MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1862.

REMOVAL OF OUR OFFICE. The publication office of THE PRESS has been removed from its old location to No. 111 | they are minors, or because they are not natu-South Fourth street, second door from the corner of Chestnut, (east side,) where advertisers are requested to send their favors.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

From Fortress Monros we have the information of a reported fight at Yorktown, in which direction heavy firing had been heard all day on Saturday. The Merrimac on Friday night was coaling up at the Norfolk navy yard, and was expected to come out on Saturday. Fort Macon still holds out, and extensive preparations for a siege were being made. A flag of truce has restored to loyal soil four gallant officers of the Union army. Two men, claiming to be British subjects, were to have been hung in Richmond, last Friday, for disloyalty, but a short respite was granted them. By an arrival from Newbern, we are furnished with the current report that Burnside had been ordered to abandon that place within six days, and that he had answered the rebel commander by a promise to meet him at Goldsboro and Raleigh.

Our gunboats on the Tennessee river have made another reconnoissance up stream as far as Florence, Alabama. They met with no resistance.

The news published on Saturday that the rebel battery at Island No. 10 had been disabled is confirmed by a later despatch. One of our shells exploded directly within the battery, killing three men and so injuring the vessel that it drifted down the river helpless. A rebel battery, opposite Point Pleasant, opened fire on one of General Pope's batteries at that place, but was speedily silenced. The telegraph between New Madrid and Cairo has been cut in several places. General Pope threatens retaliation upon the residents along the route if the outrage is repeated.

There seems to be little doubt that Fort Palaski, the principal fort on the Georgian coast, and one of the strongest in the country, is in possession of our forces. The storeship Supply left Warsaw Sound on the 30th ult., and heavy firing was then heard in the direction of the beleaguered fort, which was so surrounded by our batteries that its reduction was certain.

The news from General Banks' command is cheering. On Friday afternoon a rebel battery opened on the right wing of our forces at Edenburg. One of our batteries, under command of Captain Huntingdon, shelled the rebels from their position. The military force under Jackson is said to be in a spiritless condition, being composed mostly of impressed men, large numbers of whom refuse to fight the Federal troops. One of the most interesting letters that Nashville

has furnished for many weeks appears in another column. The organization of a Union League in that city, a visit to the brother of an-President Polk, and the arrest of the traitor Cheatham, are a few of the themes of prominent interest dwelt upon. A very general desire prevails to obtain information as to the success attending the efforts of our Covernment to restore constitutional law and liberty in Tennessee; and while few of us doubt the final result, all attach much importance to the slightest indication pointing to its happy consum-

dated Fortress Monroe, Saturday, to Secretary the ruin of the Confederacy, though the Fe-Stanton, in which he states that firing has been deral Government should strike no other blow. mac is in the dry-dock at Norfolk taking a supply of coal. General Wool does not believe that Mc-Clellan's army will have a very formidable foe to

The New York World, in an extra issued on Saturday, states, as a piece of reliable information. that Beauregard's army at Corinth, Mississippi, has been outflanked, and that a considerable body of Federal troops is between it and Memphis, thus cutting off its communication and retreat. The news would be improved by confirmation.

Pennsylvania Legislature. House.—The bill to conform the revised grade

and survey regulations of the first and second sections of West Philadelphia, passed finally, as did also the bill to incorporate the Philadelphia Commercial Wharf and Railroad Company, and the bill to promote the efficiency of the military of

The Presentment of the Grand Jury-The Army Vote.

The presentment made by the Grand Jury, on Saturday last, to the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Allison presiding, through its foreman. John Miller, Esq., (former postmaster of this city,) is an unusually well-written and important document. It directs atlong neglected, and most, if not all, of its recommendations cannot too soon be adopted. Our readers will notice that it alludes to a topic of universal political interest—the army vote. Enough evidence was elicited, in the consideration of one or two incidental cases where indictments for illegal voting were presented, to show the negligence, rottenness, and corruption of the whole system. The plain statement of the Grand Jury, although their investigations necessarily embraced but a small portion of the infamous intrigues in the camps. last fall, will astonish and alarm every patriotic and just man. We are told that one hundred and five persons were returned as voters from a camp in Maryland, where only one company, which contained but eighty-three members, was stationed; that in another, sixteen minors were allowed to vote; that in others, all restraints whatever were thrown aside, and that all persons who chose to present themselves were suffered to deposit their ballots; that in three regiments alone, four hundred and forty votes were cast by persons who were not attached to the companies at whose polls they voted; that the ballots of a large number of minors and unnaturalized foreigners were received; and that, to crown all this infamous tampering with the popular will and the elective franchise, returns were forwarded here of elections that were never held, and the basest forgeries unblushingly committed.

In view of these facts, the grand inquest, fearful of a repetition of similar outrages, to prevent which no present checks are sufficient. recommend that the "law permitting elections in camps, far away from the supervision and participation of the citizens, should be erased from the statute-book." It must be acknowledged by all who watch-

ed the operations of this old enactment last fall, that in all respects it worked badly. Most of the soldiers, in exchanging civil for military duties, entered upon a new life, which had its own peculiar excitements, pleasures, labors, and trials. Their minds were chiefly occupied in learning their new duties in marches, parades, and reviews. They were more anxious to take lessons from their drill-sergeants than from the noisy politicians who sought to enlist their sympathies for candidates who were seeking lucrative offices. They were intent upon martial, not municipal, campaigns. Where an interest was at last inspired by the arts of electioneering, and a warm party feeling was engendered, bitter dissensions were created among men who had cherished for each other the affection of brothers before the advent of their tormentors. In some camps it was reported that serious demoralization had thus been produced. Certainly the efficiency of the military service was not improved, and, in some respects, it was directly and indirectly materi-

How the elections were conducted, the report, from which we have quoted only in part,

national literature and great profits to the au
merchant in an invaluable contribution to our port, from which we have quoted only in part,

national literature and great profits to the au
operations of the rebellion in East Tennessee, and the discloses. There was no strict regard to legality of any kind. Many of the real citiabout twenty parts of forty-eight pages each, zens in camps, who had an unmistakable right at twenty-five cents a part, making, when comto vote, did not wish to exercise it. They were engaged in other duties, which they felt required their whole attention; they did not care to mingle in partisan strifes; and besides, they had little disposition to put their own undoubted right of suffrage, when at home, upon a level with the pretended rights of those who were permitted to vote without a single legal qualification.

The attempt to combine civil and military matters resulted in an injury to both-it annoved some good soldiers, by distracting their attention from their duties; debased others, by inducing them to heedlessly commit the crime of illegal voting; and disgusted others, by compelling them to witness gross tampering with one of the dearest rights of American citizens. And the end of all this was to rouse fierce passions among our own citizens at home—to originate charges and counter charges of fraud, and to palm off, in the final

return, as good and valid, many votes which were, doubtless, fraudulent.

The recurrence of so many glaring evils should, if possible, be avoided. The partisan cry that nearly all the soldiers belonged to this or that party was completely exploded by the returns of the last election. The fact is, that all parties are largely represented in our armies, and that a considerable portion of the soldiers are not entitled to vote, either because ralized. Experience proves that no reliance can be placed upon camp returns, and that if they are to be permitted to control the result of our elections, the real will of bona fide citizens will, in many instances, be utterly ig-

Two remedies are spoken of as likely to correct the abuses to which we have referred: One is an act of the Legislature repealing the old law. The other is the late decision of Judge Allison, declaring that law inoperative on account of its unconstitutionality. Our readers will find his remarks in reply to the report of the Grand Inquest very interesting. Its points seem to be well taken. The letter and the spirit of the Constitution appear to clearly forbid such scenes and such dangers as clearly laid down as an indispensable qualification. Our late experience gives an additional proof of the wisdom of this clause, and it should never be violated. We understand that the Supreme Court has

under review the decision of Judge Allison. If it is sustained, no further legislation will be necessary.

THE RECENT Federal victories are having a timulating effect on our troops on the field, n the camp, and even in the hospitals, where the struggle of life and death might be expected to shut out all thoughts of the bustling world from the brooding mind of the poor invalid. Many of the convalescent soldiers in the Washington hospitals, it is said, have been suddenly restored to health by the news of our brilliant victories faintly echoed in their sick wards; and crowds of them daily besiege the provost marshal's office, seeking permission to return to active duty. How strikingly the spirit thus exhibited contrasts with that which actuates the rebel troops! In our telegraphic columns we publish a statement that the forces of the rebel General JACKSON, composed principally of impressed men, have refused to fight us; and not merely that, but have expressed a determination to fight their chivalric leader, should he endeavor, by force, to convince them of the error of their ways. The doctrine of Secession is beginning to correct itself, and now begins to appear in its true light as a doctrine of disintegration. At Winchester, the other day, an Irish brigade utterly refused to fire on us. And only a few days since, a quarrel, ending in bloodshed, occurred between the Charlestonians and a couple of North Carolina regiments.

