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It having been next to an impossibility, heretofore, to obtain CUSTOMER-MADE CLOTHING, at MODERATE PRICES, and finding that many gentlemen would prefer their Clothing MADE TO ORDER, if they could secure at the same time REALLY FIRST-CLASS STYLES, and at REALLY REASONABLE PRICES, we have, at the earnest solicitation of our patrons, organized, in connection with our extensive Ready-Made Sales-Rooms, a complete CUSTOMER DEPART-MENT, in which the prominent features are,

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PRICES LOW. mh24-2m

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figures, and are invited to call and examine. WELL BOUGHT IS HALF SOLD." mb21-1m*

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RIBBONS, BONNET MATERIALS, FLOWERS. RUCHES. STRAW AND FANCY BONNETS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, FLATS, SHAKER HOODS, and

ALL OTHER ARTICLES IN THE MILLINERY LINE,
Which will be offered at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. The attention of the trade is respectfully invited.

Particular attention given to filling orders. THOMAS KENNEDY & BRO.,

729 CHESTNUT Street, below Eighth. SPRING MILLINERY GOODS, AT LOW PRICES.

LOOKING GLASSES. TAMES S. EARLE & SON,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS 0 7

LOOKING GLASSES. PINE ENGRAVINGS. PICTURE AND PORTRAIT FRAMES. PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PROTOGRAPH ALBUMS CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS,

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HATS AND CAPS. SPRING STOCK 1862. C. H. GARDEN & Co., HATS, CAPS, AND FURS; STRAW GOODS FANCY SILK AND STRAW BONNETS,

Artificial Flowers, Ruches, Feathers, &c.,
No. 600 and 602 MARKET Street, S. W. corner o
SIXTH Street,
A large and complete stock. The best terms and
the lowest prices. Oash and prompt "time bayers" are
particularly invited to examine our stock. mhl-2m

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Southwest corner of Fifth. And offers a beautiful assertment of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,

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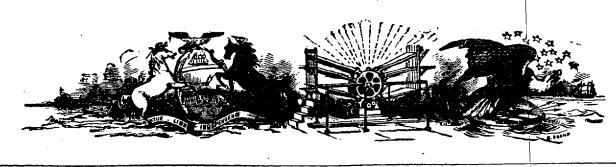
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2 inch diameter, 25c. per yard.
3 inch "30c. "
4 inch "40c. "
5 lach "50c. "
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7 inch "90c. "
8 inch "\$1.10 "
9. 10. 11. und 12 inch diameter.

8 inch "SLIU"
9, 10, 11, and 12 inch diameter.
We warrant this Pipe to be equal to any imported, and superior to any other manufactured in this country.

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mh29-tr 1010 CHESTNUT Street.

The street of the street, Phila mhle-tapl4 Ill North FOURTH Street, Philada.



VOL. 5.—NO. 206.

CLARK'S

ONE

JEWELRY, &c.

602 CHESTNUT STREET.

For ONE DOLLAR you can buy any one of the fol-

u Desert u

" Napkin Rings

" Butter Knives.

NEW STYLES,

Sets of Silver Plated Tea Spoons.

Silver Plated Sugar Bowl.

" Butter Dish.

66 Cream

" Castor.

Goblet.

" Neck "

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Ladies' or Gentlemen's Port Monnaie, Cubas, Bags, urses, &c., &c., &c. All Goods warranted as represented. We have on hand a large assortment of Photograph Albums, Mantel Clocks, Travelling Bags, and lold Jewetry, which we are closing off at cost. The atention of the trace respectfully solicited.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

NEW SPRING IMPORTATIONS

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

Including Goods suited for

MILITARY PURPOSES,

Now in Store.

NO. 631 CHESTNUT STREET,

DE COURSEY, LAFOURCADE, & CO.

W. S. STEWART & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

NO. 305 MARKET STREET.

BLACK AND OTHER STAPLE SILKS

As also a great variety of

NEW STYLES OF DRESS GOODS

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Bought for cash, and which will be offered on the most

M. L. HALLOWELL & Co.,

333 MARKET and 27 NORTH FOURTH STS.,

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

SPRING DRESS GOODS,

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

SHAWLS, MANTILLAS,

WHITE GOODS,

And other goods in their line, they invite the attention of city and country dealers.

mh4-tf

VARD, GILLMORE, & Co.,

NOS. 617 CHESTNUT and 614 JAXNE Streets

SPRING IMPORTATION

OF SILK AND FANCY

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, WHITE

GOODS,

LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

Bought in Europe, by one of the firm

To which the attention of the trade is particularly in

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

THOS. MELLOR & Co.,

WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL

MARSEILLES, "\$1.50, now \$1.00.
CASSIMERES for men's wear, and ladies' Cloaks,

A. H. GIBBS,

WOODRUFF.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY GOODS,

CHOIGE STOCK

SPRING.

527 MARKET STREET,

AMERICAN

DRESS GOODS.

SHAWLS, &c., &c.,

A. W. LITTLE & Co.,

To which they invite the attention of the trade

QPRING STOCK

mbl5-tf No. 326 MARKET ST.

Also, a full assortment in

531 MARKET STREET, Up stairs.

No. 531 MARKET STREET,

BILK VESTINGS, formerly \$3.00, now \$2.00.

SIBLEY MOLTEN, &

Are now opening and daily receiving a new and

WHITE GOODS and EMBROIDEBIES,

LINENS, SHIRT FRONTS,

WHITE GOODS, AND

40 and 42 North THIRD Street.

EMBROIDERIES.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

CELLING OFF.

EMBROIDERIES.

Have open a large variety of freshly-imported

SPRING. 1862.

" Pen with Pencil Case.

Stude and Buttons, 44 44

D. W. CLARK'S

ONE DOLLAR STORE.

" Molasses Pitcher.

Drinking Cup.

Plated Vest Chain, all sizes.

Sugar Sifter.

DOLLAR STORE.

" Forks.

" Knife and Fork.

AND NEW PRICES.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1862. PHILADELPHIA.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1862.

COM. DUPONT'S OPERATIONS. The Expedition to Jacksonville, Florida-The Starting-Ascending the St. John's River-The Arrival at Jacksonville-The Appearance of the Place-The Behavior of the Inhabitants...The Rebels Destroy one of their New Gunboats-A Trip further up the St. John's River-What was Seen-The Confederate Steamer St. Mary and Yacht America—Disgraceful Conduct of our Soldiers in Jacksonville-A False Alarm.

