 1324 Passyunk coad, leaving its bloody mark upon the brick work, and hen falling into the yard Tho head, which appeared to belong to the same body, was thrown over the build ing and fell down in Passymuk road. The skull wa ashed completely to pieces, its fragments being held together by the scalp, and the brains were dashed out. The hair, sprinkled with gray, and a short whisker, which had been scorched and singed, were all that were left to lead to the identification of the remains.

The fragments of mutilated humanity which had been gathered up were all removed to the First-ward station house. The wounded had their immediate wants sup plied at the drug stores, dwellings, &c , in the neighbor hood; they were then removed to their own homes, or to the Pennsylvania Hospital, the great majority being taken to the last-named institution. The men and boys had suffered the most severe inpuries, some of them being shockingly burned. The females were less seriously hurt. Fortunately for this portion of the operatives, the rules of the factory required them to divest themselves of their hoop skirts upon going to work. This circumstance probably prevented many from being burned to death, a heir clothing was much less combustible in the absence of the distending hoops. The noise of the explosion was heard to a great dis-

tance, and hundreds of people hurrled to the spot under the impulse of curiosity. Among the throng were the half-distracted parents and friends of those who had been employed in the devastated building, uncertain as to their safety, and searching frantically about for them in the crowd and in the neighboring houses, and, while fearing the worst, searching shudderingly among the fragments of clothing which still clung to the almost quivering re mains of the mutilated dead. There were many painfully affecting scenes at the spot, and at the places where the

NUBD. Private Wm. Gowrage, Private M. Sacock, Private Blas S. Anthony. Sergeant Wm. Roberts. Private John Borden. Private J. B. Harper. Private D. Brown. Private G Sloan. dead and the wounded were carried. The intelligence of the disaster was telegraphed to the Central Station, and Mayer Henry, the Ohief of Police, and several of the lieutenants, with squads of policemen hurried to the ground, and did all that was in their power to gather together the scattered remains of the dead, to relieve the injured, to take charge of endangere Private D. Brown. Private G Stoan. Sergeant S. McCune. Privato John Nettle. Private Ira Horn. Private D. S. Itaker. Private D. Gardcoer. Private W. P. Ramsay. Private John C. Foreman Private John C. Foreman property, and to keep the crowd from overrunning the

The police, and also the people residing in the neighborhood, did everything in their power to alleviate th sufferings of the unfortunate ones. Several ladies fur sished klankets, settees, &c., for the wounded while being convoyed to the hospital. Several milk and farm agons, passing at the time, were voluntarily relieved of their contents and used as means of conveyance. Ce ainly, there never was more sympathy expressed for suffering humanity.

THE KILLED.

The only person recognized was a young man named dwin Jackson, a son of the proprietor of the establishacnt.

The head which was blown across to Passyunk road is upposed to be that of Yarnall Bailey. Mr. Bailey inown to linve been in the building at the time of the exiosion, and cannot be found. He was about sixty years f age, and belonged to West Chester.

Benjamin F. Whittaker, whose parents reside at No CINCINNATI, March 29 .- Parson Brownlow arrived 1010 South Seventh street, was burned in a most shock-ing manner. He suffered the most excruciating pain The Rebels Driven from Warrenton Juncuntil about 10 o'clock on Saturday evening, when he ex-

pired. He was sensible until the last moment, but could give no account of the occurrence. Several of the wounded were carried to their residence

LIST OF THE WOUNDED.

The injured were taken to the neighboring drug stores

state that yesterday the enemy in large force was nd their whereabouts is unknown, which adds to the driven from the Warrenton Railroad junction by Gen difficulty of learning who have been severely injured.

Claims of Pennsylvania Recruiting Offi-

KILLED.

WOUNDED

KILLED.

WOUNDED.

Skirmish in Missourt.

Parson Brownlow at Cincinnati

tion.

WASHINGTON, March 29 .- Advices from Manasses

Hockey

Private --- Leibrich.

Private John Darn.

Private Samuel Everly. Private John Murphy.

Private John Kelly.

Private Thos. Ha

nd houses in the immediate vicinity, where every means HARRISBURG, March 29.-The hill for the payment of vere taken to alleviate their sufferings. As fast as possiclaims incurred by recruiting officers has been recalled, and, substantially, withdrawn by the Legislature. The necessity for this action becomes apparent when it is le those who were seriously wounded were conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The unfortunate persons necessity fo: this action becomes apparent when it is stated that, from the estimates made by Lieutenant Colo-nel Ruff, and Major Dooge of the regular army, \$1,500,-000 will be required for their liquidation; a sum conside-rably larger than will remain in the State Treasury un-appropriated. It is almost certain that an act will be passed granting, pay to the officers, from the time they continued to arrive there all day, until twenty-eight had been received in the institution. The following are the names of those who are at the hospital : Washington Black, severely burned about the facrms, and hands, ed recruiting until the date of muster, an Augustin Curtin, aged 14 years, burned about the face

nd hands John Logue, aged 14 years, badly burned about th Lewis Brown, aged 12 years, badly burned about th face and body.

ond set

Joseph Mirkil, face, breast, and body burned in a shocking manner-in rather a critical condition. Horaco L. Sinnickson

lenry Harrison Knowles, burned about the head.