On the one side we see heroic devotion to a cause in which suffering has been patiently endured, and for the sake of which death is cheerfully encountered. On the other, we see a spirit of insubordination and disaffection, that does not display itself in mere isolated instances, but has become a thrice-told tale, even in Southern prints. This is the spirit whose frequent manifestations indicate what we have always heretofore contended, that neither unanimity, courage, nor confidence inspires the rebel armies. Sure it is that a house divided against itself cannot stand; and just as sure, that this very spirit of disaffection | riving of contrabands in Philadelphia, it may be would of itself disband the Southern forces, General Wool has sent an important despatch, dispirit the conspirators, and eventually work

City Councils on the Rampage.

On one point all the inhabitants of Philadelphia are agreed-that the streets shall be thoroughly cleansed, and that they shall be kept clean. In their present condition, aftersix months of indefensible neglect, the task is nearly as difficult as that allotted to Hercules when EURYSTHEUS, his master, compelled him to cleanse the stables of Augeas; but it can be done, and it must be done, and if the City Councils continue not to do it, others must take the matter in hand.

The City Councils, we perceive, are indignant at the idea of the Board of Health being authorized by the Legislature, as is proposed, to do this necessary work, on sanitary grounds. They neither cleanse the streets themselves, nor are they disposed to let others do itthereby reminding one of the dog in the fable, who could not eat the corn, and barked at those who wanted it.

At the same time, let us acknowledge, with thankfulness, that there are some men of sense among the City Fathers. At the special meeting on Saturday, held for the purpose of preventing the action of the Board of Health. some few gentlemen did not shrink from speak= ing the truth. In the Select Council, Mr. tention to many subjects that have been too Ginnono said "the citizens had for some time been knocking at the doors of Council asking them to do something, and no notice was taken of their demands, and the consequence is a resort to the Legislature. Members of Councils had neglected their duty in this matter, and they should not complain that citizens had lost all patience. The streets were not clean, and he could mention streets in his own immediate neighborhood where the mud was deep, and dead animals were lying and sending forth a most disgusting stench.'

Dr. UHLER said that, if the streets were not soon cleansed, he would predict, from his own chemical knowledge, that the city would be visited by an epidemic the like of which the world never saw! In the Common Council, while much indignation was expressed at the notion of the Board of Health taking the streets in hand, to prevent a terrible epidemic in the summer and

autumn, and while one pathetic gentleman (Dr. Sites) declared his extreme willingness to hang the members of the State Legislature for the public good, little or nothing was said about the deplorable condition of the streets. The fact that, for the first time "within the memory of the oldest inhabitant," Philadelphia was actually more filthy than its neighbor, New York, seemed less lamentable than the prospect of the Legislature authorizing the Board of Health to do what the City Fathers have left undone.

Dr. UHLER sensibly reminded the Select Council that in the great European cities the streets are cleansed without expense to the municipal corporations, and, in some instances, that a bonus was paid for the privilege. We know that London and Paris are cleansed every morning, during wet weather; that few cities are so well kept; that the persons who do this are held in heavy bonds to fulfil their contract; that the penalty is exacted, without delay, on proof of the default; and the contractors pay \$100,000 a year to each municipality; and that the street soil being the finest possible manure for the market-gardens, on the outskirts, which supply Paris and London with vegetables, the contractors get wealthy

OUR fellow-citizen, GEORGE W. CHILDS, Esq., the well-known publisher, one of the most enterprising men in his profession, has undertaken the publication of a work entitled " Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion," to be edited and executed by Benson J. Lossing. Mr. Lossing is justly celebrated, to use the language of EDWARD EVERETT in referring to this project, for his "diligence in exploring the localities he describes, his fidelity and accuracy as a historian, and the spirit of his illustrations." The war for the Union furnishes a wide field and an inexhaustible mine for such an intellect as that of Mr. Lossing. Indeed, the idea, properly carried out, cannot fail to result in an invaluable contribution to our thor and publisher. It is to be published in plete, a superb volume of about one thousand pages. It will be elegantly illustrated by several hundred wood engravings, in the highest style of the art, by Lossing & BARRETT. In addition to the wood engravings, each part will contain a fine steel engraving representing an accurate portrait or some appropriate historical scene, making twenty steel plates in the entire volume. Persons possessing pam-

lion, are invited to send them to him. Address Benson J. Lossing, Poughkeepsie, N. T. Seventh Regiment, McCall's Division, APRIL 3, 1862. While the members of this fine regiment were While the members of this are regiment were having !battalion drill, yesterday forenoon, a young man named Stine, of Capt. White's company, was shot through the thigh, by a member of a New Jersey regiment, quartered near the Reserve. It was accidental. As some of the Jersey regiment were firing at a target, a glancing ball did the mischief.

phlets, or other materials relating to the rebel-

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1862.

Should Richmond fall into our hands, the removal of the traitors from the soil they have cursed will be speedily accomplished. Eastern Virginia has been desolated by these flends in human form. Untold and inconceivable miseries have been inflicted upon her people. Their capital, so long the seat of refine and of enterprise, has been converted into a rendezvous and a barracks; and their manufactures compelled to work, without pay, for a cause conducted by desperate and bankrupt men. Oppressed by these influences, it would be unnatural if the people of Virginia did not, at heart, long for the day of deliverance. We shall now shortly realize whether, indeed, the sympathy for the Rebellion has been as deep-seated and sincere as the newspapers and politicians have asserted. Not doubting that much bitter blood has existed against the Government, and that the sufferings inflicted by the leaders have been proudly submitted to, we must not forget that a strong sentiment of devotion to the Union has existed in Eastern Virginia. This sentiment will be encouraged we have described. Bona fide residence is and developed by the victorious soldiers of the Republic when they take up their quarters

> in Richmond. The retreat of the rebel army and Congress will be a most pitiable spectacle. It is surmised that the army will endeavor to form a junction with Beauregard, on the Mississippi; but the Government of the traitors, like the Governments of Tennessee and Kentucky, will hide itself in the morasses and mountains of the Cotton States. The chiefs of the rebellion will soon be called

upon to meet their doom. A few more victories, and a steady perseverance in the liberal policy of Mr. Lincoln, will rekindle the fires of patriotic feeling in the South, and inspire the people to demand the surrender of their betravers to the offended majesty of the Constitution. If there is to be a short war and a speedy peace, it must result from the appeals of these people. No successful general can assume this great responsibility and live. But let the heretofore down-trodden and muzzled masses speak out, and declare their willingness to yield to the laws, to give up the leaders of the rebellion, and to share the burdens of the war, and there will be an end of strife. Virginia is already more than half ready to accept her destiny. The West is in the hands of a loyal class of men, and they hold the Government of the State. With this great and powerful element, and with our troops in the eastern portion of the State, and the rebels forced to flee for refuge into other regions, what is to prevent the Administration from giving such an evidence of the policy it intends to pursue as has been illustrated in Tennessee under the glorious auspices of Andrew OCCASIONAL. Johnson?

Breadstuffs are becoming so scarce in Georgia that Governor Brown has prohibited the distillation of whisky. For this tangible and fearful violation of "Southern rights" he will be loudly and deeply denounced by the numerous thirsty spirits of Secessia who belong to the order of humanity that believes grain is absolutely wasted when it is used to make bread:

Contrabands in Philadelphia.

[For The Press.] As various statements and conflicting rumo have been currently circulated relative to the arwell for the public to know the facts in the case. On Friday, March 28, NINETY-ONE (no more contrabands-men, women, and children-reached From the Ferry they came as under the charge of an officer, who had a list of their names, and who also procured their passage to

this city, and sent them on. On arriving here, they were refreshed at the Union Refreshment Saloon, and, while left to take care of themselves, the news of their arrival having gone out, many, both white and colored, rushed to the salcon to see them, and, as though they had been long-looked-for relations, all were soon kindly welcomed to temporary homes in different colored families, which favors were received with evident marks of gratitude on their part.