Correspondence of The Press.] JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 17, 1862. A few days ago, I sent you a very hasty letter by the United States steamer Isaac Smith, giving an imperfect synopsis of what has been done by the sub-expedition to the St. John's river, Florida. As details may prove interesting, I will narrate our doings and include some Floridian locals. On Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 7 A. M., signals were made by the Ottawa to get under way and, in fifteen minutes, we were steaming up the St. John's, bound to Jacksonville. The weather was rather inauspicious—sun obscured, air damp and chilly, and wind prophetic from N. N. E Yet, withal, the trip was not unpleasant. As we left Mayport astern, the vessels took their regular positions in line of sailing: Ottawa (acting flagship) leading; Seneca, Pembina, Isaac P. Smith, and Ellen, following. The latter steamer was de-

tached soon after to take aboard and bring up some

captured guns. Owing to a comparative ignorance of the chan nel, which is exceedingly intricate and difficult of passage, we were obliged to proceed very slowly. About four miles above Mayport, on St. John's bluffs, (the site of the old Spanish fort, Caroline,) bold highlands that rise perpendicularly thirty feet from the water, the rebels had cleared away a considerable space, and commenced to erect a battery and barracks for troops. The location is a splendid one, and could readily be converted into a miniature Gibraltar, but their force was insufficient for the work, and it was abandoned after mounting gun or two, and partially completing the quarters. Four guns were brought hither by the Darlington, (rebel steamer captured near Fernandina,) on the 2d inst., from Fort Clinch. Some are said to have been submerged at the foot of the bluff. How true it is we know not. Passing this point, we continued on up the stream, and were everywhere greeted with cheers or waving of handkerchiefs. Men, women, and children, of all colors, turned out en masse, and gave us a grand and unexpected ovation. From almost all the houses white flags were displayed, and in some instances waved by the ladies. Very few residences, and those the property of rabid Secessionists, were described.

Between 10 and 11 A. M. we passed the ashes of the Panama Lumber Mills, a few minutes later the St. John's Mills, and as we drew near Jacksonville smouldering ruins presented themselves on every side. Nothing but the massive columns of dark, pitch-pine smoke, smothered flames, and blackened piles remained of the huge saw milis that had existed twenty-four hours previously. Such vandalism we have never witnessed. Eight immense mills, and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of valuable lumber destroyed in a single night by the ruthless villains !- guarillas, recognized by that lovely Government, the Southern Confederacy! The principal sufferers by these incendiaries are Merchants and Milliners will find an admirable assort- We invite the attention of the trade to a full line of Messrs. Gilchrist, Fairbanks, Hartridge, Moody, Wilson, Buckman, and Allsop, all Northern men Only two mills hereabouts have escaped. The owner of one of these claimed British protection,

and hoisted the red ensign. At noon, we anchored off Jacksonville, less than a hundred yards from the wharf. Our reception was anything but enthusiastic. Several large squads of men collected on the wharves, but evinced no manifestations of joy; in short, "they looked as if they could not help it." Several pow-wows and confabs were held by the scribes, who at last came to the conclusion to "turn Union" and make the best of it; conclusions that were much facilitated by the yawning mouths of our big, black "babies," (eleven-inch Dahlgrens.) Captain Stevens communicated with the shore, and at 1 P. M., commenced landing the Fourth New Hampshire Regiment, Col. Whipple, in the launches and cutters, to take possession of and occupy the town.
This was accomplished quietly and rapidly, and in
less than two hours pickets were posted and quarters selected from the deserted houses and stores. This city was one of the most flourishing in the South and the most important commercial town in Florida. It is located on the northern bank of the

river, twenty-five miles from its mouth, and contains, in all, three thousand inhabitants. Of these, at least one half are, or were, originally "Yankees;" and, excepting a few valetudinarians, were all engaged in mercantile pursuits. Many having grown wealthy, and adopted this as their home, have joined in the Secession movement and become the most violent of rebels. Others anxious to leave in the beginning of the troubles, but unwilling to relinquish so much valuable property, remained to protect it, hoping for a speedy solution of the unhappy difficulties. These men, few in number. are the loyal men of Florida. By far the majority, however, are avaricious Yankees, mercenary tories, who, clinging to the side that happens uppermost no matter which it may be, ask only for trade, showing us a slight preference, because we pay in gold instead of shinplasters. I have had unlimited opportunities of observation and conversation, and do not believe there are ten reliable Union men in the town. When accused of "Secesh" sympathies, they reply, in extenuation, that it was compulsory, and that they will join us if we will protect them from the guerillas and soldiery who are bent upon burning the "Yankee town." One of the most prominent Union men now, was packing beef for the C. S. A. one week ago. Versatile people! Of four hundred families that were here ten days since, not more than seventy remain. The rest fled into the interior, carrying all their portable property with them. The young ladies still here are quite entertaining to the "gold bands," and the children and "niggers" are much interested in "de sogers," but the men generally are sullen and unsociable. An improvement, however, is noticeable, and I

hope to give a better account of them ere long. We have learned since our arrival that the Confederate gunboat, that was being built here, was burned last Sunday morning. She was being constructed by contract, of live oak; was one hundred and fifty fact long, and twenty-seven feet beam, resembling very much our new gunboats. The planking outside was nearly completed, and in a few weeks she would have been launched. The engines, which were also destroyed, were built here especially for her. In order to raise funds for the prosecution of the work, they were obliged to issue promissory notes, value twenty-five and fifty cents, which were circulated as currency in large quantities, and called "Gunboat money." Another variety of shin-plasters was issued by the Confederate packing house—an institution conducted by Colonel Titus, of Kansas notoriety, and a "Union

man" previously alluded to. The denominations were five, ten, fifteen and twenty-five cents. Spe cimens of the above you will find enclosed. The "Judson House," one of the largest hotels in the State, built, owned, and occupied by Northern nen, was burned by the guerillas, an independent association of gentlemanly scoundrels, numbering nearly sixty, on Tuesday night. In the afternoon Major Hopkins, commanding the battalion stationed here, assured the proprietor that his property was safe; but his authority was not regarded by the bandits, who are the terror of the people. To the credit of the rebel soldiers, it is said they refrained from all such acts. Yesterday, the steamers Ottawa and Ellen returned, after an absence of three days, on a trip up the river. The Ellen went to Pilatka, seventy-

SILKS, DRESS GOODS. five miles distant, and the Ottawa to Orange Mills, where she grounded. They report the SHAWLS, BIBBONS, GLOVES, MITTS, 40 towns along the route as being partially deserted, yet a strong Union feeling exists. A mail was intercepted, and valuable informatio obtained. They ascertained the whereabouts of the fine iron stonmer St. Mary's, and the celebrated English, once American, now, I believe, Confederate States' yacht America, purchased and ABBOTT. JOHNES. & CO., brought here several months ago, for the purpose t is said, of conveying Messrs. Mason and Slidell to the West Indies. Unless they destroy her, she will soon be ours, as her draught of water is too great States transports Darlington and Belvidere ar-ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND rived from Fernandina, with provisions for the troops. Gen. Wright came in the former, and was gladly welcomed. The effect of his presence has already been noticed. To day Col. Whipple, of the New Hampshire Fourth, resigned, amid the | before its flight. What a commentary it affords; cheers of his command. Major Drew will probably succeed him. Until yesterday the conduct of our soldiers and sailors was highly creditable; but, un-WHITE GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, fortunately, on Saturday night they broke open some stores, and obtained large quantities of "made liquors," with which one half of the regiment became insanely drunk on Sunday. All day they fought and quarreled-many were arrested, ironed, and put in the guard-house; but the evil grew worse until eight o'clock last night, when it culminated in the | misrule; under the other, constitutional liberty SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. mutiny and riot of "Company G," which was not | and happiness. quelled until one of the mutineers was shot dead on the spot, by his lieutenant, a number wounded and the ringleaders confined. Several officers were se-20 CWT. CHOICE WHITE BYE

Captain Bankhead, of the Pembina, who forced

resist, great credit is due. I forbear to dwell on constructing the ship of State, and are daily this painful subject, and trust I may never witness | visited by the most influential men in Nashville. such scenes again. To day, everything seems to be Mr. Etheridge leaves for Paducah to night, and quiet. General Wright has issued stringent orders probably Mr. Maynard will depart in a few days. oncerning house breaking, and sent the soldiers into the woods on picket duty.