The following are the names of the females who have

Many of them had their immediate relatives around

hem. The parents of the girls were Dermitted to visit

them and remain all night. The hospital was bosic get during the entire day and evening of Saturday by the

friends of the sufferers, anxious to learn their condition

and many distressing scenes were witnessed about the

gate of the horbital. As the orders of the physiciana

were to admit no persons but the near relatives of the

patients, and only one or two at a time, Capt. Taylor, the

gatekeeper, occupied a very trying position, and was ob-

liged to refuse many applicants, causing frequent lamon-tations from those who considered it exceedingly hard

not to be permitted to visit their brothers or sisters, t

A number of those burned were not taken to the hosni-

tal, but were removed to their residences. Among this

ympathize with them in their sufferings.

class were the following :

Lizzie Craven, Daharen Emerick

Mary Hagerty, Eliza Laney, Amanda Miller,

Amanda Anlier, Eliza McAleer, Margaret McEwen, Mary Sloane, Ann McKersey,

and breast-seriously injured.

een received at the hospital

Mary M. Clay,

Sallie Fortescue, Annie Lynch,

Annie Lynch, Isabella F. Laney,

Frances Mullen, Kate McDermott,

Agnes Wins

James Ourtin.

naking provision for investigating the character o laims, with a view to further action.

ere vesterday

turing districts was favorable

GREAT BRITAIN.

FRANCE.

ITALY.

DENMARK.

CREECE.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ABRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NEW YORK.

None behaved themselves more creditably in the affair than the noble three hundred of the Eightyfourth Pennsylvania-one-fourth of their number being either killed or wounded. After Colonel Murray fell, the regiment, reduced to 216 mon, was led forward by the senior captain, Morrell. whose uniform is pierced by no less than five bulletholes. A corrected list of the Pennsylvania killed and wounded is published in another column.

Reliable advices from General Curtis' army state that the remnant of Generals Van Dorn and Price's army, numbering about 3 500 men, have evacuated their strongholds in the Boston mountain, and precipitately fied to Van Buren and Fort Smith. This explanation opens up a new feature of the The Texan and Arkansas troops are stated to have policy of the conspirators. There may be been utterly demoralized on account of the death of their leaders, Generals McCulloch and McIntosh. Pike's Indians have been disbanded. In little disposition to offer up any such sacrifice consequence of the scarcity of forage, General Curtis' army has fallen back to Keitsville, a place where water and forage are plenty.

Quantril, the rebel filibuster, with a hand of two hundred guerrillas, made a dash at one of our regiments at Warrensburg, Missouri, on Wednesday last, but was driven off with a loss of nine killed and seventeen wounded. To add to his discomfiture. twenty-seven of his horses were captured. Our loss was but two killed and nine wounded. On of this kind are furnished by hot-headed the following day Quantril made a second attack, the result of which is not yet known. As we have sent out reinforcements from Georgetown, however, men in the world better understand, or are it may be surmised that Mons. Quantril has been "decimated."

A correspondent of a Cincinnati journal, writing from Savannah, Tennessee, states that the rebel army of the Mississippi has adopted a new line of defence in the West, having for its base the Charleston and Memphis Railroad, and for its centre the town of Corinth, which is situated in the nor hwestern part of the State. The command of this department has recently been assumed by Beauregard, who has made Corinth his head. quarters, and is said to have summoned to his councils Generals Polk, Johnston, Pillow, Cheatham. Freeman, and Wright. Below this point, on the Tennessee, various portions of the rebel army have been located since their retreat from Nashville.

Our Nashville letter this morning states, as a in Nashville daily, and the city is beginning to trighten up in the light of returning prosperity.

Considering that portions of Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, North Carolina, Florida, and other rebellious States are in our possession, it is probable that our army and navy now contain more men than the whole militia force of the districts over which the national authority has not yet been re-established. If in a good cause such an overwhelming superiority of numbers cannot triumph, all old theories of war will be completely overturned.

THE TERRIBLE ACCIDENT at the gun-cartridge manufactory, on Saturday last, is the theme of universal comment among our citizens. It will probably require a very full investigation to discover the exact cause of the explosion ; but enough seems to be known to indicate very clearly that hereafter no such establishments should be allowed to exist in the immediate vicinity of populous neighborhoods; and that additional precautions should be adopted in a business, which, with all the safeguards that can be devised, is extremely hazardous.

IT IS REPORTED that ALBERT PIKE'S Indian Brigade have returned to their own homes. They neither relished the music of our artillery nor the havoc made by the musket balls of our brave Western troops. They no doubt feel like the pugnacious individual who was eager to be " counted in" " a free fight," but who. after a short experience of its hardships, respectfully requested to be " counted out."

WE LEARN from the New York Leader that Mr. CHARLES A. DANA, the accomplished denounced as a crime against civilization. managing editor of the New York Tribune,

the entire rebel horde in wild dismay before them. into practice. Of course, The Times backs the end of their victory will be the recogniup the opinion of the Government. tion of the armed rebels, or their full forgive-

> A NASHVILLE PAPER states that Ww. L. movements with cagerness and joy. The reorganization of the Breckinridgers, YANCEY, after his return to New Orleans, in a public speech, earnestly advised the cotton and their determination to oppose all efforts at planters of the South to adopt the policy reunion between loyal men, will, of course, force commended by the Confederate leaders, of other party organizations. The question burning all the cotton that was in danger of arises, how much is to be gained by allowing falling into the hands of the Union troops. the Breckinridgers to triumph under the name It adds that the planters of Mississippi and of Democracy? Would they not labor for Alabama are generally pledging themselves to such a compromise as would disgrace the army burn their crops in this manner, and " that it and the people? Are they not bound to is probable all the cotton will be burned, this?