In less than two days the number of applications

from the city and country, for house servants and farm hands, of both sexes, were far greater than could be supplied, and as the rumor spread that "five hundred" or "a thousand" more were daily expected, the applications very greatly increased from all directions, which proves that a great scarcity of laborers exists in the country, and that the public must suffer everywhere, in being obliged to pay high prices for produce, if farmers fail to obtain the required help to bring it forth. As a general thing occupations were found for them in the country, at such labor as they had been accustomed to do; and most of them being young and able-bodied, and cheerful with all, promise to do well in their new relations. One of them only is ncapable of self-support. In this case charity will be required. The individual referred to is 104 years of age, if she has been correctly informed

She is, nevertheless, cheerful and happy, and claims to be a devoted Christian. Hew much ground there may be for the belief that large numbers are still expected. I am unable to say; but it is quite certain that there is not the slightest foundation for the prevalent rumors that a subsequent arrival has taken place, as such is not the fact. And still further, I am quite convinced that those who have inquired most anxious ly and diligently to know if other arrivals are no soon to come, have utterly failed to gain any light WM. STILL on this point.

Cor. Sec. of the S. C. and Statistical Association o the Colored People of Penna. PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1862. P. S.—Quite a number of the contrabands wer aptured while in the Confederate service: other had been left destitute. At the time they were forwarded North, two hundred of their relatives and friends—young men—were sent South for ser ants, teamsters, &c., in the Union army. W. S. FRENCH SALE OF CHOICE DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS RIBBONS, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, STOCK OF FANCY ARTICLES, &c.—The early attention of purchaser is invited to the large and attractive assortment o

French and other foreign dry goods, silks, printed and other fine dress goods, shawls, 850 cartons Paris connet ribbons, trimmings, gloves, &c., embracing about 1,000 lots of very choice articles, to be per emptorily sold, by catalogue, on a credit of four months, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock and to be continued without intermission all day and part of the evening, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

THE CONTINENTAL-HOTEL SALOONS .- Philadelphians are usually slow in appreciating improvenents and innovations, and cautious in manifestin their satisfaction-in which respect they are the opposites of the New Yorkers, but when once they are satisfied of the value and importance of the improvement they are constant and liberal in their patronage, and do not fly off after the next new in novation that presents itself. This phase of social life has been illustrated in connection with the new and splendid refreshment saloons on Chestnut street which Mr. Stevens has opened in connection with his justly famed Continental Hotel. For the first day or two the public (especially ladies) were shy of entering them, evidently dazzled by the splen dor and completeness of all the arrangements, and the lavish display of the luxuries and elegancies o the table. But as soon as it became known that the tariff of prices was fully as economical as that of far inferior establishments-owing to the vast resource of the hotel, and the necessity of nurchasing every thing in large quantities, which enabled Mr. St vens to place these facilities at the disposal of the public—their patronage has rapidly and steadily incressed, and will continue to do so as the know ledge becomes general.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN .- T. B. Peterson Brothers have just brought out a medallion cart de visite of Mr. Train, whose Union speeches they

publish in a pamphlet. Public Reception of Parson Brownlow at Cincinnati. CINCIPALTI, April 5. The public reception of Parson Brownlow at Pike's Opera House, last night, was an in

mense affair. Every available spot in the house wa Mr. Brownlow was introduced to the audience by Mr. Joseph C. Butler, President of the Chamber of Commerce, in a few appropriate remarks. a of himself and other Union men while is prisoned at Knoxville, was listened to with profound at-

Speeches were also made by Gen. S. F. Carey, and Lientenant Governor Fisk, of Kentucky: Resolutions were adopted demanding a vigorous and unceasing prosecution of the war, and the punishment of the leading traitors; resolving that the flag of the Union shall again float triumphantly over the walls of Fort Sumpter and from every other fort belonging to the Union; extending the warmest sympathies of the citi-zens of Cincinnati to the distinguished guest, and calling upon the Federal Government to afford a speedy relief to he loyal Union men of the South, especially those of

East Tennessee. The exercises closed by singing "Hail Columbia" by a large number of children from the public schools of the

The Rebel Steamer Ella Warley at Nassau. NEW YORK, April 6.—The rebel steamer Ella Warley

Death of Lieutenant O'Brien. BALTIMORE, April 6.—Lieutenant Fitz James O'Brien, of General Lander's staff, died this morning, at Cumberland, of lockiaw, in consequence of a wound received in a skirmish some two months since.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Officers Arrested in Gen. Bienker's Division Released. TERRITORIAL OFFICERS FOR ARIZONA APPOINTED BY THE REBELS

REPORT ABOUT EX-SENATOR GWIN. THE ARRIVAL OF DISTINGUISHED FOREIGNERS. A PEACE PROPOSITION MADE TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, April 6, 1862 The Arrested Officers in Gen. Blenker's

Division. A special order was issued yesterday from the War Department, as follows: Col. D'UTASSY, of the Garibaldi buards, New York Volunteers, and all the officers of Gen. BLENKER'S division who are now under arrest, are ereby released from arrest, and will join their regiments without delay and resume their respective commands. Conviction and Sentence of a Newspaper Publisher for Violating the Laws of War by Publishing Military News. EDMUND ELLIS, publisher of the Boone county Stand-

rd, was tried before a military commission at Columoia, Missouri, on two charges, viz: First Charge.—The publication of information for the o nefit of the enemy, and encouraging resistance to the covernment and laws of the United States. Eccond Charge.—Violation of the laws of war by the publication within the lines of the troops of the United States, in a public newspaper, of articles and informa-tion intended and designed to comfort the enemy, and nvite persons to rebellion against the Government of the

One of the criminal publications was styled "Letters rom the Army;" another, "Root Abe or Dir," and the hird, "News from General Price." The commission found the prisoner guilty of the charges and specifications, and sentenced him "to be placed and kept outside the lines of the State of Missour lively of the man and that the means tunes from them and naterial of the printing office of the Boone County Standard be confiscated and sold for the use of the United

General HALLECK approved the finding and sentence and directed the printing to remain in charge of the quartermaster until further orders; that the prisoner be placed outside the State of Missouri, and that, if he returns during the war, without permission, he be ar-rested and placed in close confinement in the Alton Military Prison.

The proceedings being returned to the War Depart

ment, they were approved by the Secretary of War, and an order issued that the form of proceedings should be adopted, in like cases, by the commanding officers of

Our Coast Defences. The House of Representatives some time ago in structed the Committee on Military Affairs to examine the whole system of permanent defences of the country or the purpose of ascertaining what modifications o the old plans, if any, are required to repel the improve means of attack, and to report by bill or otherwise Colonel Blair, the chairman, has been bestowing muc time and labor on this subject, and he will soon b ready, it is understood, to report. His examination into the condition of the maritime frontier defences especially, and of the various means and modes of effective ce, is said to be very thorough and searching. He will recommend that the more important harbors be made invulnerable to attack, even by iron-clad vessels of the largest class. In this connection it may be remarked that the State of Maine has memorialized the overnment to have one of Timey's revolving fort erected at the entrance of Portland harbor.

The Visit of Distinguished Foreigners. the Duke of Devonshire, and Lord CECIL. of the Rifle Brigade, stationed in Canada, and Colonel PERCY, of the Northumberland Percys, also stationed in Canada, is re garded in efficial circles as an event which claims for them a cordial reception, they being considered as types of a more friendly and generous class in England than the members of Parliament, correspondents of the press, and others, who, after visiting the South, returned to Great Britain sympathizing with the rebellion

Captain Seymour Appointed Brigadier General. A committee of the New York Congressional delegation, consisting of Representatives OLIN, FRANK, POMEnor, and Corning, yesterday called upon the President and asked the appointment of Captain TRUMAN SEYMOUR as a brigadier general of volunteers, which request was granted. Captain SEYMOUR was one of the gallant men

Ex-Senator Gwin. It is not believed in prominent circles that ex-Senator GWIN has arrived at Richmond, as announced from Fort-A Rebel Territorial Government for Arizona.

Late Richmond Bapers announce that JEFF DAVIS has appointed and the Senate confirmed a full set of Territorial officers for Arizona. It thus appears that the rebels are in advance of the United States Government bill for establishing a Provisional Government in tha Territory is not yet acted upon in Congres The Telegraph to Fortress Monroe.

The telegraph cable to reconnect Fortress Monroe with terial is already there, and three hours of uninterrupted work, with favorable weather and smooth water, will milicient for the success of the enterprise. Attempt to Enslave a Freeman. On Saturday two persons attempted to arrest, as a slave, a servant of an officer in the Seventh New York

cavalry, a freeman from the West Indies. Detected in by the military guard, sent to the provost marshal, and Starwards confined in the Central Guard-house. Liquor Smuggling.

over the Potomac are in many cases detected, although Visit of Civilians to Fortress Monroe.