Last Friday, there was a great alarm caused by the report that the rebels were advancing to destroy the town. The different companies were immediately concentrated, and preparations made for an attack. But hone was made, and next day we learned that they had laid down their arms, refusing to fight until paid by the "C. S. A."

Immense fires have been raging in all directions for several days. St. Augustine is in our possession. At Brunswick, Ga., they hoisted the stars and stripes. Governor Milton has ordered the State troops to rendezvous at Apalachicols and Pensacola, and all others to withdraw. This is report. In the Charleston Courier of March 8, it is prophesied that sixty days will settle the question. Their spirits are evidently flagging. Salt continues scarce at \$5 per bushal; vegetables are also dear; corn, peas, beets, cabbages, onions, radishes, lettuce,

and strawberries, are marketable in small quantities. Fish are very plenty. The climate can be appreciated only by those who "have been there." March 18 - Last night the gunboat Ellen, and steamer Darlington, with the Wabash's launches and howitzers, were despatched up the St. John's river in search of the steamer St. Mary's, and yacht America. Their draught of water being light, we anticipate a successful issue. "CHESTER.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT. The Vandalism of the Rebels in Jacksonville

The Union Meeting-The Planters Sick of the War. PORT ROYAL, South Carolina, March 27, 1862. The details of the fall of Fernandina have al-

ready been sent you, but some of its results are other than military, and must excite greater interest at the North than any recent events south of News

The rebel troops occupying Jacksonville, the largest town in Florida, and containing a population of about three thousand, never dree retaining possession of the former place, after Fernandina had fallen. They immediately decamped, and ordered the inhabitants to desert the town; but many of the latter were Union people, and refused to leave. This, of course, exasperated the secessionists, and on the night previous to the arrival of Union troops, a band of organized robbers, calling themselves Regulators, and authorized by General Trapier, of the Confederate army, entered the town, destroyed a large foundry and a half-anished gunboat, lest they should fall into our hands, and afterwards set fire to the Judson House, the largest hotel in Florida, to an immense dry-goods warehouse, belonging to Mr. C. L. Robinson, and to seven large saw-mills, consuming 3,000,000 feet of lumber. The only reason for these acts of vandalism was a suspicion that the owners of the property entertained Union sentiments. Threats were also made to burn the entire town, and to hang every man, woman, and child who should remain. Under the influence of these threats and outrages nearly all of the people left their homes, most of them crossing the river, and remaining all night without shelter. Indeed, of those who had gone more willingly, many were entirely without food or protection from the weather. Their condition is said to have been most pitable, women and children lying exposed by the roadside, or under cover of the woods farther inward. The Regulators promised to burn Jackson-ville on the following day, but before they were able to put their designs into execution the Union gunboats appeared in sight, with a force of land troops on board. The Regulators fled at once, and the line of the property and produced in sight, with a force of two or three days of the property entered to applied only to State and county officials.

Under the foregoing facts and circumstances, and we having team the only oath ever taken by or required of two or three days of the property two or tween the proventiant of the property of two or three days of the property hands, and afterwards set fire to the Judso

Under the foregoing facts and diroumstances, and we naving taken the only oath ever taken by or required of any of our predecessors, and never having been required to take any oath inimical to our allegiance to the United States or the State Government, we respectfully ask to be excused from taking the oath sent us, honestly believing that, under the Constitution and our pharter, we are not properly subject to Süch requirement, and believing that the same was made of us under a misapprehension of what had been required of us herefores. troops on board. The Regulators fled at once, and the Union people, to the number of two or three hundred, returned to their homes. A deputation of the principal citizens came aboard the national gunboats, and claimed the protection of the United States authorities. They represented that a decided Union sentiment existed not only in Jacksonville, but through the of the reply, and the ayes and noes being called for, it was adopted by the following vote: entire and neighboring counties, up along the St. John's river, and still farther inward. In corroboration of their statements, news was received that Hinton. Cheatham, Winston, and President Rhea.—7. Councilmen Cottart, Hooper, Demon-breun, Coleman, Haynie, McCann, Hurt, Brodie, and President Paul.—9. In all, 16. St. Augustine had been occupied by our troops, when the mayor of the place himself gave up the keys of Fort Marion, and raised the American flag, nearly the entire population remaining and professing loyalty; and Captain Stevens, of the would vote no. He had taken an oath to support gunboat Ottawa, made an expedition up the St. the Constitution of the United States seven times John's as far as Dunn's Lake, a hundred and twenty miles above Jacksonville. On the route, the

and he defied any man to show that he had ever violated it, unless it was to exercise a sympathy for people frequently came out to meet him, waving the South. But when Andrew Johnson said a white flags and claiming the national protection. thing had to be done, it would have to be. No show of opposition was made to his progress. The Patriot of to-day, in commenting upon the The Union peope of Jacksonville were so urgent in subject, says! "In our opinion, we say it with the their claim that Union forces should remain in their greatest respect for the members of the City Countown that word was sent to General Sherman, who cil, their action was not up to the demands of the visited the town in person. occasion. Governor Johnson is an earnest man, He was immediately waited upon by the Mayor, Judge Burt, and other prominent men, who reand has not presented them the oath without having made up his mind as to what he would do if it were peated the representations I have already denot taken as directed. It was best, therefore, to scribed. They even volunteered to hold a Union meet the responsibility by a direct refusal, if they meeting, in order to demonstrate more unmistakadid not intend to comply, and let him proceed. bly the reality of their loyalty. Accordingly, on What the result will be, we suppose the public the 20th of March, the first Union meeting held in will soon see." The following I copy from a private letter, mere ly to show the spirit of kindness manifested by