whether all those who hold it agree to it or not ?? That a decided majority of the people of Philadelphia are against these men, I firmly believe. The failure to unite these people among the cotton planters, as among any gave your last city election to the Breckin other class at the South. Union men, who have ridgers. The leaders of parties are now again forearmed and in good season. My belief upon the altar of Secession, as cotton at preis, after a somewhat careful consultation with sent prices. But the ruling spirits of the loyal men, that no matter what name the comrebellion are determined to drag them down bination against these influences may assume. whether Republican or Union, there is every to the pecuniary ruin which has overtaken the representatives of all other Southern industrial disposition to do all that can be done with honor to unite for the purpose of defeating the

and to be continued without intermission all day

and part of the evening, by John B. Myers & Co.,

STOCKS, GROUND RENTS, REAL ESTATE, &C.,

to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange. See

Thomas & Sons' pamphlet catalogues and adver-

Public Amusements.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE .-- Mr. J. S. Clarke,

popular comedian, commences a six-night engagement this evening. He appears as *Major de Boots*, in "Every

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS .- The Rebollion in India a

ARCH-STREET THEATRE .- At last, public expectation

auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

Lisements

ong run.

interests. Some, who are deeply implicated in the rebellion, may voluntarily destroy their Breckinridge organization. OCCASIONAL. crops, on account of a belief that they would be seized and confiscated on the arrival of UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FRENCH SALE-DRES our troops. And after a few examples GOODS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, KID GLOVES, &C .--The early attention of purchasers is invited to the large and unusually attractive assortment of zealots, or by deep-dyed traitors, the arts French and other foreign dry goods, including a of terrorism and brute force-which no full line of the recent importation of Messrs. L. Maillard & Co., of New York, in shawls, barages more ready to put in practice, than the leading and grenadines, delaines and bombazines, &c., be conspirators-are to be called into requisition sides 2,500 pieces of Saxony-wove dress goods, 575 to secure the destruction of all the valuable cartons of Paris ribbons, silks, Paris printed goods,

products in the districts liable to an invasion by our troops. Thus the plot to "fire the Southern heart ' is culminating in a scheme to "fire the South-

ern plantations." Those who commenced their nefarious work by avowing themselves special champions of the South, now insist upon the most fearful and universal sacrifices ! Pretending to dread slight, abstract, and almost incomprehensible injuries from the North, they are urging their deluded dupes and victims on to the most tangible and fearful acts of self-destruction. They call upon a whole people to show the weakness

and desperation of a suicide, who on account of a trifling injury, fancied slight, or minor romor, that General Buell is to take the field. gricvance, rushes unbidden into the presence The General's body guard is composed wholly of of his Maker. Nominally, to save slavery Pennsylvanians, and numbers a goodly list of Phila- from an intangible blow, they have drawn delphians in its ranks. Union refugees are arriving upon the whole system, its legal defences, its former geographical securities, and its productions, the most fearful injuries that its avowed adversaries could have wished to inflict upon it. Their folly is only equalled

by their wickedness and desperation. Their pretended excuse for the destruction of the Southern crops, so far from being a justification in the cycs of the civilized world, will only add to the enormity of their offence. They contend that great distress will be produced in all manufacturing and commercial classes, by their incendiarism ; that millions of non-combatants in the loyal States, and in

foreign countries, will be subjected to great sufferings by their so-called sacrifices. If this were strictly true, and they did not in the his moral and humanizing works is he more successful slightest degree exaggerate the importance than in the story from which this play is dramatized. of their product of cotton, what a striking comment does their recommendation in tracts a full attendance every night. Some of the scene itself afford on the whole Rebellion! How are of a thriling nature, and, with the lecture to illust trate the views, give a very good idea of the magnitud well does it typify the infamy, recklessness, of the great Sepoy rebellion. and heartlessness of its authors! It makes them the architects of a double ruin-a ruin for the sake of ruin-a destruction of their own prosperity for the purpose of destroying

the prosperity of others, including nations whose "aid and comfort" they are even now zealously courting ! A bountiful Providence does not give men fertile soils and rich harvests for purposes of this character. They may enrich themselves if they choose, when favoring markets are opened, but they have no

right to destroy that which is supposed to be invaluable, for the sake of injuring the whole human race. But a short time ago, a great outcry was made in Europe because we closed a few harbors by sinking stone fleets. The act was

within the past two days. From Winchester-Visit of Secretary Our Government, however, fully justified Seward.

ments for Major Foster.

nands the nes and property, and th exposure of their wives and children to sickness, destitution, famine, and untold miserles; against the barbaness. The armed rebels are watching their rons policy which sends a brutal soldiery to pillage, burn property, and destroy life, as a punishment for remaining in their homes; against the Government who threaten to hang them because they would not tamely submit to

> such indignities. Having been released from such dangers, and indigni tier, and restored to the Government of the United States, and the reign of terror having passed, it now be comes them as loyal citizens to raise up a State Govern ment, and we recommend that a convention of all loyal citizens be called forthwith to organize a State Governnent of the State of Florids. Also, that the chief of the nilitary department of the United States be requested to retain sufficient force to maintain order and to pro ect the people in their persons and property.

> > FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

OPENING OF A NEW REBEL BATTERY.

NO INTENTION TO EVACUATE

FOUR REBEL IRON-CLAD GUNBOATS

St. Louis, March 20 .- The army correspondence a the Republican, writing under date of Cairo, March 29, says that the firing on Friday at Island No. 10 was quite beavy, the rebels opening from a new battery, mounted, it is supposed, with 123-pounders. The enemy could be seen cutting away the trees, and rapidly pushing forward other means of defence. They seem to have no idea of evacuating at present, and are daily getting more cannon in position. Word reached the fleet, last night, that four rebel gunboats, partly clad with railroad iron, appeared below Gen. Pope's batteries, at Point Pleasant, but, as these batteries extend almost in a con tinuous line fifteen miles, it is not believed that they can force a passage.