Monroe and other military posts refers to both sexes, and Postal Operations Resumed-Contrabands Postal operations have been resumed at Martinsburg,

Va.; and the office at Harner's Ferry will be one next week, under the direction of the Post Office Depart subsisted by the Government until employment could be provided are now usefully employed at the several hos-

pitals. A considerable number have been engaged as ervants in private families Arrested for Defrauding Soldiers. The provost marshal, Major Doster, has arrested sundry persons who were prosecuting a flourishing busi-

ness by defrauding soldiers under the pretence of obtainng discharges for them. Several of the parties ar Englishmen. They are now in confinement at the Central Guard-House. Convalescent Soldiers Anxious to Fight. Since the reception of the intelligence of the recent victories, many of the convalescent soldiers in the hospitals seem suddenly restored to health, judging from the

crowds of them who daily resort to the provest marshal's office, asking to be returned to their respective comactive military operations. A Philadelphia and Baltimore Peace Proposition. A Philadelphia clergyman has been importuned by re-ligious peace-makers of Baltimore, of rebel proclivities, to write to the President, urging him to send a secre commission of distinguished ministers to Jeff Davis to

make terms of peace. In writing to Mr. Lincoln on the Grapt to Buckner at Fort Donelson: "I propose to move War Bulletins.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 5, 1862. D. C. McCallum having been appointed colonel in the inteer service, he is assigned to special duty in the

War Department as the Military Superintendent of Rail-Anson Stager having been appointed colonel in the olunteer service, he is assigned to special duty in the War Department, as Military Superintendent of all Tele graph lines in the United States. the volunteer service, he is assigned to special duty in the War Department as military supervisor of telegraphic despatches and army intelligence throughout the United States

They will be respected and obeyed accordingly. By order of the Secretary of War: L. THOMAS, Adjutant General. An Important Order. The following official order has been published QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Y WASHINGTON, April 4, 1862. S The Secretary of War directs that hereafter no person not belonging to the United States service shall be per-mitted to take parsage in any public transport withou the special permission of the War Department. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General. Miscellaneous. The President has signified his perfect willingness

sign the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District An investigation concerning the charges of official sconduct against Secretary Smith, of the Interior Department, shows that they are unfounded. The Attack on Fort Pulaski Commenced.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The storeship Supply, from Warsaw Sound on the 29th ult., arrived here this afterhore were all ready to commence the attack on For ulacki when she left, and from the fact that heavy firing was heard in that direction on the 30th uit., no doubt the work had commenced. The Case of Surgeon General Finley.

The report in various journals that Surgeon Genera

Warren is not correct. The following is the only order

if the War Department which has been issued in regard

WENT A WINTER had been arrested and sent to Fort

to Mr. FINLEY: WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 3, 1862. SPECIAL ORDERS-NO. 71. * * * Surgeon General C. A. Finley will repair to Boston, Massachusetts, and there await further orders. Surgeon R. C. Woon, United States Army, will take charge of the Surgeon General's Office. * * * By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

Honors to the Gallant Dead. Cincinati, April 6.—The killed of the Fifth Ohio Regiment, at Winchester, fifteen in number, arrived here yesterday, and laid in state at the Guthrie Greya armory, where they were visited by a large number of citizens. The funeral ceremonies took place to-day. Steamers for Europe.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The steamer Edinburgh has 218 passengers and \$364,000 in specie, and the steamer Sazonia 102 passengers and \$964,000 in specie. Both The Niagara at Boston. BOSTON, April 5.—The steamer Niagara, from Liver-pool via Halifax, arrived about time o'clock this morn-ing. Her mails have been sent Bouth, and will be due in New York at soyen o'clock this evening.

LATER FROM PORT ROYAL. Arrival of General Sherman. The Yacht America and Steamer Darlington
Taken.

NEW YORK, April 6 -The steamer to-night from Port Royal, with dates to the 4th inst. Among the passengers are Gen. Sherman and staff. Advices from Jacksonville to the 1st inst., state th attack was expected there by two Mississippi and one Florida guerilla regiments, with a battery, and troop of rebel horses, but General Wright is confident obeing able to sustain himself against them. The rebel deserters state that their troops have to subsist by foraging. They are out of food, and in a des-The yacht America has been raised by our nava and, with the rebel steamer Darlington, is

From Fortress Monroe and the South. FORTRESS MONROE, April 4.—A flag of truce sent out by the flag-ship to-day brought back two ladies, the first assengers who have been allowed to leave Norfolk for urning to France, and the other was proceeding to join her husband in Baltimore.

An official report from Governor Clark, of North Carolina, states the rebel less at Newbarn, as follows: Killed, 64; wounded, 101; missing and prisoners, 413; William M. Gwin arrived at Richmond vesterday from

Washington. He is a native of Virginia. Captain John

A. Morgan, who is styled "the warrior of war," has

a. morgan, who is styled "the warrior of war," has a rived at Bichmond.

On board the Monitor, to day, the vote of thanks passed by the New York Chamber of Commerce to Lieu-tenant Worden and the efficers and men of that vessel was read to all hands. Great enthusiasm was exhibited. Licutenant Worden will resume the command of the Monitor as soon as he recovers from his injuries, which, according to the latest accounts, he is expected to do very The weather continues pleasant and favorable for mili-

LATER FROM FORTRESS MONROE THE STEAMER MERRIMAC LATER FROM NEWBERN.

THE REBELS ORDER GENERAL BURNSIDE TO LEAVE THE PLACE. HIS REPLY. THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT MACON COMMENCED.

A Fight Going on at Yorktown. GEN. BUELL REPORTED AT SAVANNAH, ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER. UNITED STATES TROOPS AT BILOXI, MISS. REBEL TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 5, via Baltimore. - The Merrimec is dated Norfolk, last night. At that time she was coaling up at the navy yard, and was expected to come out to-day. She has two new gurs on board. It has been reported that Com. Hollins would command the Merrimac on her next trip, but the name of Captain Pegram is the latest mentioned in that connection The steamers Yorktown, Jamestown, Teaser, and four

other gunboats are at Norfolk. A deserter came in this morning from the vicinity of Harrod's Mills. The rebel troops upon the Peninsula are not reported so large as had been supposed. Gen. Magruder's headquarters are at present at Lee's Mills. rear Williamsburg.
The steam tugs Tempest, Hāte, and Ellen S. Terry arrived this afternoon from Newbern, having left on Thursday. They bring a large mail for the North, and despatches from the army and navy commanders. There is very little news of interest from General Burnside's department. A report was current that Gen. Burnside had been ordered to evacuate Newbern within six days, and that he had returned a reply that he would meet the There is little change in the state of affairs at Beau-

fort. Fort Macon still holds out, and is to be besieged Extensive preparations are going on, and operations will be commenced in a few days. A few shells have already been thrown into the fort. The steamer Peabody arrived to-day from New York, and proceeds to Hatteras. weather is pleasant to-day Cannonading has been heard all this morning, from the direction of Yorktown. No official reports have

eport says that a fight is taking place there this after-A flag of truce brought down this afternoon the follow ing released prisoners of war, from Richmond: Colonel Reanford, Lieutenant Van Horn, and Cantain Bliss, Colonel Woodruff, of the First Kentucky Regiment, taken in Kentucky. The Richmond papers mention that two men, named

been received, but it is reported that the town has been

Pryce Lewis and John Scully, have been convicted as spies and were to have been hung yesterday, but that a hort respite had been granted. The men claim to be British subjects and loyal. MOBILE, April 4.—The Advertiser has a special mes sage from Memphis stating that General Buell had reached Savannah, on the Tennessee river, from Columbia. There had been a brisk skirmish, and there was great activity on both sides preparatory to the great

nded at Biloxi, from three vessels and cut the tele graph line between Mobile and New Orleans.

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE. RECONNOISSANCE TOWARD YORKTOWN.

Hendquarters only Five Miles Distant. WASHINGTON, April 6.- We are authorized by the War Department to state that despatches from Fortress Monroe, dated three o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon, have been received by the Department. A reconnoissance had been made toward Yorktown The headquarters of the arm; are about five miles from Yorktown. There had been some cannonadi without any injury on either side.

No engagement had up to that time taken place WASHINGTON, April 6 .- The boat, which left Fortres Monroe at 10 o'clock this morning for Cherrystone Inlet brings word that, at that hour, all was quiet in the immediate vicinity, and no indications of any movement or

Important Message from Gen. Wool. FIRING HEARD IN THE DIRECTION OF YORKTOWN. The Merrimac in the Dry Dock. Not Much Trouble to the Army of the Potomac

Anticipated. WASHINGTON, April 5. 11 o'clock P. M .- The following essage was received at the War Department this even FORTRESS MONROE, April 5.