Florida for over a year was convened by citizens of Jacksonville. Over a hundred persons were present at the court-house, including nearly every man left in the town. There were few speeches made, and these short, but the first words spoken were these: "We are met here as loyal citizens of the United States of America,"-and the resolutions and protest, passed by a unanimous and hearty vote, were all that the warmest Unionist could desire I enclose them; they speak for themselves. The meeting was not a noisy one, but the spirit manifested was determined. Those who took part knew very well that they risked their lives; they were at that moment threatened by the rebels with death, the loss of property and family; but they adjourned to meet again in a few days, when steps will be taken to organize the Provisional State Government. This whole movement originated in the people of the place. Gen. Sherman had not intended occupying Jacksonville, and, certainly, none of the Union forces anticipated such a demonstration of loyalty. It was, however, of course, impossible to negative such an expression, or to do

anything but promise protection and support to those who proffered allegiance. They manifested the greatest satisfaction at the proclamation, and at the security which they were promised. They invited Union officers to their houses and introduced them to their families. The women and children were in the streets at evening parade, one or two shops were opened, and congratulations exchanged. It was assorted that a company could readily be raised to serve for the Union,

and on the day of the Union meeting ten deserters came in from the rebel troops, and took the oath of allegiance. Lists were opened which citizens who professed loyalty to the United States were invited to sign, and on the first day eighty-three names were appended. When the population of the place is recollected, this number will not be considered insignificant. Indeed, the population of the whole State is so limited that the two or three towns of Jacksonville, Fernandina, and St. Augustine, now in our possession, and in each of which a decided exhibition of loyalty has been made, afford a very fair sample of the sentiment of Eastern Florida. The people who remain declare that of those who fled nearly half would have been, at least, submissive to the national authorities, but they were compelled to leave, either by rebel troops or the guerillas, whose ravages are said to be the terror of the entire country. The planters are said to be heartily tired of the despotism enforced upon them, and anxious to see the old order of things restored. Jeff Davis has declared that he is unable to hold Florida, and only the organized banditti will soon represent the rebel sway. Under such circumstances, the return of the whole State to its alle-

ment just inaugurated. LETTER FROM NASHVILLE.

giance may very possibly be the result of the move-

Changed Aspect of the City-A Loyal Regiment being Raised-The City Officials must take the Oath of Allegiance-An Effort to Evade the Governor's Proclamation - Executive Clemency-Ex-Governor Harris wants to be a Commissioner to Europe. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 28, 1862. It is now about two weeks since I arrived in Nashville, where, but a short since, the flag of rebellion flaunted insolently, and then ingloriously fied at the approach of the Union army. The fied at the spproach of the Union army. The Star Spangled Banner is restored to the capital of Tonnessee; yet, under its protecting folds, the quiet and order it affords can hardly be realized by those who have been witnesses of the events that characterized the conduct of the Confederate mob before its flight. What a commentary it affords; and what a source of congratulation to the patriot, who claims no protection outside of the Federal Government!

The spangled Banner is restored to the capital of public opinion. However it may be eventually received in America, there can be no doubt that it will have an incalculable offect in Europe, and that effect will be most favorable to the Northern cause. Hitherto, every European country has justified its leaning to the South, or its apathy towards the North, on the ground that the Federal devernment was not honestly or heartily opposed to slavery. To that serious imputation the new message of President Lincoln is a direct answer, for he progress a scheme which will "initiate"—that is the Government!

I choose to dwell upon the reflections occasioned by the return of law and the protection of rights afforded by the Government restored than indulge in animadversion of those recently high in authority here, but whose conduct has established their treachery and deception. Under one, anarchy and The Governor has fairly got to work, and is

visited by a large number of loyal men and women, all anxious to bestow upon him their congratulaverely injured. To the determined bravery of tions, and many offering their assistance in the CWT. CHOICE WHITE BYE Captain Bankhead, of the Pembina, who forced FLOUR, just received and for sale at No. 312 himself among them with loaded revolver in hand, performed work of restoration.

ADJUTANT GENERAL BAKER, of Iowa, repeats his order that recruiting agents of other States shall severe fight had taken place on the Peninsula. Indiana, has part are also contributing to the good work of re-captage to captage to captage within his military jurisdiction.

There was a rumor in Richmond, yesterday, that dending March 2 in the contribution order that recruiting agents of other States shall the military jurisdiction.

There was a rumor in Richmond, yesterday, that dending March 2 in the contribution of the Pembina, who forced work of restoration.

ADJUTANT GENERAL BAKER, of Iowa, repeats his order that recruiting agents of other States shall the military jurisdiction.

From Fortress Monroe and Norfolk. OUR MILITARY MOVEMENTS KNOWN AT THE LATTER PLACE. The city is gradually (as our lines are extended) filling up with strangers and refugees, many sock-

ing protection from marauding bands; others so-

liciting a reopening of mail communication; and

still others desirous of meeting and conferring with

dear friends, from whom they have long been sepa

The cars are again in running order, the post office

perating in style under Mr. Sellyett, and, in my

TO ABMS!

FIRST REGIMENT GOVERNOR'S GUARD, TENNESSEE VOLUN

STATE OF TENNESSEE, -

wit:

I,

oto solemnly swear that I will support,
protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of
the United States against all enemies, whether domestic
or foreign, and that I will bear true faith, allegiance, and
loyalty to the same, any law, ordinance, resolution, or
Convention to the contrary notwithstanding; and further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge, and
authors, without any mental reservation or swaslon what

purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion what-seever, and further, that I will well and faithfully per-form all the duties which may be required of me by law —go her.p me God.

Sworn and subscribed to before me.

The following was transmitted to Gov. Johnson

AYES-Aldermen Newman, Bell,

When Mr. Clemons' name was called, he said he

Governor Johnson towards the people of Ten-

To commanding officers at Camps Douglas, Chase, Butler, and Martin: Sins: The Rev. J. T. Hendrick, of the city of Nach-

Mills: 100 lett. J. T. Hendrick, or the city of Resin-ville, proceede, in a few days, to your respective camps, for the purpose of visiting Tennessee friends and acquaint-ances now held there as prisoners of war. His object is to confer with those prisoners and urgs them to re-new their allegiance to the Federal Government; and, as I believe such interviews may have a good effect in duter-

T believe such interviews may have a good ensur in unsurmining the future course perhaps of many there confined I hope Mr. Hendrick may be granted the privilege of conferring with them as often as may be necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The latest news from I-sham G. Harris is that he

is desirous of acting in the capacity of Commis

sioner to Europe. Self-sacrificing Tennessear

By the way, what a large number of European cor

Jonathan don't watch his blockade.

From the London Times.]

missioners there will be a month hence—if Brother

The English Press on the President's

Message.

[From the London Times.]

The intelligence from America, which we publish to-day, is the most important which has reached this country since the United States split into two republics. The first offer has been made by the North. President Lincoln proposes to abolish elavery in the South, by gradually buying up the slaves with the Federal revenues, leaving, however, to each State its present right to continue or to discard the "institution" itself. The object is avowed to be that of recovering to the Union the border States. The means of purchase are not set forth. It is only suggested that a continuance of the expenditure now applied to the war would soon suffice to purchase this expedient towards peace. This proposition is important, not for its intrinsic likelihood of acceptance, but simply because it is a proposition, and is the

but simply because it is a proposition, and is the first bid made toward putting an end to the war. We may hope that others may follow, and that the

North may gradually rise in its offers until something acceptable has been put forth. The only reply of the South to Mr. Lincoln has been a resolution of the Confederate House of Representatives

tion of the Confederate House of Representatives to burn all cotton and tobacco that may be in dauger of falling into the hands of the invaders. Meanwhile the snow has fallen on the district that separates the armies of the Potomac and Manassas, and General McClellan is again prevented from advancing. In every point of view this proposal of the Federal President gives great scope for speculation and newbars some dimpass of home but it is

lation, and perhaps some glimpse of hope; but it is for what it may herald, and not for what it is.