LATER FROM KEY WEST. kid gloves, silk umbrellas and parasols, &c., embracing about 1,000 lots of very choice articles, to

HEAVY FIRING HEARD AT THE HEAD OF be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on a credit of THE PASSES. four months, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock,

> Preparations of the Rebels to Defend New Orleans.

NEW YORK, March 30 .- The United States gunboat Huntsville arrived from Key West this evening, with ates to the 25th inst. The steamers Niagara, South Carolina, Mohawk. Water Witch, Marion, and eight other vessels, were at

Key West. The steamer Magnolia, recently captured from the rebels, was to sail for New York on the 24th inst.

is about being gratified, by the production of the long-announced Irish drama of "Crohoore-na-Billioge, or The ship Nightingale sailed on the 21st for, Tortugas and the Passes. Advices from the Mississippi passes state that heavy the Foster Brother." We are assured, by those who know, that the play will be put upon the stage in a style

firing was heard from the head of the passes, where some rarely equalled, in regard to scenery and appointments John Drew, the inimitable, will appear as Andy Houla of our vessels had gone. nder of Commodore Porter's mortar fleet

hern; and the other principal characters will find fitting representatives in the chief members of the company, had all left Key West, together with some of our gune boats. New Orleans was supposed to be their destinaincluding Mr. Frank Drew, Mr. Mortimer, Mrs. John Drew, Mrs. Henri, and Mrs. Stoneall. "Crohoore-na A considerable amount of cotton is stored at Apala-Billioge" has been dramatised expressly for John Drew from one of John Banim's "Tales of the O'Hara Famil chicola, which place is defended by a rebel bat

13 guns and 3,000 rebels. ly," and, if half of what is said of it is true, will have s The steamer Cuvler, at Key West from Hayana, r rts quite a Lumber of rebel vessels there.

A French man-of-war, from Vera Cruz at Havana ad twenty-seven cases of yellow fever on board. The health of the troops at Bey West was good. The small-pox had broken out in a New 1

Two of the crew captured on hoard the steams fagnolia report great preparations at New Orleans to resist the expected attack. Several gunboats wer building, and martial law would soon be problaimed.

There is no truth in the reported capture of Mr. Yancey. He engaged passage in the schooner Mallory,

The Huntsville has 200 bales of cotton and 237 bales

and crew are well.

ANOTHER RAILBOAD TRAIN CAPTURED

Commercial, from Indianapolis, says that General Buell has assumed the command of the United States farcan and, at the latest advices, was within fiftee

Morgan's rebel cavalry captured another train on the Louisville and Nashville Bailroad, on Friday. Col.

Currin Pope, of Kentucky, was taken prisoner, with a fow other United States officers. The Incomptive was run into a ditch, and the cars dostroyed. Parson Brownlow is expected to remain here during this reck, and the hospitalities of the State have been ten

FROM WASHINGTON

A NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENT CREATED.

Gen. Dix Assigned to the Command.

THE REBELS DRIVEN OUT OF WARRENTON.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1862.

The Quartermaster's Department will pay for no army supplies purchased by any one not an officer of the Department, duly authorized to make such purchases in ccordance with the regulations of the army. The above is by an order of the Secretary of War. Secretary SEWARD returned to-day from Winchestor,

whither he went with two physicians, on an errand o mercy. A passenger who arrived here from that town says

that there is no apprehension that Gen. SHIELDS' arm will have to be emputated, and that he is in the best ossible spirits. Also, that the rebels under JACKSON were yesterday

still in flight beyond Strasburg. The majority of the vestry of Trinity Episcopa Church have essayed to depose their pastor for a non-compliance with the order of Bishop WHITTINGHAM to read the prayers prepared by him for the late Union successes. The minister denies their authority thus to act, and has given them notice that he will submit the uestion to the members. He officiated in that church to-day.

The Church of the Ascension, the rector of which also omitted the same prayer, was closed to day, not, how-ever, primarily on that account, but as a measure of pre-caution against the excitement which might result in a disturbance of the peace. A guard is in attendance at the premises.

WASHINGTON, March 29.- A despatch from the TI S Consul at Nantes to the Department of State, says that vessels coming to that port suffer loss through the igno-rance of ship-owners. The risks and expenses on the river are considerable, the damage from fouling is frequent, and advances on freight are not usually made until all is delivered. He advises that charters be made

to St. Nazaire, not Nantes or Palmbouef. Snow is falling in this vicinity to-day, and there has been a decided fall in the thermometer. Bayard Taylor to-day decided to accept the Secretary-

ip of Legation to St. Petersburg, which had been tendered him. The Committee of Ways and Means of the House are to day hearing the views of the various delegates who

complain of the heaviness of the imposts on certain articles under the tax bill. A disposition prevails to abolish specific duties and substitute ad valorem per centages on various articles.

General Cadwalader has been appointed a Major General of Volunteers His friends express much gratification at this recognition of his merits.

the left (west) of the turnpike is flat, and comparatively little wooded. We placed in position a six-sum battery, commanded by Cuptain Jenks, First Virginia Artillery, to opgose the enemy's four gune, which latter was soon reinforced by a whole battery, whereupon Cuptain Clark's regular bat-tery was put in prolongation of the former named. Both batteries were fought by Col. Daum, chief of artillery of Gen. Shields division, in person. One fire from the two batteries became too hot for the emeny, and they brought a third battery in the direction of their right wing, in such position upon our two batteries on the hill that they enfiladed them, but with this maneuvre exposed their battery to a raking fire of one of the Ohio batteries placed near Kernstown to defend the pike, and they were neces-sitated to limber to the rear with all their batteries, but continued their fire. A reconnoissance was made yesterday by our force nd Warrenton Junction. A body of the enemy's cavalry retreated as our troops advanced, and burned th bridge over the Rappahannock. There was some slight skirmishing, but no loss of life or any wo