TO THE HON. E. M. STANTON, SECRETARY OF WAR We have heard some firing in the direction of York Two or three regiments have gone to Shipping Point. From information received to-day it appears that the Merrimac is in the dry-dock, loaded with coal. She is to come out of the dock to-day with two more guns—one of a large calibre. All goes on very smoothly.

I do not believe the Army of the Po many troops to contend with. J. E. WOOL, Major General. The boat which brought this message to the Cherry-stone Telegraph Station left the fortress at 5 o'clock this afternoon, up to which time there was no change of af-fairs in the immediate vicinity.

FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY. AN ARTILLERY FIGHT. UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK BY THE REBELS.

EDENBURG, Virginia. April 3 -All is quiet in this corps except occasional exchanges of shots, at long range, with Ashby's battery. The troops are in good condition, and anxious to move General Shields' health continues to improve.

SECOND DESPATOR. EDENBURG, Va., April 5 -Yesterday afternoon ti enemy unmasked a section of a battery three quarters of a mile from the battery on the right wing of our forces and situated a mile to the west of this town. The enemy's object was to drive in our pickets beyon Stony creek, which divides this town, as well as to retar the operations of the bridge-builders. Captain Huntingdon shelled the rebels from their po sition in very short order. During the day the enemy concealed his force in the ravine, but his vide in sight and very active during the fight. One of the was killed at a distance of six hundred yards by a sharpoctor of the Wisconsin Third Regime

the enemy's encampment near Mount Jackson last night. this town, which made a magnificent illumination and sided their enterprise considerably. A corps of pioneers and bridge-builders has been ordered ferward by General Williams, and will be organized and The position where the advance batteries now rest, ndirg all the elevations beyond Stony creek, were e-lected by Canaral Banka amid the hotton of the ono. B) e is more active, but prices are unchanged; sales of 7,800 bus at 78 \$\tilde{\pi}\$79c on pier, and 81c delivered, in part to my's fire on Tuesday, and are unassailable by the rebels. The military force under Jackson is understood to be principally composed of impressed men, who refuse to fight us. Those from Page and Rockingham have returned to a point on the boundary line between those counties, where they are entrenched, and defy Jackson's attempts to compel them to join him, and there are rumore of some fighting having taken place between them. Colonel Holliday, of the First Vermont cavalry, committed suicide this morning during a temporary fit of

der Lieutenant Rowley, obtsined an excellent view

The War on the Tennessee River. CHICAGO, April 5 — The correspondent of the Times telegraphs from Cairo, under date of the 4th instant, that the gunboats Cairo, Lexington, and Taylor, and the transport Tigress, had made a reconnoissance as far as Florence, Alabama. They met with no resistance of the way, and only discovered one deserted battery, where the enemy had nine guns planted. The memoirs and entire correspondence of Washington Irving are to be published in England, by Mr. Bentley, during the coming summer.

FROM ISLAND NO. 10. THE REBEL FLOATING BATTERY DIS-

A BATTERY OPPOSITE POINT PLEASANT SILENCED. CAIRO, April 4.—The floating battery of the rebels we

isabled last night. One shell struck directly in the battery, killing three nen and disabling it so that it floated down towards the foot of the island. The firing to-day has been more active, and did good A messenger, who arrived from New Madrid this evening, reports that the rebels crected a battery last night pposite Point Pleasant, and this morning opened fiercely

After firing for some time the battery was slienced h our guns, and a warehouse, on the Kentucky shore, was fired by our shells and its contents consumed by t No casualties are reported on our side. The loss of the rebels is not known, but several must have been killed. All is quiet here.

NEW MADRID, April 3.—The telegraph line was to-day

iscovered to have been cut in a dozen places between

here and Sikeston.

Gen. Pope immediately issued a special order, directing that the residents along the route be held responsible for the safety of the telegraph line. their farms or residences, their houses shall be burned, and themselves and families arrested, and brought to eadquarters, and visited with the severest punishmen

The Gunboat Carondelet Runs the Gauntlet Island No. 10.

FIRED AT, BUT NOT STRUCK

FROM NEW MADRID.

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- A despatch to the Secretary of War, dated New Madrid, April 5th, says that Captain at Island No. 10, last night, and is now available to Gan ut not struck once.

BEAUREGARD REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN OUTWITTED. REBEL ARMY AT CORINTH OUTFLANKED AND OBLIGED TO FALL BACK.

NEW YORK, April 5 .- The N. Y. World, in an extra says that private information derived from a responsi-ble source has reached here, that Beauregard has been outflanked in the position his rebel army occupie Corinth, Miss., and was obliged to fall back; and also, that a heavy body of United States troops had got in between the enemy and the city of Memphis, not far from the Mississippi, thus cutting off com-"Glorious news," adds the World, " may be expect

rom that quarter in a day or two." LETTER FROM NEW YORK

Bogus Sufferer for the Sake of the Union News from the Privateer Sumpter New York Book Trade Sale - A new Revenue Cutter-Launch of a new Steamer-Prof Agassiz-A Rebel Shell-Serious Illness o Rev. Dr. Baugs-For the Burnside Expe dition-Increase of Business in the Shir yards-Result of the Billiard Tournament-Present to Lieut. Worden, of the Monitor-Departure of Steamers-Markets, &c., &c. Correspondence of The Press]

New York, April 5, 1862. On Friday, United States Marshal Murray was visited by a lady and gentleman residing in the upper part of the city, who complained that a young man and his wife whom they had taken into their house temporarily from motives of benevolence, and who had represented them selves as escaped Unionists from Mississippi, having suf fered the most intolerable assaults at the hands of the rebels, had been conducting themselves in such a manner is to justify the suspicion that they were deceivers; and a they suspected their loyalty, hoped they would be arrest The marshal at once instructed Detectives Devoe and Sampson to arrest the Mississippian and wife, which they did in the course of the afternoon. It appears that the young man who has given his name as the Rev. B. J. Hall, R. C. Hall, M. D., and B. J. Hall, Esq., visited several of the pastors of our city churches, and delivered an address at two of them last Sunday, giving a heart rending account of his sufferings to large congregations Collections were taken in his behalf, which amounted t \$61. He had been stopping at Earle's Hotel, in Canal street, but to reduce his expenses and to facilitate the exercise of benevolence, the lady and gentleman who called at the marshal's office took him and Although Hall was suspected on Sunday night of telling residing could not be induced to distrust him. It apvertisement in the Albany newspapers, and that they letter which she had written last Saturday, it is revealed that she is connected with a gang of very low characters in Albany. The young gentleman is now a prisoner, and confesses that his whole representations have been false. His wife states that she was obliged to do and to say just what he ordered her; to appear sick when he said so; to cry when he related some heart rending story, and to co-operate with him generally in his begus transactions. The schooner Forest King, Capt. Perry, from Gibraltar, arrived this morning, reports the Sumpler as being at that place 11th of February, and without coal. The commander of her had offered \$12 per ton for it, but few persons would sell to him, although the market price was but \$3. Every one was anxiously looking for an American man-of-war. It is said some 30 of her crew had deserted while in Gibraltar.

The catalogue of the Trade Sale has been issued, and comprises lists of books from all the leading publishers in the United States. The sale commances on Tucaday and will continue till Saturday, at the new sales rooms in Mercer street. His wife states that she was obliged to do and to say in-

and will continue fill saturday, at the new sales rooms in Mercer street.

The British iron-screw steamer Le Marchant, formerly plong in the waters of Newfoundiand, has been purchased by the Government, said converted into a revenue outer. The sum paid for her was about \$20,000, but some \$10,000 additional was spent in fitting her out for her new vocation. She was christened the Miami, and sailed from this port on Friday, with Collector Barney on heard. To-day, the steamer New England was launched She To-day, the steamer New England was sunched as is for the International Steamship Company, of Port land, Maine. Her dimensions are: Length, 230 feet beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet. She is intended to ply between Boston and St. John's, touching at Portian and Eastport.

Prof. Agassiz will deliver his last lecture, being supported to the state of th Prof. Agassiz will deliver his last lecture, being sup-plementary to the course, on Monday evening.

A shell, weighing 72 pounds, is on exhibition in this city, which was thrown, March 10th, a distance of nearly four miles, from a rebol battery at Acquis Creek. It fell among the pickets of the Excelsior Brigade, and buried tself several feet in the ground without exploding.

The venerable Rev. Nathan Bangs is seriously ill at

Any moment.