President Lincoln has sent a message to Congress which will secure for him the warmest sympath and admiration of the civilized world. He propose

offer to co-operate with the slave States for the

offer to co-operate with the slave States for the gradual emancipation of the slave population. Handvocates this proposition by arguments which are irresistible. He points out that this measure is one of the most efficient of self-preservation; and that if adopted by the more Northern States it would alienate them permanently from the Southern Confederacy, and so break the neck of the rebellion. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this document, or the momentous character of the issues which are involved in the propositions which it contains. It is, at all events, an indication that the dawn of emancipation is not remote, and that the Government of the United States are prepared to carry out that great act of justice by wise and

to carry out that great act of justice by wise and peaceful means.

Mr. Lincoln has sent to Congress a message so startling that it has almost suspended discussion at Washington, the different parties being afraid to meddle with it till they discover the tendercy of

poss a scheme which will "initiate"—that is the word he himself selects—the entire emancipation

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY .- The Montreal

that the two Houses should, by a joint re

From the London Star and Dial]

From the Liverpool Post]

of the negroes.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 27, 1862.

No. -Conneilman Clemons.

Nashville, March 27, 1862.

some talk. I sent you a copy:
RALLY! RALLY!

Constitution:

this afternoon:

The Reason the Merrimac Does Not Come Out.

Maury Bullding an Infornal Machine. INTERESTING STATEMENTS FROM CONTRABANDS

next, I hope I may be permitted to chronicle still Fortress Monror, April 1.—A flag of truce greater triumphs of peace and returning loyalty. from Norfolk brought down to-day letters from the Some gentlemen connected with one of the cavalry United States prisoners, and a despatch from Gen. Huger to General Wool. empanies lately disbanded, have received permission from the Governor to raise a regiment of loyal The Norfolk papers notice the military move Tennesseans. The advertisement appeared in the ments at Old Point, and say that large reinforce Banner and Patriot, this morning, and occasioned ments are landing, and that at least one hundred large steamers and transports are at the wharves

and in the channel. The same papers also notices the arrival of Vice President Bamlin, with a party of ladies, at the Fortress on Monday, and state that they had a great jollification, which was the cause of the The special correspondent of the Baltimore

WANTED, able-bodied men to edite to serve during the war in the First Regiment of Infantry of the State of Tennessee, and parties will be authorized to raise Companies to fill up the ranks of the Regiment by applying at the Headquarters and Recruiting Office, first office, west of City Hotel. To Captains organizing companies, and men callsting, comfortable quarters and rations turnished at once in the city of Nashville.

A S. THURNICK, Colonel.

FRANK P. FOSTER, Lieut. Col. American, at Fortress Monroe, says: In connection with the knowledge the rebels seem to possess of our movements, I may also state that two drummer boys, who were captured by the FRANK P. FOSTER, Lieut. Col. H. B. MYERS, Major rebels a few days since, are known to have given Gov. Johnson has sent a communication to the all the information they possessed to the enemy. Mayor, members of Common Council, police, and This fact was ascertained from two rebel prisoner other officials of this city, informing them that they who were captured yesterday. are required to take the following form of oath, in The Merrimac. pursuance of article 10th, section 1st, of the State

The latest intelligence received from Norfolk, by the underground railroad, leaves no doubt that the BLANK AND OATH ACCOMPANYING THE GOVER-Merrimac is thoroughly repaired and in commission, ready for another expedition against the STATE OF TENNESSER, —— COUNTY.

On this, the —— day of ——, 1982, personally appeared before me ——, of the ———, and took and subscribed the following oath, in pursuance of the first section of the truth article of the Constitution of the State of Tennessee, which is as follows: "Every person who shall be chosen or appointed to any office of trust or profit under this Constitution, or any law made in pursuance thereof, shall, before entering on the duties thereof, take an oath to support the Constitution of this State, and of the United States, and an oath of office," (he having already taken an eath to support the Constitution of Tennessee) to wit: wooden walls of the Federal navy and the river transports lying in the Roads. The delay in her coming out is believed to be caused by her waiting for ammunition for the heavy

guns that have been placed on board of her, and also for some infernal machines, which are being constructed by Bombastes Maury. The steamers Yorktown and Jamestown are also being strengthened and more thoroughly clad with iron, to accompany the Merrimac. There is also a rumor that two more steamers are being clad with iron at Richmond to join the expe-

As to the loss of life on the Merrimac, we have now what is claimed to be positive information, that it was pretty heavy. One of the recently-arrived contrabands states

that he was a nurse in the general hospital, and that up to the time of his departure he had helped to shroud thirty-two of the crew of the Merrimac. and that both Capt. Buchanan and Lieut. Miner are dead. There was still a number of the wounded They (the contrabands) also state that the last two shots of the Monitor were represented to be

the only ones that seriously injured the Merrimac. These were thrown under her shields at the moment attempted to run the Monitor down. LATEST FROM PORT ROYAL. THE UNCONDITIONAL SURBENDER OF FORT

The Entire Rebel Forces Withdrawn from the Coast of Georgia. DESTRUCTION OF FORT THUNDERBOLT.

PULASKI DEMANDED.

PANIC IN CHARLESTON. SAVANNAH STRONGLY FORTIFIED.

PROBABLE OCCUPATION OF PENSACOLA FORTRESS MONROE, April 1 .- The United States gunboat Seminole arrived here this afternoon, oringing Port Royal dates to Saturday last. The question was then taken upon the adoption Fort Pulaski had been thoroughly invested, for thirty days, and was momentarily expected to sur-

> It was said that about five hundred rebels were in Fort Pulaski, and that they had offered to go out with the honors of war; but General Sherman demanded an unconditional surrender, and would, on the 1st of April, open on the fort, if they still refused. The rebels had withdrawn all their forces from the coast of Georgia, and had abandoned their

> works at Thunderbolt, taking all their guns to Savannah. The gunboat Seminole landed and destroyed the Thunderbolt Fort, which is within five miles of Savannah, over a good shell road. A refugee from Savannah says that the friends of the rebel troops in Fort Pulaski had offered \$30,000

> A refugee from Charleston represents that a great panic had existed there since the capture of New The wemen and children were leaving the city for safety, and there was a general expectation that a terrible blow was about to be struck in that

to any one who would rescue them.

From Florida the intelligence is most gratifying The Union sentiment was being strongly developed. The Seminole's advices from Port Royal are to Saturday last. The surrender of Fort Pulaski was daily expected. For thirty days all communica-

events, rather than to worry away the time in dull anticipation. Matters are unchanged so far as our beat which escaped the pickets. Several of these boats had been caught on their way down, but some are supposed to have escaped the vigilance of the guard at night.