sitated to limber to the rear with all their batteries, but continued their fire. In the meantime the infantry regiments were moving up to the support of our butteries, and formed into line of battle about a thousand yards to the rear of our bat-teries, when at once the enemy's heavier battery moved to the front, and threw, in rapid succession, a number of well-sime shell link our batteries and the evarity and infantry stationed upon the interior slope of the battery hill, and the necessity to storm and take their guns be-came evident. A military department, to be called the Middle Department, and to consist of the States of New Jersey, Delaware, the Eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia, and ounties of Cecil, Harford, Baltimore, and Anne Arundel, in Maryland, has been created. Major Genera Dix, of the United States Volunteers, is assigned to the

well-simed shell into our batteries and the envelry and infantry stationed upon the interior slope of the battery hill, and the necessity to storm and take their guns be-came evident. In cropuction with Cols. Kimball and Tyler, the fol-lowing infantry regiments were drawn up in mass, paral-iel with each other. The right, resting upon the mutdread passing through the forest, was held by the Soventh Ohio, the Sixty-seventh and Fifth following, and the Thirteenth Indiana, Eighty-fourth Penesylvania, and Twenty-ninth Ohio a little to the rear, thus leaving the One-Hundred-and-tenth Pennsylvania and the Four-teenth Indiana and three companies of the Eighth Ohio in reserve. During the time these arrangements were made, a messenger was stat to you, General, to have your approval as to this flank movement, and I person-ally apprized all the commanders in the rear and flanks of our intentions, so as to keep them on the alert. Colonel Haum was enjoined to keep his artillery in lively fire, so as not to divert the attention of the enemy frem him, and when the order came to move on every-thing was ready to respond. General Tyler moved his column by the right flakik &s far as the Codra creek road, rested his right upon the same, and the left upon the befors-mentioned mud road, pushing forward upon both roads some cavalry, changed direction to the left, right in front, and moved silently but steadily upon the funds with a terrine flak of the enemy, who received him, posted behind a stone wali at about the left an mile, whom coming upon a more sparsely wooded ground, he made half a wheel to the left, and came to the face of the extreme flak at the out rinkel guns, but still on went the regi-ments without areturn fire, and the at drove na, by their vibout areturn fire, and then three whemselves with immesse cheering and an unearthy yell upon the enemy, who; receiving at fiftoen yards our first irre, foll beak acrose the field, thus unmasking lwo six, pound irron gune, which hurled, on being cleared in front, death an command of this department, the headquarters of which are located at Baltimore No troops in the United States service will hereafter pass through the city of New York without reporting to the United States military authorities entrusted with the duty of providing subsistence and transportation in that city. The reports must be made and information obtain-

ed at the office, No. 79 White street. The Governor of New York has decided upon the fol

lowing prices to be charged to the non-commissioned of-ficers and privates of the several regiments from that State now in the field for articles of clothing heretofore furnished them by the State, the said prices having been fixed from the average cost of the several articles, viz For each infantry overcoat, \$8 63; infantry jacket, \$5.43; ditto trowsers, \$3.50; ditto fatigue cap, 85c; ditto shoe (pegged), \$1.20; ditto shoes (sewed), \$1.98; ditto draw.

ers, 57c; ditto socks, 24c; ditto shirts, S5c; blanket

\$1.95. THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

THE REBEL ARMY RETREATS TO FORT SMITH. The Texan and Arkansas Troops De moralized.

THE POSITION OF GEN. CURTIS' ARMY.

ROLLA, Mo., March 29 .- Reliable persons, who have just arrived from our army in the Southwest, say the rounant of the rebel army, rumbering some 3,500 men, under Generals Van Dorn and Price, has retreated en tirely across the Boston Mountain, and is now at Van en and Fort Smith, receiving supplies from Memphi and Little Rock, via the Arkansas river, which is now

at a high stage. The Texas troops were much disheartened at the death I hurried back to bring up the One-hundred-andfouth Pannavivania, and Siviaanth Indiana hy a right oblique novement through the woods, and the enemy regritting all the combined shock and fire, retired, and

To BRIG. GEN. SHIELDS, COMMANDING SECOND DIVI-TO BRIG. GEN. SHIFLINS, COMMANDING SECOND DIVI-SHON, FIFTH ARMY CONFS: GENERAL: I beg respectfully to report to you that after having received on Sunday last, the 23d of March, at 9 o'clock A. M., an order to report for duty as aid-de-camp on your staff, I left heudquarters for Kernstown, to as-sist Cols. Kimball, Tyler, and Sullivan, in their efforts as commanders of brigades fighting the enemy under (ien. Jackson, and, to isatra a unity of action of their threa respective commands, I reported at 92 o'clock A. M. to Col. Kimball, acting brigadier, and senior officer on the field, who was stationed upon a hill about one-half mile west of Kernstown, which latter place is intersected by the turupike leading to Stras-burg. There I informed myself as to the ovents which had transpired previous to my arrival, and under-stood that the enemy who, in endeavoring to drive in our plokets the day before, had been repulsed, had opened with his artillery, at about eight o'clock A. M., upon our forces again, and that since that time we were aen-gaged in responding to his battery of four guns, which he then hed in play, and endeavoring to repel his small but harasing attacks of cavalry upon our chain of seatinds. Reconolitring the ground surrounding ms, I found that between the hill upon which I stood with Colonet Kimbail and the hill opposite us, upon which the enemy's batteries were posted, about a mile distant, a ruvine was lying, ruuning east and wast, which is antirely free of wood, when about balf a mile to be eask, a forese con-nected both hills, through the centre of which passes a mud road, and is bounded on its extreme right by an-other mud road leading to Cedar creek. The country to the left (west) of the turnpike is fiat, and comparatively little wooded. We placed in position a six-gun battery, to osaoos the SION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS :

| The infurgents at Syra had proclaimed the second son | class were the following : |
|---|---|
| of Victor Emmanuel King of Greace, as Otho the Se- | A young man named McClenan. |
| TURKEY. | Annie Waltere, residing at Twentieth and Pine streets. |
| The Turkish squadron had sailed for Lower Albania. | burned about the face and head. |
| COMMERCIAL. | Annie Hatton, burned about the head; resides at |
| LONDON, March 19The discount market is amply | Twenty-fourth and Spring Garden streets. |
| supplied below the bank minimum rate. | Bichard Hewston, residing in Woodbine street. |
| In the stock exchange the rale is two per cent. Ama- rican securities are firm. | Samuel Griffiths, äged 17 54488. |
| LIVERPOOL, March 19 Cotton is unchanged; sales | Charles Griffiths, aged 16 years. |
| LIVERPOOL, March 19.—Cotton is unchanged; sales for two days 12,000 bales, including 3,500 bales to specu- | Mary Griffiths. |
| laters and exporters. At Manchester the market is tending upward, but the | Two daughters of Mr. Jackson, the proprietor, named |
| galos are small: | Josephine, aged 20 years, and Selina, aged 18 years. Both |
| Flour is dull. Wheat active. Corn tending upward | wore in a critical condition yesterday. |
| mixed 28s 9d @29s. | Annie McCorney, residing in the Twenty-fourth ward. |
| Beef steady. Pork steady, Bacon active. Lard tend- | She was not employed in the establishment. |
| ing upward and firm. Tallow quiet and steady. Ashes quiet. Sugar quict and steady. Bice inactive. | Mary Ann Moore. |
| Bosin dull. Spirits Turpentine nominal at 66s, | Joseph Cartledge, burned while rescuing one of the |
| Borin dull. Spirits Turpentine nominal at 665. Losnos, March 10.—Consols for money 933; @98.7; . account 93.7; @94.] | young women. |
| The newspaper reports quote Flour as difficult to sell at | Ellen Murray. |
| Glælslower: | Miss Naughty, Weakington Long hadly humad shout the face and |
| THE LATEST. | Washington Lane, badly injured about the face and |
| The steamer Niagara arrived at Queenstown on the | eyes. Cassie Whitecar, |
| 18th. | Miss Mehaffey, badly burned. |
| The Turks occupied Grahavo, in Herzegovina, on the | Virginia Thorp, realding on Seventh street, above |
| 17th instant. | Reed, hadly burned. |
| ATIN ALDERTHAN NO AND THE AND | John Yeager, 14 years of age, residing at No. 837 Earp. |
| GUN-CARTRIDGE FACTORY BLOWN UP. | street, fatally injured. |
| AND AND THE PART OF AN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND | Sorah Yeagar |
| | Aurelia Ruggles, residing at Sixteenth and Cherry |
| Terrible Scenes and Incidents. | streets. |
| TOLLING DODIES AND THEINERICS. | Mary Ann Gilligan, burned about the head and face |
| [10] A. Martin and A. Ma And A. Martin and A Martin and A. Martin and | resides on Silver street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth. |
| SHOCKING LOSS OF LIFE. | Lizzie Newman, residing on Prime street, above |
| | Twentieth. |
| | |
| TWIDAWAY ANY ANY ANY ANY ANY ANY | |
| INVESTIGATION BY THE CORONER AND | Sallie Larzelere, residing at No. 532 Sylvester street. |
| INVESTIGATION BY THE CORONER AND FIRE MARSHAL. | Sallie Larzelere, residing at No. 552 Sylvester street. Mary and Jennie Germon, residing on Sixth Street, |
| FIBE MARSHAL, | Sallie Larzelore, residing at No. 552 Sylvester street. Mary and Jennie Germon, residing on Sixth Street, near Reed. |
| | Sallie Larzelere, residing at No. 552 Sylvester street. Mary and Jennie Germon, residing on Sixth Street, near Reed. Jennie Miller, residing on Wharton street, near Moya- |
| FIBE MARSHAL, | Sallie Larzelere, residing at No. 552 Sylvester street. Mary and Jennie Germon, residing on Sixth Street, near Reed. Jennie Miller, residing on Wharton street, near Moya- mensing road. |
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rooms, and shops for carpenter work, together with a small office. At the north end of the building was the ine. which was morely a large hole dug in the ground and covered with boards. The mixing room was in the northwest corner of the building, close to the nagazine. The monkling room, where the explosion first took place, was at the southern end of the building near the county prison wall. The varnishing apartment was on the Tenth street side of the building. In the rick building, and a frame attachment to the same, most of the female employees were at work attaching the

in almost every part of the establishment at the time of the accident. THE EXPLOSION. The legitimate business of Professor Jackson was destroyed by the war, but he was extensively engaged in the manufacture of Minis ball cartridges for the United States Government. He had girls, men, and boys engaged in making cartridges-the girls comenting the bullet to the powder and covering the joint with pieces of

balls to the car tridges. Cartridges were drying on trays

dangerously injured. It is probable of those at the hospital will die, thus r of victime of the terrible cata IE SUFFERERS. s heavily upon many who have had 1 or wounded, and their means of Among those who are particular are Mrs. Margaret Brown and her ne Curtin. 'These excellent women lost their husbands some ten o d they have since struggled hard to Mrs. Brown had five children ory, all of whom are said to be badly the father of these children, wa F in the office of the Ledger up to Margaret Brown, the eldest of fine young girl, of about seventee years of ago. She was employed in the United States Mint for some weeks, but having been discharged along with a large number of the employees, she accepted