Two steamers—the S. S. Griswold and Highland
Light—left this port to-day with stores for the Burnside At the Continental works, where the Galena has been receiving her armament, two more gunboats on the same pattern have been commenced. At the Eagle saw mill, Messrs Ingersol & Co., of New York, are building forty large launches for the Government. Mr. Henry Steers has commenced work on a steamer of 4,000 tons burden for M. O. Roborts, Eeq., agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Webb & Bell are busily engaged filling their yard with timber, preparatory to commencing work on three large vessels for which they have received a contract. A new yard is about to be opened by S. F. Williams, who has a large amount of work under con-

Williams, who has a large amount of work under The result of the billiard tournament, in behalf of the amily of the late Joseph N. White, in this city, who was killed accidentally several weeks ago, is said to be \$1,000.

The Rev. Dr. Anderson, late of Roxbury, commences his pastoral relations with the First Baptist Church tomorrow. This is the church formerly under the pastoral charge of Dr. Spencer Cone, and more recently under the care of the lamented Kingman Nott.

Lieutenant Worden, of the Monitor, is to be the recipient of a handsome gold snuff-box, at the hands of the citizens of Buffalo, N. Y. It weighs nine ounces, worth \$200, 2½ inches wide, 2½ inches long, and ½ inch deep. It is handsomely and appropriately ornamented. It has inserthed upon it.

mely and appropriately orname "Licut. John L. Worden, U. S. N., From citizens of Buffa'o, N. Y." You best the Merrimac and saved the Minn "You beat the Merrimac and saved the Minassia." Several gentlemen of this city have arranged a benefit for the families of the sailors killed or wounded in the late engagement in Hampton Roads. The performance, in which the crews of the Cumberland and Congress, and the band of the North Carolina are to participate, will come off at the Academy of Music.

will come oil at the Academy of Music.

The steamer Sazonia, which left this port to-day for Hamburg, took \$160,000 in specie. The Edinburgh, for Liverpool, \$305,000. Total, \$465,000.

The following were the sales of stocks at the second board to-day: 60000 U S 68 '81 Cp.... 92 X 50 Pacific M S. 860 98 60000 U 8 6s '81 Cp... 92½ | 50 Pacific M S..s60 98 35000 U 8 0s '81 Reg... 92½ | 4000 Ull War Loan... 87½ | 4000 Ull War Loan... 87½ | 4000 do...... 98½ | 5000 Cat State 7s... 85½ | 500 W... 500 99 | 5000 do..... 530 49½ | 500 N Y Cen B... 82½ | 500 Eric R Prof... 61½ | 5000 Am Gold... 830.102 | 500 Mich Gen R... 55½ | 50000 do.... 102 | 200 Mich S & N I R... 23½ | 100 Ill Cent Scp... 530 60½ | 500 Cleve & P R... 860 17 | 500 do.... 530 60½

THE MARKETS. THE MARKETS.

ABBES.—The market is unchanged; the demand light; sales of Pots at \$5.02½, and Pearls at \$5.50.

Fiour is dull, and the low grades are again easier, but the better grades are steady; the storm and opening of the Hudson river check business; our inside quotations apply to that exposed on the pier.

The sales are 4.700 bbls at \$5.15.05.22½ for superfine State and Western; \$5.2505.55 for the low grades of Western extra; \$5.75.05.85 for shipping brands of roundhoop extra Ohio, and \$5.95.06.60 for trade brands do.

Canadian Flour is dull and lower; the demand is mainly for the home trade; sales of 400 bbls at \$5.90.05.

mainly for the home trade; sales of 400 bbls at \$0.30 at \$6.50 for extras.

Southern Flour is inactive; the supply liberal; sales of 470 bbls at \$5.40 at 6 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and \$6.10 at for extras.

Rye Flour is in fair request; the sales are 240 bbls at \$3.50.425 for extra.

Corn Meal is steady; sales of 150 bbls at \$2.80 at 29 for Jersey and \$3.15 for Brandywine.

WHINKY.—The market is a shade easier and is quiet; sales of 480 bbls at 22% a22% c for State and 23c for Western. Western.
Grain.—The Wheat market is quite dult; the absence
the steamer's mail checks the inquiry; the receipts are
larger; sale of 2,700 bushels good red Western, in store,
at \$1.34, and 3,000 bushels Canada Club on private railroad deput.
Barley Malt is quiet at \$1.05.51.06.
Oate are more plenty, and are dull and lower; sales of Westorn and Canadian at 30.540c, and State at 40% 541c.

cut. Lard is less active, but without change; sales of 700 FOUR MEN POISONED .- On Saturday week four men were poisoned near Huntingdon, Canada, by drinking bug poison, which they supposed to be whisky. Two of them shortly died, and but little hopes are entertained of the recovery of the others.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, April 37 1862. HOUSE.

HOUSE.
The House met at 10 o'clock.
The bill to confirm the revised grade and survey regulations of the first and second socions of West Philadelphia passed finally.
The bill to incorporate the Philadelphia Commercial Wharf and Railroad Company passed finally.
The bill relative to the Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad Company passed finally.
The supplement to the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company was indefinitely postponed.
The bill to incorporate the Rasion and Iron Hill Railroad Company passed finally.
The bill for the relief of the Chester Valley Railroad Commany passed finally. The bill for the relief of the Chester Valley Railroad Company passed finally.

The supplement to the Penn Warehouse Company was passed finally.

The bill relative to the gas companies passed finally.

The bill relating to official bonds in the county of Philadelphia was passed.

The supplement to the act incorporating the city of Harrishurg passed finally.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the military of Philadelphia passed finally.

The supplement to the North Pennsylvania Railroad

The supplement to the North Pennsylvanis itsilroad Company was taken up, in order, on second reading.

Mr. DONNELLY moved to postpone for the present, which was not agred to.

The previous question was called, and the House ordered the main question to be put—yeas 41, nays 39.

The bill passed second reading—yeas 46, nays 32; and was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading.

On notion of Mr. HOPKIN3, of Washington, a resolution was adopted requesting the Auditor General to lation was adopted requesting the Auditor General to inform the House what amount of taxes were pail by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the last fiscal year previous to January, 1861, on its stock, bonds, divideds or property.

Interesting News from the Rebel States. Late Southern papers contain the following items

The Richmond Dispatch of April 1 says: At a late hour last night we had a conversation with Capt. Thom, who had just arrived from Staunton. The statements which he gave us fully confirm the previous accounts of the heroism of our troops. He exhibited the perforation in the left breast of his cost, made by a Minie ball, which struck a Testament in his pocket, and glanced eff upon his vest. His escape is miraculous.

We regret to learn that Captain J. Z. Jones, commanding one of the companies of the Irish battalion, was shot down during the battle. It is to be hoped that his wound did not prove fatal.

From all accounts that we have received, the Irish battalion must have fought with heroic des-CASUALTIES IN THE VALLEY FIGHT.

noped that his wound did not prove fatal.

From all accounts that we have received, the Irish battalion must have fought with heroic desperation. The fact that so many of their officers were wounded is a proof of the assertion.

Our last news from General Jackson encourages us in the belief that should the enemy give him another opportunity for a fight, he will add fresh glory to the Southern arms.

The number of our wounded in the hospitals at Staunton is about one hundred and eighty. Philip Williams, Eq., Rev. B. F. Brooks, and other citizens of Winchester, were permitted, two or three days after the fight, to come out from Winchester and bury our dead, and report that there were eighty-three found upon the field in all. When we consider the small number of prisoners taken by the enemy, we have a full confirmation of previous accounts that our loss was by no means so great as that of the Federals.

Other persons who left Winchester after the fight report that the consternation of the Yankees was intense; that they were fully aware of the fact that they had encountered a "stone wall" whose strength was really impregnable.

Lieut. Jack Heth, reported killed, was buried in the Methodist Episcopal graveyard at Newtown.

Arrival of Union Prisoners at RICHMOND.

ARRIVAL OF UNION PRISONERS AT RICHMOND. The Richmond Dispatch of April 1st says:

The Central train, of last evening, brought in twenty-nine Yankee prisoners and one negro, cap-tured on the Rappahannock on Saturday last. Among the number are six commissioned officers, including one colonel and two lieutenant colonels. They were captured in an engagement on the day above mentioned; and, it is said, lost, in addition to these, a number in killed and wounded. They belonged to an adventurous party, who were en-deavoring to advance near our lines, when they were encountered by Wheat's battalion, which engaged, until General Stuart came up with a portion of his brigade, and the enemy were signally routed. Our loss is represented to have been inconsiderable.

The Norfolk Day Book, of April 2, contains the following:
The Ordnance Bureau of the Government appeals to the people for the use of all the bells they can spare for the purpose of providing light artillery for the public defence.