It was the intention of General Sherman to sum.

It was the intention of General Sherman to sum. mon the fort to surrender on the 1st of April. If

the demand was not acceded to, he would immediately commence to shell it. His mortar and siege guns were so stationed that the guns of the fort could not reach them. The city of Savannah was understood to be very trongly fortified in all its approaches. The force there was variously estimated by refugees at from

20,000 to 50,000. Probably 20,000 is more correct.

The greatest despondency existed among the people and troops at Charleston. The fall of Newbern created the greatest consternation. The fireeaters ridiculed the North Carolina troops, charging them with cowardice. The shopkeepers and bakers in Charleston also immediately refused to receive North Carolina money. There being two North Carolina regiments enamped in the city at the time, a revolt was the onsequence, and the shops were broken open and

the troops helped themselves. These regiments had refused to serve any longer, and were allowed to return home. Probable Occupation of Pensacola.

The advices from Florida are very encouraging. Many of the inhabitants were renewing their alle-

No direct information of the abandonment of Pensacola has been received, but it was generally believed that our troops had crossed over from Santa Rosa and occupied the place. Important from the Rebel States.

ALL THE COTTON AND TOBACCO IN VIRGINIA SEIZED. THE MOVEMENTS OF THE FEDERAL ARMY KNOWN.

FORT JACKSON, NEAR NEW ORLEANS.

ATTACKED BY OUR FLEET. REBEL REPORTS FROM ISLAND NO. 10,

WASHINGTON, April 2.-Intelligence has been re ceived here from Richmond, via Baltimore, that the rebels are femoving their tobacco to the interior, toward Danyille and Farmville, and beyond Peters burg. It is added that private citizens have no control ever the cotton and tobacco, the military having assumed the charge of it. A despatch from Charleston says, "Gen. Evans

at least six thousand strong, he retired in a master-The despatch does not say whether there was fight or not. A despatch from Norfolk in this morning's Richmond papers mentions the arrival of Vice President Hamlin and a large party of ladies and gen-

advanced on Saturday on North Edisto, with two

thousand troops, but finding that the Federals were

tlemen here, and the salutes on the occasion, and in the same paragraph says: "there has been no communication by flag of truce for several days past." There appears to be little doubt that all the movements here are faithfully reported to the rebel authorities. The papers also state that nearly a hundred transports, steamers and other vessels are in Hamp-ton Roads, and that a large number of Federal

troops have recently landed here The Richmond Dispatch of this morning says The grand army of the Federals seems to have been transferred from the neighborhood of Washington to the Peninsula, which they have probably concluded is a shorter and easier road to Richmo than that via Manassas, which we have courteously placed at their disposal."

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—The Montreal Gazette states positively that it is not the intention of the Ministry to grant any further aid by the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The Ministry are upanimous on this subject. Mr. Ghauley has resigned his office of general manager of the road. The reason assigned for this step is an objectionable interference under the new arrangement. It is also said that Mr. Hardman, the company's auditor, has been dismissed. The reason is not given, but it is suppesed to arise from circumstances connected with the new arrangements.

ADJUTANT GEMERAL BAKER, of Iowa, repeats his The Dispatch adds that the roads here are a bad as those on the Potomae, and refers to General Magruder as a man not likely to be caught There was a rumor in Richmond, yesterday, that TWO CENTS.

reconnoissance towards Yorktown was made for A despatch from Augusta, Georgia, dated the 31st of March, says the Charleston papers of that day contained a despatch dated New Orleans, the 29th, stating that two Federal gunboats, on the 28th, commenced an attack on Fort Jackson, at the mouth of the Mississippi, but up to that time noody had been hurt.

The New Orleans papers of the 27th report the oss of the rebel steamer Vanderbitt. The captain and crew, and eight passengers are afe on the Florida coast. One boat with seventeen men has not been heard from. The rebel Ordnance Bureau has issued an order,

calling for all the bells that can be obtained, to be re-cast into light artillery. Troops are gathering in large numbers at Jack. onport and Pocahontas. Gen. Van Dorn and Jeff Thompson were preparing for an early movement on some point on the Mississippi river. With this orce it was considered by the rebels that the Misissippi Valley is safe from the enemy. MEMPHIS, March 29.—The Avalanche says: The force of the enemy, in attempting to take Island No. 10, have been throwing shot and shell for 240 hours without doing any damage to our works or guns. Up to this time, only one Confederate soldier

LATER FROM CORINTH.

has been killed.

The Rebels Concentrated in Immense Force.

DESPERATE EFFORTS TO RESIST US.

The army correspondent of the Cincinnati Gatette, writing from Savannah, Tennessee, under late of March 27th, gives the following account of affairs in that quarter Rebel Movements.

Every day's advices confirm the views I advanced the other day of the rebel plan of operavanced the other day of the rebel plan of opera-tions. They are concentrating the forces of their "Army of the Mississippi" at the point on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad nearest to our positions on the river, and are preparing to move rapidly to the defence of the road at any point we may threaten it. That railroad constitutes the base of their line of defences.

Reports from Scoute. No less than three of our scouts came in this morn

No less than three of our scouts came in this merning, each reporting that he had been miles inside the rebel lines. They concur in estimating the rebel force at Corinth and vicinity at over seventy five thousand, and reporting the daily arrival of more troops from all the Gulf States. Impressment is going vigorously forward; the Purdy Court House is full of Union men; the advanced posts are gathering them up throughout the country, and willing or unwilling, they are hurried into the ranks at Corinth. Descriters say the army is full of such men, and that they only remain in the service men, and that they only remain in the service through the difficulty of getting away. Beauregard Fortifying.

Meantime, Beauregard is pushing forward every preparation for a formidable resistance. Outposts are established at Purdy, Iuca, and elsewhere along the railroad, at and above Chickasaw, on the river, and six miles in front of Corinth, directly toward our advance from Pittsburg landing. Fortifications are being erected at Cerinth, and the raw levies are being put into as efficient a state as possible. Fortunately, there is no occasion for being uneasy about the Corinth fortifications. They are like the put handle—it is no father around then like the pot-handle—it is no farther around than

There is no need to disguise the fact that we have

Secession Despondency. Through the entire region of country adjacent to our extended lines, the Secessionists talk despondingly. Many active rebels do not hesitate to admit their failure, and are only anxious that their leaders, while arms still make them formidable, even in defeat, should use their power to secure favorable terms from the victorious enemy. At Purdy, in spite of a rebel garrison of nearly three regiments, the resident robels are utterly refusing the Confederate bonds in any form, or at any rate of di

Accounts of South Tennessee Unionism have been highly rose-colored, from those of the first exploring gunboats on down. There are warm Union men guntoats on down. Incre are warm Union men here, and in far greater proportionate numbers than at Nashville, but the great mass of the people, and all the leaders, are, as they have been, Soccesionists. Savannah itself is Union; I do not think the same can be said of the county, and I am gonfident, (after careful observation and inquiry,) that it can at any rate be said of none of the adjacent countries.

counties.