situation with Mr. Jackson. Mrs. Curtin, at the time of the explosion, was standing at the door conversing with Mr. Jackson, and was hown across the street against the prison wall. Fortunately, she is not much injured. Her eldest boy, Augustine, sged 14 years, a bright, infelligent little fellow, until recently employed in Mr. Shapmon's tea store, is badly burnt. Her daughter, Elles, and her youngest son, James, are also baily burnt. Mrs. Curtin had saved up \$60 in gold, which she took with her to the factory only an hour before the explosion. It was all lost. She was employed as superintendent of the children in the factory. She resided at the corner of Seventeenth and St. Joseph's avenue, where they had only moved the day bef Joseph Mirkill, who is among those who were taken to

the hospital, is a son of Mr. Joseph Mirkill, who is well known as an old detective officer in the police service. usly stated that Miss Aze was

Spirited Skirmish at Warrensburg, Mo.-Quantril's Rebel Banditti Whipped. SEDALIA, Mo., March 29 -The notorious rebel br gand, Quantril, with two hundred of his guerilla band nade a sudden and unexpected attack on a detachmen BY THE REBELS. of Colonel Phillips' regiment of the Missouri militing nder command of Major Foster, at Warrensburg, o Wednesday last; but, after a spirited skirmish they we n the town, with a loss of nine killed an

seventeen wounded, and twenty-seven of their horse miles of the rebels under Beauregard.

Quantril made another attack on the town on the fol lowing day, the result of which is unknown. Lieutenan Colonel Crittenden had left Georgetown with reinforce Scouting parties from this regiment have captured over two hundred kegs of rebel powder in Pattis count

ored him.

The Bombardment of Island No. 10.

body's Friend," a character in which we think he cann be equalled, and as Asa Trenchard, in Tom Taylor's pop regiment at Tortugas. u ar play of "Our American Cousin." It is probable that this engagement will be the last one played by Mr. Continental. THEATRE -- "Uncle Tom" has been laid aside by Mr. McKeon to produce a dramatic version of T. S. Arthur's popular temperance story of "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room." It will be brought out to-The United States steamer South Carolina has been night for the first time. Mr. Arthur excels in deline. ating the terrible effects of intemperance, and in none of

which was captured, but changed his mind, and was t sall in the schooner Break O'Day. of tobacco, captured from the rebels. All her officera

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

GENERAL BUELL IN COMMAND.

CINCINNATI, March 30 .- A special despatch to the

ceased his connection with that paper on Saturday. No reasons are given for this sud- were only temporary in their character, and den and unexpected change, in which the Tribune and its readers are deprived of the advantages of a thorough journalist.

THE STEAMER New York, which arrived at New York yesterday, brings European dates to the 19th inst. A discussion had taken place in Parliament in relation to the arrest of be perceived. the purser of the pirate Sumpter. The late successes of the Federal troops had produced a favorable impression in France.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY, -Among other points strongly pressed upon the attention of Congress, as proper sites for the proposed national foundry, is Reading, Pennsylvania. The memorial of its citizens claims superiority in the following important characteristics, viz : 1. Security in time of war. 2. Centrality with regard to the points of defence and distribution of ordnance. 3. Facilities of trans. portation. 4. Abundance and cheapness of iron, look for new fields, or substitutes, the leaders coal, materials, &c. 5. Cheapness of labor.

itself by explaining that these obstructions that after the suppression of the insurrection they would be removed. When it is considered how much more vitally important the conspirators profess to regard cotton, to the world's welfare, than mere channels of a coast, the enormity of their proposed crime (if it is

cars, at 11 A. M. All is now quiet here. to be viewed in the same spirit that the stone

captured.

blockade was criticised abroad) will readily We confess, however, that we believe the

conspirators overrate the influence their policy will exert upon the world. They are like

murderers, who conspire to kill for the purpose of gaining possession of a valuable property, and after they reach the spot where they supposed a rich treasure was concealed, cannot discover it. The loss of the cotton of the South may cause considerable temporary inconvenience, but by forcing manufacturers to

will do more permanent injury to the Southladies.

WINCHESTER, Va., March 29.-Secretary Seward and friends arrived here at 9 o'clock last night, and were ea-corted to Gen. Shields' quarters by the One-hundred-andtenth Pennsylvania, Sixty-sixth Ohio, and a troop of cavalry, with a band. This morning, the party, in cluding Gen. Shields, Ass't Adjt. Gen. Armstrong, Col Clark, of Gen. Banks' staff, visited the battlo-field. Se cretary Seward and friends lef; on their return, in th

Our loss was two killed and nine wounded.

Befton's Theatre opens to-night. On Monday night full benefit is to be given for the relief of the wounde soldiers, who stand in great need of assistance. This all example worthy to be followed by others.

Shipping Point Occupied by United

Sampling 1 onthe Occupied by Childe States Troops. WASHINGTON, March 20.—Shipping Point was yester day occupied by our troops As the sistemer Moun Washington passed that place the troops had raised th Union flag, and the band was playing the "Star Spangled Banner." All the rebels who have been in that vicinity for some time pust have left, with the exception of two

or three roaming companies of cavalry. The steamer King Philip left here this morning on a trip to Old Point, having on board Vice President Ham

lin, with other gentlemen of prominence, and several

THE WOBK GOING ON VIGOBOUSLY.

St. Louis. March 29 .- The Democrat's Cairo despatel

The steamer Dickey went down to the fleet yesterday, heavily laden with ordnance and commissary stores. Four fifty-pound navy cannon were taken down for the gunboat Benton ; also hand grenades to repel boarding

Persons from New Madrid report that several rebol transports and gunboats came up within range of our Riddle Point batteries on Wednesday, and opened fire; but they were compelled to retreat after a short en gagement.