The reason for and the terms on which the appeal

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR BELLS.

is based are given below, and we invite the atten-tion of all to it, suggesting, at the same time, to the press of the country that they may advance the ause by giving it a conspicuous place : TO THE PATRIOTIC-THE VALUE OF CHURCH BELLS. The Ordnance Bureau of the Confederate States olicits the use of such bells as can be spared during the war, for the purpose of providing light artillery for the public defence. While copper is abundant, the supply of tin is deficient to convert the copper into bronze. Bells contain so much tin that 2,400 lbs weight of bell metal, mixed with the proper quantity of copper, will suffice for a field battery of six pieces. Those who are willing to devote their bells to this patriotic purpose will receive receipts for them, and the bells will be replaced, if required, at the close of the war, or they will be purchased at fair prices.

fair prices. Bells may be directed as follows: Richmond Arsenal, Richmond, Va., Cap. B. G. aldwin Fayetteville Arsenal, Fayetteville, N. C., Capt. Charleston Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., Capt. F. Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., Lieut. Col. W. Mount Vernon Arsenal, Mount Vernon, Ala. Capt. J. L. White.
Columbus Depot, Columbus, Miss., Major W. R Atlanta Depot, Atlanta, Georgia, Lieut. M. H Savannah Depot, Savannah, Ga., Capt. R. M. Knoxville Depot, Knoxville, Ga., Lieut. P. M. McClung.
Baton Rouge Arsenal, Baton Rouge, La., F. C.

Humphreys, Military Storekeeper.
Montgomery Depot, Montgomery, Ala., C. G.
Wagner, Military Storekeeper.
The Government will pay all charges to these
places, and receipts will be promptly returned to places, and receipts with the property control to the proper parties.

Persons and congregations placing their bells at the service of the Government are requested to send a statement of the fact, with a description and weight of the bell, to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnanee, at Richmond, for record in the War Denartment. Department.

The New Orleans Crescent says that they shall need at least eight hundred thousand men, in-cluding the militia, to repel the Northern invaders It therefore suggests that all the lands of the Cotton tates will be needed to raise food for the army. MOVEMENTS OF YANCEY.

The Petersburg (Va.) Express publishes a despatch from Richmond, stating that Wm. L. Yancey had arrived in that city and taken his seat [From the Norfolk Day Book, April 1.] Twenty seven thousand arms and fifty tons wader have lately been received at Memphis All persons having muskets or other arms in their possession had better deliver them forthwith

at the sergeant's office, or they will be fined.

We learn that a portion of the fleet have gone
to sea from Hampton Roads, and that the Monitor occupies a position inside of Hampton Bar,
where she is probably awaiting the arrival of the Virginia.

Information has been received that a number of steam engines, used for excavating, are still on the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal.

These engines would be of use to the enemy should they fall into their hands, and it appears to us that it would be better to have them brought to

this city.

We also learn that there is a large quantity of coal on the canal, and this, too, might be brought here and put to good use

A despatch dated Savannah, March 26, states A despatch dated Savannah, March 26, states that Governor Brown lately seized ten thousand bushels of corn, in Central Georgia, it being intended for distillation into whisky.

On Monday last the Catholic priest and the Episcopal minister of Nashville were notified that unless they desist from praying for Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy, they should be sent to Fort Lafavetté.

Lafayette.

The negroes of Colonel L. A. Jordan, of Georgia, hearing that he had a company on the coast named after him, made with their own hands, and presented through their master to Lieutenant Moffett, of the Jordan Grays, seventy-six pairs of socks, part and and next cotton. wool and part cotton.

Captain R. Lindsey Walker, who has gained so

captain R. Lindsey Walker, who has gained so

captain R. Lindsey Walker, who has gained so

captain R. Lindsey Walker, who has gained so much fame as the commander of the Purcell Bat-tery, of Richmond, has been promoted to the rank of mejor of artillery.

Rev. Ezekiel Burdine died recently at his resince, in Russell county, Va., aged eighty-seven Capt. M. J. Wicks, the banker at Memphis, raised Capt. M. J. Wicks, the banker at Mempais, raised a company for the war, and then gave each member a check for \$300.

The Amherst militia, to the number of two hundred and fifty, have gone into camp at the Court House, and will leave, as soon as transportation can he obtained, for the seat of war.

A company has been formed at Montgomery for A company has been formed at Mongomery for erecting a rolling mill.

In the House of Delegates, on Saturday night, a communication was received from the Governor announcing the death of Mr. Harvey, Senator from the Westmoreland district.

Gen. Floyd arrived at his residence, in Abingalogs Truesday morning, and will take a short ton, last Tuesday morning, and will toke a short respite from his arduous duties of the field.

Gen. Humpbrey Marshall, whose headquarters are now at Lebanon, Russell county, Va., has called out the militia of Russell, Washington, Scott, wise, and Lee, to drive back the enemy now threat-ening to advance upon us by way of Pound Gap. Col. Edward Yarborough, proprietor of the Yar-borough House, in Raleigh, N. C., died last Thurs-

A man named Price, imprisoned on the charge A man named Price, imprisoned on the charge of conspiring with negroes, made his escape from the fail of Montgomery county, Va., last week.

An affray took place recently, a few miles above De Soto, La., between George W. Grove and Dr. A. M. Young, in which the latter resolved two shots, which, it was supposed, would terminate catelly. the steamer's mail checks the inquiry; the receipts are larger; sale of 2,700 bushels good red Western, in store, larger; sale of 2,700 bushels good red Western, in store, sales of 1,700 bushels Coanada Club on private terms.

Barley is dull and lower; sales of 1,700 bus State at the Barley is dull and lower; sales of 1,700 bus State at the Charleston Mercury says: General Walkits quiet at \$1.05 of 1.06.

Out are more electr, and are dull and lower; sales of Coanada Club on private fatally.

W. A. Lord, transportation agent on the Mobile Sumon Passellus Connecting of the less of whom Percury says: General Walkits quiet at \$1.05 of 1.06.

The Charleston Mercury says: General Walker's disease, we regret to learn, has taken an uniform their valuable assistance on the occasion. Parchelle turn presenting asymptomy that, it will be seen that a grand complimentary concert has been tended.

Sumon Pasellus Connect—It will be seen that a grand complimentary concert has been tended of the less of whom Percury says: General Walker's disease, we regret to learn, has taken an uniformation agent on the Mobile sum of the less of whom Percury says: General Walker's disease, we regret to learn, has taken an uniform the result of the less of whom the constant of the less of the less of whom the constant of the less of the less of whom the constant of the less of the l

favorable turn, presenting symptoms that give much alarm for the result.

Hon. William Pope, of St. Linke's parish, S. C., died on the 16th ult., near Sandersville, Gs.

The Favannah correspondent (March 14) complete that the military leafs has a righted annual control of the state of the same plains that the military draft has crippled manufacturing estalishments to such an extent that they cannot carry on the almost essential business of the Government."

This correspondent says that the defences of Savannah extend from the Savannah river, north of the city, to the Louisville road, thus finishing the circuit of earthworks extending from river to river. the Government.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.—A Harrisburg exchange says: The Adams Express Company on Saturday took through this city six cannon balls, manufactured at Pittsburg, each of which weighed five hundred pounds! These fellows are on their way to Fortress Monroe, and are intended for the big Union gup. If used, and well simed, they will probably make their mark. GENERAL KELLEY has assigned Major C. E. Swearingen, Third Virginia Volunteers, to the command of the post of Wheeling, in place of Lieut. Colonel Hubbard, who has gone to his regiment. The Bankrupt Law

I notice in some of the morning papers a resolu-tion of a special committee of our Board of Trade, to the effect that a memorial should be prepared, asking Congress to appoint a commission to consider the subject of a bankrupt law during the recess of Congress. I presume the gentlemen of this committee are not aware that at the last extra session of Congress such a commission, under the name of committee, was appointed to consider the subject, and report at the present session. At the head of that committee is an able lawyer from the State of New York, (Mr. Roscoe Conkling,) who has given to the subject very great attention and study. That committee have had the matter in consideration now for eight months; they have procured from Europe all the reports and evidence at various times laid before the British Parliament, with copies of reports of committees, and the last bankrupt bill passed by Great Britain; also, all the information which the jurisprudence and experience of other commercial countries—Hoffand, France, and Spain—could furnish; they have also taken the pains to procure the very extensive correspondence had by the late Daniel Webster on

the subject of a bankrupt law over twenty years

ago; copies of all the acts passed on the subject by

the different States, and an unusual amount of it

formation and data from various quarters. Mr. Conkling has also taken pains to obtain the suggestions and opinions of the principal mercantile men and mercantile lawyers of the United States. On the other hand the petitions and memorials laid before Congress, urgently calling for the passage of a bankrupt law, as being required by the interests of the whole mercantile community, are signed by some of the principal bankers and merchants of New York, and of other commercial centres, men who cannot for a moment be supposed to have an idea of availing themselves of the law, but who represent, almost exclusively, the crediter interest. A more industrious committee could not have been appointed. As the result of their labors and consideration, this committee reported a bill some six weeks since; after a second reading in the House, it was, at their own request, recommitted to them, and it is understood that they are now about ready to re-report it, with such additions as heir experience and study suggested as desirable. For the gentlemen of our Board of Trade, then, without knowing what has been done on the subject, coolly to resolve that Congress should be memorial zed to appoint a commission to consider the subject luring the recess, is little better than an insult to the gentlemen who have given themselves up to the ubject, or else it shows a very great ignorance on