The better classes here, except perhaps in Savannah, are all Secessionists. Where you find one intelligent, educated man on our side, you will find fifty agains; us. I know no reason for blinking such facts, or for exciting delusive hopes, by exaggerating the Union sentiment. Continued successes, I make no doubt, will develop abundance of new-hore levely. born loyalty.

From Island No. 10. THE BOMBARDMENT ENERGETICALLY CONTINUED— SPEEDY SUCCESS OF OUR PLANS ANTICIPATED. The following is extracted from the Island No. 10 correspondence of the Chicago Times of the 29th

A brief diversion has been afforded us in the sound of firing in the direction of New Madrid, which leads us to anticipate that, perhaps, something is about to happen. If our universal monotony is destined to an interruption, none can be more thankful therefor than we who wait to chronicle events rather than to worry away the time is dull events rather than to worry away the time in dull verberating and crashing as it moves away up into the north, where it dies away like distant thunder. There is a grandeur about it that is irresistible, and one might sit upon the deck all night to wait for the

recurring peals without tiring.
HEMMING IN THE ENEMY. The progress of our plans for surrounding and hemming in the enemy, with which you are already acquainted, is satisfactory, and we expect a speedy denouement. When it comes, there will be desperate fighting, for the robels rightly regard the place a stronghold of immense importance, and, besides all that, they have had a lesson in the Fort Donelson affair, which shows very plainly what the disposition of the Confederate authorities is towards surrendering officers. The disgrace of Pillow and Floyd will be a talisman of warning to rebel officers, and, if I judge the consequence aright, we shall have but few bloodless victories hereafter.

List of Pennsylvanians Deceased at Port The following is a correct list of the soldiers belonging to Pennsylvania regiments at Port Royal, who have died since January 1, 1862: ONE MUNDREDTH PENNSYLVANIA (ROUNDHEAD)

Wallace, James C., private, Co. A, January 2, 1862; typhoid fever.

Kennedy, Henry, private, Co. F, January 8, 1862; peritonitis.
Allison, Joseph, private, Co. G, January 9, 1862; laryngitis.
Elder, Robert Boyd, private, Co. D, February 3, 1862; hemorrhage.
Davidson, James, private, Co. B, February 12, 1862; dysentery.
Bromberg, Peter A., private, Co. A, January 15, John, private, Co. F, February 17, 1862; chronic dysentery.
Wicuck, John, private, Co. F, March 13, 1862;

Harbaugh, Eli, private, Co. K, Hilton Head, January 27, 1862; variola. SEVENTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT. Femme, Joseph, private, Co. H, January 2, 1862; pulmonary phthisis. NINETY-SEVENTH PENNSYLYANIA REGIMENT. Stevens, Henry, private, Co. F, Hilton Head,

January 2, 1862; congestive fever.

Maxeon, E. H., private, Co. F, January 25, 1862; variola. Hamilton, Gennett, sergeant, Co. F, January 30, 1862; typhoid fever. FIFTIETH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT. None. FORTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Killner, John W., private, Co. D, January 5 862; typhoid fever. McCollins, Bright, private, Co. H, January 12, 862; typhoid fever. Purdy, Lewis, private, Co. F, January 2, 1862; typhoid pneumonia.

Tuttle, George, private, Co. H, February 4, 1962; typhoid pneumonia. Mickle, George E., private, Co. G, February 18, Rambow, E. T., corporal, Co. K, Otter Island, March 13, 1862; gunshot wound. Rughart, S. A., sergeant, Co. K, March 13, 662; gunshot wound. Rughart, William, private, Co. K, March 13, 1862; gunshot wound

IEE IN LAKE HURON.—Large quantities of ice—as far as the eye can reach—are still visible on Lake Huron, as far as Point aux Barques, where no water is visible, which, with the most favorable weather, will take some ten days or two weeks to remove. At Fort Gratiot the ice has nearly blockeded the channel to an unusual height.—Chicago Times. THE Gatena, the war steamer recently built at Mystic, is to be turned over to the Government in the course of this week. She is a heauty, and has shillty in construction and speed to make her one of the most effective ships ever launched.

CONFERSIONS.—The Boston Trace Journal says:

"Probably a larger number of conversions have taken place among our soldiers, during the present season of inaction, than among any equal number of persons elsewhere in the country. Accomping to the regular descriptive list of the Boston Commercial Bulletin, sixteen entirely new counterfeit and altered bank-notes were detected in circulation in that vicinity, for the week ending March 28. INDIANA has now eleven brigadiers and one

THE WAR PRESS.

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) appropriate \$2:00 " 5.00 " 8.00 Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate, thus 20 copies will cost \$24; 60 copies will cost \$60; 554 166

Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PERSE. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Bix

A slight improvement was noted at the Stock Board today, with an advance in prices of some of the leading securities. The market seems to have recovered from the reaction following the rapid improvement recently experienced, and to be again tending upward. United States seven and three-tenths freezentry notes sold at par. The coupon bonds of 1881 brought 93 %. State fives advanced to 83 %. City sixes were in more demand, and acid at 96 for the new issue, and 90 % for the gas issue.

A gain of & was realized in Pennsylvania Saitroad shares; & in Reading, & in Long Island, and I in Ico. high scrip ; Schuylkill Navigation preferred was % better. The money market continues very quiet. First-class naper is scarce. Business is at a stand in many branches pending the discussion in Congress on the tax bill, which

The transfer books will be at the office of Gaw. Maca. lister, & Co, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th inst., to give the Philadelphia holders of certificates an opportunity to make transfers prior to the payment of the dividend The holders of Alleghens county and Pittsburg bonds will have a meeting to-morrow, (Thursday,) April 3d, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the room No. 20, in the Philadelphia Exchange. A very large amount of these bonds is held in this city, and every one interested should on-

pany are, we are informed, already busy in this city seliciting consignments of freight over that railroad. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have to thank their own officers, in a great degree, for the disasters that have befallen what its president was pleased to call a outhern road. The recent action of the Board, in voting w nineteen to six against a manifestation of loyalty to the United States Government, proves the treasonable disposition still actuating the management, and the nature of the claim the concern has to the paternage of Union-loving citizens. We copy the report of the proeedings of the directors from the columns of the Balti-

more Clipper:

"The following preamble and resolution were offered by Dr. James Armlings, director on the part of the elty:

"Whereas, The Buitimore and Ohio Builforad Company has asked the aid of the United States Government to secure to said company the opening of their road between Buitimore and Wheeling, and to protect the transit of passengers and merchandise over the same; and whereas, it is the evidence of many of the citizens of Manufactures. passengers and merchandise over the same; and whereas, it is the opinion of many of the citizens of Maryland that the tardiness of the Government is in part dependent upon the fact that there has been, and may now be, a want of loyalty on the part of said corporation, or some of its offices on symbols of the citizens or symbols of the citizens or symbols or the part of said corporation.

the twithness of the Coversment is in part dependent upon the fact that there has been, and may now be, a want of loyalty on the part of said corporation, or some of its officers or employees thereou; and whereas, for the purpose of removing said suspicion, and more effectually securing the object desired: Therefore, be it is Rasolzed, That all sfficers, clarks, conductors, engineers, firemen, brakemen, and employees of or on the Baltimore and Ohio Raliroad, or in its service, or any who may hereafter be employed, be, and they are hereby required on or before the first day of March, 1862, to take, repeat, and subscribe before some justice of the peace the oath of allegiance to the Government of the Cinted States, as provided by an act approved August 6, H., 1861, entitled 'An act requiring an oath of allegiance,' etc., in the following words, viz.:

"I do make oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God, that I will support, protect, and d-fend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and that I will bear true faith, allegiance, and loyalty it has asme, any ordinance, resolution, or law of any State Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; and further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge, and purpose, without any mental reservation or ovasion whatever; and further, that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me by liaw. So help me God.