The Grampus is the only rebel sunboat above our blockade, which is constantly on the alert, watching our movements at New Madrid. It is, also said, the rebels neve erected batteries on the opposite side of the river, to prevent General Popo's command from crossing to attack their rear. CAIRO, March 29 .- The bombardment of Island No.

10 was renewed vigorously by Commodors Foote's fleet yesterday, and the replice of the rebels mem to indicate that they have received and put in position new guas of longer range than those they hitherto used during the temporary centation of active hostilities.

of General McCulloch, and Arkansas feels the loss of General McIntosh very severely. The rebels are budly off for clothing and shoes. Pike's Indians have returned to the Indian Nation. They were not found sufficiently formidable in battle

having become panic-stricken at the effect of our ar-Gen. Price received a major general's commission in

to fall back. This was at 7 P. M. I moved to the right llank, and caused the cannon to go forward with the away fast re-treating enemy, when I met with air of Ashiby 5 cavalry, who soot down my orderly and killed his hores, one of the Confederate service on the 16th. One regiment of Texas troops reached Van Buren on

the lath, to reinforce Van Dorn, and more were expected the arrive from Lowisianas. The whole rebel reinforce-ments will not exceed five thousand in the next six

Lieutenant Colonel Herron, of the Ninth Iowa Regiment, who was taken a prisoner at the battle of Pen Ridge, was in the hands of the rebels for two weeks. They were badly frightened after the battle, and retreated very rapidly, and for the first three days of their fligh had nothing to eat ; and it now appears that their canno and baggage train might have been easily captured. General Curtis' army fell back to Keitsville, in order to secure forage; Arkansas, north of Fayetteville, having been entirely eaten out. Our forces are now campe where water and forage are plenty. Our pickets extend into Arkaness, and the rebel pickets come north to the

Pennsylvanians Killed and Wounded at top of the Beston Mouu Fayetteville, Arkansas, is unoccupied. Very little The following is a perfect list of the killed and vounded of the Eighty-fourth and One-hundred-and. ' identified at first; but it afterward proved to be the re-

Union sentiment has been developed in Arkansas.

silk. Even with his large force of work people, the pres left us in possession of our dearly-bought gun sure upon the establishment was great, and on Friday and us in possession of our destriptioning gain and caissons. Ended, caward we pressed again, the enemy's two brass pieces and musclety pouring in their firs. Three comparies of the Eighth Obio reinforcing us, we gained our brass pieces and its caisson, and compelled the enemy to fall back.

times in a few minutes their standard matter. Captain Whitcome at last took the colors up again, and, cheering on his men, fell also. So, too, Colonel Murray, whilst galfantly leading on his Eighly-fourth regiment. In fact, that ground was strewn with dead and wounded. Gen. Tyler lost there his aid, Lieut. Williamson, of the

Winchester.

fifty additional hands were advertised for. About seven ty-five thousand cartridges were turned out daily, and at one time within a week there were a million on hand t one time. About half past eight o'clock on Saturday morning

orner of the room, and called attention to it, but it when the hands were all busily engaged, an explosion took place, which was followed a moment after by a reseemed to attract little attention. As she stepped into could and more violent explosion, which shattered the building to pieces and sent the fragments slying through The source of the second secon the sir mingled with portions of human bodies. The wreck remaining upon the ground immediately took fire ; ers, and met only with little resultance from the submy sevalry. At 8 P. M. the muskeiry ceased. A few more cannon shots from their extreme left battery were irred to as to withdraw our attention from the retreating foe, and all was over. Our men remained on the field of buttle picking up the wounded, and slept upon their arms to awake for the pursuit of the enemy on the morning of the 24th, who full rapidly back beyond Newtown, when, at 0 clock for the morning, and troported back to you. General, I have the ahonor to be ever ready to servo in so glorious a body of soldiers under your able lead-ting. Your most chestient, humble servant, R. C. SHEILER. and the horrified spectators who were first upon the ground saw mon, boys, and girls creeping from the ruins,

with their persons hurned and blackened, and in som cases with their clothing on fire, writhing in agony upon the ground.

The firemen were soon upon the ground, and were not long in fa'inguishing the flares! All of the factory that was not blown to pieces was destroyed by fire, and in a very short time from the period of the explosion nothing was left but a few charred limbers, a shattered wall, and a debris of Minle rifle balls, broken tools and machinery, and small portions of clothing. Just outside of the line of the building the body of a lad was found. It was so

the street the building was blown to pieces. Strange as t may seem, she escaped unhurt. John and Sarah Yeager, both mere children, were the support of a widowed mother. They reside in Earp street, between Eighth and Ninth. The boy cannot burive ; the girl is not so dangerously injured. A SAD SOENE.

ured. A young lady of that name, who resides in the

next house to Mr. Jackson, accompanies the daughter of Mr. Jackson to the factory. She was just leaving the

curred. She states that she saw a puff of smoke in one

building to return to her home when the expla

The fact that a large number of the wounded had been taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, caused a profound onsation in the vicinity of that institution. The sight of so many suffering creatures being carried into the guts so that wondering creatures being carried into the guts sgifted a wondering crowd, among whom were the relatives of the wounded and missing, inquiring eagerly for

their whereabouts and their condition. It was impossible, while the physicians at the institu-

tion were engaged in attending to the wounded, to edmit their friends, and the laster clustered about the sale. Mr. Taylor, the gate-keeper, gave them all the informa-tion in his power, but it was necessarily meagre and uashockingly burned and mutilated that it could not be

satisfactory. The most ridiculously exaggerated account