Among the houses and individuals who have signed the petitions to Congress, above referred to, n favor of a bankrupt law, are Duncan Sherman & Co., N. L. & G. Griswold, C. H. Marshall & Co. Carpenter & Vermilye, Claffen, Mellen, & Co., Ketchum, Son, & Co., Auguste Belmont & Co., Howland & Aspinwall, M. H. Grinnell, of New York; McKean, Borie, & Co., J. Dallett & Co., John Grigg, Drexel & Co., Jay Cooke & Co. Thos. Wattson & Sons, E. W. Clark & Co., Buckner, McCammon, & Co., A. J. Derbyshire & Co., John Edgar Thomson, and many other citizens of high standing, of Philadelphia; Ch. Stetson, John L. Sattier, James C. Hall, of Cincinnati, &c.

The Bankrupt Law.

The Bankrupt Law.

But one opinion seems to prevail at present in regard to the necessity of having some just and equitable bankrupt law. Such a law is called for by both debtor and creditor, and the state of the country is such that immediate action is required. The debtor asks for legislative action and relief, that he may have a chance, once more, to go to work. The creditor demands a uniform law, to aid him in his collections, and to protect him against sharp practice and fraud. Business men by thousands, all over the country, have been made bankrupt by the present rebellion, and the question is whether such men shall be permanently laid upon the shelf. The battle-field is not the only place where men have been life-maimed and life-crippled. Every mart of dusiness has its wounded, groaning sufferers, who demand our sympathy alike with our bleeding, sordemand our sympathy alike with our bleeding, sorrow-stricken soldiers. They have not been pierced
with rebel bullets, but they and their families, having
lost their earthly all, are bowed with suffering in
spirit quite as keen as ever was endured in the flesh.
Samaritan sympathy is in order, at all times
and everywhere, and now is the time to show it.
Many of our mest valuable citizens, noble hearted Many of our mest valuable citizens, noble hearted merchants, and active business men, have been ruined hopelessly by this pro-slavery rebellion. We know of men by scores whose bankruptcy has been caused wholly by this wickedness. They are men of honor and of Christian integrity, and not the kind of men who whine or give up, except under extraordinary pressure. They are just the men we cannot afford to spare. We want their influence, and the benefit of their experience. We want thoir help in bearing the heavy burdens of taxation soon to be thrown upon us.

to be thrown upon us.

There are a few soulless men who, "on principle," frever release a debtor. They think they have the Divine right to oppress a man and "hold their debt over him for life," rather than yield a penny, principal or interest. Such men like the Golden Rule in the abstract, but they think, in their case it don't apply. their case, it don't apply. Of course not, for it was never meant to apply to those who have no souls. There is no way to meet such men except with a

bankrupt law.

Objection is made to any movement in Congress just now, because it is said that the South would take advantage of it, and immediately free itself take advantage of it, and immediately free itself from Northern indebtedness. Such cannot be the opinion of any reflecting business man. We want a bankrupt law to enable us to coerce these Southern repudiators. There is no hope of obtaining money from them to any considerable extent, unless we can have some compulsory power which now does not exist. The South would undoubtedly provent all agitation of the subject, in Congress, if it had the notility. What the sham Government of Jeff Davis & Co. has not taken from the people it will be hard to get, without the grip of Federal power. We want a law, therefore, a national law, which shall commel a man who has property. North or South. want a law, therefore, a national law, which shall compel a man who has property, North or Sonth, to use that property in paying his debts. Such a law would make the rebels squirm, short meter. We want a law which shall compel a man to give up we want a law which sand compet a man to give up all he has, under oath, so that if these men South perjure themselves, they not only will not "free themselves from dobt," but will lose all their property, and then hot obtain a discharge. With-out a bankrupt law, therefore, our business men will be great sufferers. As soon as we can con-curer peace we want every dollar that can be colquer peace, we want every dollar that can be col-lected from the South in the shortest possible State laws will give us, we shall see poor and slow work in making collections. We shall find rebellion here in a troublesome form, and we want the power to meet it. Let us, then, have a permanent law, made as perfect, as humane, and as just as fallible men can make it; one which shall be alike beneficial to debtor and creditor. Such a law will save millions which otherwise will be lost. It will prevent fraud, assignments, preferences, expensive litigations, and an almost endless delay in sottling up a bankrupt estate.

It is a matter of great surprise that, while England, France, and most other countries, have for years enjoyed the advantages of a permanent bankrupt law, this country has not yet deemed it except rupt law, this country has not yet deemed it expedient to adopt such a measure. The conflicting interests of debtor and creditor, which always exist, and which are always pressed on both sides, make it necessary that every well-governed commercial nation should adopt some judicious, uniform, and equitable law by which the assets of every bankrupt shall be fairly distributed.

One thing the Southern States will probably do, if we have no national bankrupt law. They will pass laws, when the war is ever, to prevent the collection of debts due the North. Unprincipled as they have shown themselves to be, in rebelling against the best Government on earth, they will not fall, after their overthrow, to repudiate every

against the best Government on earth, they will have fail, after their overthrow, to repudiate every Northern liability by the most stringent legal encotments. A bankrupt law is therefore a necessity. We hope, therefore, that Congress will lose no time in attending to this matter, for it is one of the uttermost importance, and is so acknowledged to be by all sound business men.—N. Y. Independent.

Public Amusements. Miss Charlotte Thompson, the most gifted young ac tress of her time, will play at the Walnut-street Theatre this evening, and every evening during the week. Miss Thompson is only twenty years of age, but her conceptions of difficult parts seem as mature as those of mos tragediennes of forty. Her physique is not powerful-but she is therefore enabled to develop the graceful and the pathetic as artistes of greater bodily endowments ressive, albeit not intense or strongly individual. The charm of her acting lies in her eyes, which are beaming with feeling, and almost speak the meaning of the play Her acting is not only effective but natural, and she tairly enters into the spirit of her characters, often to a degree almost fearful from its very earnestness. Had Miss Thompson more power we should prophesy for her the leading place in the future of the American drama: many critics prefer her renditions to the more vigorous The Irish drama of "The McCarthy; or, the Peen o' Day," will be produced at the Couthantal Thantre tonight, with new, and, we are assured, good scenery. Mr. J. B. Studley, generally acceptable in whatever part he sumes, will personate The McCarthy, and the other characters seem to be tolerably distributed. This drama has been highly successful at Laura Keene's Theatre,

it here, "Crochore na-Billinge" will be played to-night at the Arch-street Theatre, with all its splendid scen and stage effects. The people have endorsed this play, and their approval is the best criticism. We have seen, privately, the picture of the United States steamer Monitor, which will be publicly exhibited this evening at the Assembly Building. It makes a very an opportunity to see the representation of the best war bellion will also be exhibited.

New York, and should be a profitable investment with

McKeon, who has purchased the sole right to perform

ticulars will be given in future aunouncements. RATAL ACCIDENT. Yesterday after-

FATAL ACCIDENT:—X exterday afternoon, as the yacht J. W. Ruan was coming up the Delawere and when opposite Red Rank, one of her owners
named James Bennett, and a member of the yacht club,
was suddenly knocked overboard by the boom. Efforts
were made to save him, but owing to the awamping of
a small host, which was immediately launched, they
were unsuccessful, and Mr. Bennett sunk to rise no
more. He was a son of Mr. Jermiah Bennett, a wellknown pilot, and leaves a wife and family residing near
Third and Oatharine streets. Another Victim. - Annie McCar-

ex. a young lady who was terribly burned at the time of the inte explusive, was removed by her friends, on Saturday afternoon, from the hospital to her real-sizes in the Twenty-fourth ward. She died about 11 o'clock, being the tweltth person having succumbed to their in-RESIDNATION OF A PASTOR -The Rev.

Herry Wadsworth having resigned from the pastorship of the Arch-street Presbyterian Church, with the intention of going to California, his place has been filled by the Rev. James Crowell, late of the Seventh Prabyterian Church, who preached his first sermon restorate mounting to a large congregation.