"Resolved, That an attested copy of said oath, so taken as aforeasid, his office, situation, or employment shail be forfelted, and vacated, from the 1st day of March, 1932, be filed with the secretary of this company, and upon the failure of any officer or employee to take and file the oath as aforeasid, his office, situation, or employment shail be forfelted, and vacated, from the 1st day of March shail be forfelted, and vacated, from the 1st day of March shail be

There is no need to disguise the fact that we have serious work ahead of us. The rebels are not well posted, but they have the most skilful engineers from the old United States army. They are not inspired by successes, but they have their pot general at their head, and desperation must nerve them for a last terrible struggle. Not only does Memphis fall with Corinth, but defeat here opens to an army larger than that of the Potomac the whole territory of the Gulf States; and the part of the State; Messrs. Buynes, Want Taylor, on the part of the stockholders.

Together, and vacated not all splayed at all the more prominent stations on the road, and kept so until otherwise ordered by this board.

"A motion was made to reject, which was a virtual destant which was a virtual destan

N. Spring Mountain... S. Spring Mountain... Jaddo
 B. Spring Mountain
 2,552 of 16,512 o Total ..

Іпстевне 61 18 Official notice is given to the holders of the outstandunsecured bonds and certificates of stock of the oid Erie Company, not exchanged under the contract of rebeen extended by act of the Legislattire to the let of

The Boston Traveller says: There never was a time in the history of the grain trade when such large amounts of produce were stored, waiting the opening of navigation to move castward. We find by reference to the proper authorities that there s in store at icago, March 24, 1862......3,060,000 bushels wheat. Toledo, March 15... Buffalo, March 20. 402,300

 Chicago
 2,356,784

 Toledo
 523,175

 Buffalo
 233,917

 The Illinois Central Railroad has in store over 1,000,-000 bushels. In the city of New York there is already wheat and corn are stored at different points on the lakes the above aggregate to an almost fabulous amount,

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, April 2 [Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Phila. Exchange.] FIRST BOABD.

Philadelphia Markets Arrit 2-Evening

is dull and unsettled, with sales mostly to supply the home trade at \$5.05.12% for super, \$5.31%.05.56 for

ylous rates.

Sheds.—There is a fair inquiry for Cloverseed; bacobe bushels have been disposed of at \$5.12% 55.25 \$\psi\$ bu. By auction about 1,000 casks Spirits of Turpentine sold at \$25.2% \$\phi\$ cents in gold, and \$24% \$\phi\$ cents in treasury netce.
WHISKY is unsettled and dull; small sales of bbls are reported at 24 224 ½c, and drudge at 23c 4 gallon.

A REBEL PAPER says that capitalists have thrown cold water on Confederate promises to pay. Doubtless on the principle of "down with the dust."

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send as

THE MONEY MARKET.

es constitute a square. PINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Philadelpina, April 2, 1862.

keeps trade unsettled. The Long Island Railroad Company has made a dividend of 75 cents por share, payable on Monday, 21st

leaver to attend this meeting.

The agents of the Baltimore and Ohio Bailroad Com-

and Dr. James Armitage, on the part of the city."

Messrs. Drexel & Co. furnish the following quotations:

The following is a statement of the amount of coal transported over the Lohigh Valley Bailroad, for the week ending March 29, 1862 :

Tons. Cwt. Tons. Cwt. Tons. Cwt

...16,811 11 200,265 03 217,076 14

The Montreal Gazette says:

A rumor has for some days prevailed that Mr. Shanley has resigned his office of General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, or that he is about to do se. We have reason to believe that the rumor is well founded, and that Mr. Shanley has actually resigned. Bumor assigns the cause, but for this we do not vouch, to direct interference with his duties under the new arrangements.

12 Lehigh Nav....51 50 Reading B....21 3 do51 50 do21 3 do21 300 Gity 6s new 98 50 do21 3 200 City on new.

extras, \$5 62 % a5.87 for extra family, and \$6 a6 50 for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is in steady demend, and the receipts and sales small at \$3.25. Corn Meal is not inquired for, and is dull at \$2.75 \(\frac{1}{2} \) bbl for Pennsylvania.

WHEAT is not so plenty to-day, and the market is staidy is \$67,000 bits have been sold at from \$1.50\$\alpha\$1.31, the latter for prime Penna red afteat, including a few small lots of white at \$1.26\$\alpha\$1.42. Rye is in steady demand, and 1,000 bus Penna sold at 70c. Corn is firmer; sales of 6,000 bus Southern yellow at 54c afteat; 1,20\$\alpha\$1.00 do damp at 58c, and 1,500 bus Penna at 54c, delivered. Oats continue dull and unsaleable at 35\alpha\$366 for Penna.

BARK is scarce and firm at \$33.50 for 1st No. 1 Quercitron. Pennaylvania.

trop.

COTTON.—The market is quiet, and a small business
doing within the range of 25.225c 47 h, cash, the latter
for middling quality.
GROOFRIES AND PROVISIONS.—The markets are unchanged, and a medarate business to note in both at pre-

200 Gity 6a new 98 50 do 21% 200 do new Gas. 98 50 do 21% 21% 250 Grn & Coates 22% 50 do 21% 21 Lehigh Scrip 38 50 60 ke Nav Prf. 11 10 do 38% 50 8ch Nav Prf. 11 10 Lisid R. 12 8 do 38% 50 60 ke Nav Prf. 11 100 L Isid R. 13 100 do 138% 50 60 ke Nav Prf. 11 100 L Isid R. 13 100 do 38% 50 60 ke Nav Prf. 11 100 L Isid R. 13 100 do 38% 50 60 US 68 Reg 51 33% 610 Lehigh 66. 100% 20 do 38% 610 US 7-30 clean 100 5 do 38% 50 do 46 do 46 do 48 do 48

Flord said some time ago that he would give his last drop of blood to cement the South. The La Crosse Demorrat thinks he concluded to save his cement when he found that Foote had so much

Milwankee, March 21..... Detroit, March 21.....

Present indications are that the grain movement of 1962 will far exceed that of any previous year. The Montreal Gazette says :

There is no quotable change in Flour, and the market