# The Press. SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1862.

#### REMOVAL OF OUR OFFICE.

The publication office of THE PRESS has been removed from its old location to No. 111 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 our special correspondent at Pittsburg Landing, (who, as we learn from the Louisville Journal, was delayed by the authorities, at Columbia, Tennessee, for several days, together with the correspondents of the New York Tribune and World.) we have received one of the most readable. reliable, and valuable accounts of the great battle which have yet been penned. The revelation of the treacherous manner in which our troops were surprised is now for the first time made public, as are other points of no less prominence.

A despatch from Gen. Banks to Secretary Stanton states that the Federal forces have occupied Now Market, capturing many prisoners. New Market is a post village of Shenandoah county, Virginia, one hundred and fifty miles northwest of Richmond. It is delightfully situated in the great valley between Massinutten and North Mountains. and iron ore abounds in it. The village contains three or four churches and public buildings, also several large factorics.

General McClellan telegraphs to the War Department that the rebels attacked General Smith's division on Thursday evening, with the purpose of capturing his guns, but they were handsomely repulsed, and a number of prisoners taken. The Third Vermont Regiment had an engagement with the rebels on Wednesday, in which they lost thirty-two killed and ninety wounded.

The select committee of the Senate, appointed in July last to inquire into the circumstances attending the surrender of the navy yard at Pensacola, the destruction of the property of the United States at Norfolk navy yard, and the armory at Harner's Ferry, and the abandoning of the same by the Federal forces, have made a report, published in another column, in which they visit consure upon every one who can in any way be proved responsible for these disgraceful and ill advised movements. The Buchanan Administration receives a special rap on the knuckles.

By the arrival of the steamer McClellan at New York yesierday, we have the first Federal accounts of the bombardment and capture of Fort Pulaski. The bombardment commenced on the 10th instant, and the garrison surrendered on the following day. Three hundred and sixty prisoners were captured, and also a large amount of ammunition and stores.

It is currently reported in Cairo that Fort Wright, on the Mississippi river, above Memphis, has been taken b. Commodore Foote.

The Movements at Yorktown. The indications multiply that the historic field on which the liberties of the Republic were first achieved is to be the theatre of the great battle of the war for its preservation. All the available power of the enemy in Virginia is apparently being concentrated at Yorktown. Not only are three of their best generals, LEE, JOHNSON, and MAGRUDER, bclieved to be directing their movements, but it

An Important Anniversary. This is the anniversary of one of the most important events in American history. We allude to the attack upon the Massachusetts and Philadelphia troops, in Baltimore, on the 19th of April, 1861. That cowardly, brutal, and infamous outrage, was only second to the fall of Sumpter in its electrical effect upon the to Mr. Lincoln, and the majority of his friends loyal citizens of the Republic. While the atwho are known to approve his policy, and who tack upon a national fort proved the audacity fully understand his motives.

and determination of the conspirators in South Carolina, where treason had been pronounced a virtue by the leaders of public sentiment for a generation, better things were hoped from a region lying north of the capital, in the immediate vicinity of the free States. Its interests

were all so clearly bound up in the preserva. tion of the Union, and it had so much to lose and so little to gain by any overt act, that no very serious fears of its loyalty were enter-OUR PICKETS STABBED AT THEIR POSTS tained. The events of a year ago, however. dispelled this pleasing delusion, and showed at once the wide extent of the conspiracy, the PRELIMINARY RECONNOISSANCE. fearful nature of the perils that menaced the Republic, and the imminent danger that envi-A COMPLETE SKETCH OF THE BATTLE. roned the Federal capital.

The fall of Sumpter, it will be remembered was immediately followed by an announcement from the rebel Secretary of War, at You have been apprised of the great battle at thi Montgomery, that in a very short period Washpoint. There is one single habitation at this place of selebrity, and no more. Why the spot should be entitled iugton would be captured, and that, in speedy to a name I cannot conjecture. Pittsburg Landing is situated upon the west bank of succession, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston would be seized by an invading army from the Tennessee river, between eight and nine miles from Savannah, which is a small town upon the eastern shore, the South. Rebel ambition was not to be saand better known to your readers than Pittsburg Land tisfied with more "Secession." but the coning. The latter place is some twenty-two miles northeas quest and subjugation of the North was one from Corinth, Missi sippi. For several weeks past General Grant has been con of its avowed aims. The Federal Governcentrating an immense army here, and had the reb is postponed their actack two weeks General Buell's entire ment had been betrayed and paralyzed during the Administration of BUCHANAN, and Mr. orce world have arrived, the two arnies would hav LINCOLN, during the first six weeks after nited, and one of the most splendid bodies of sold he entered the Presidential chair, did modern times would have been ready for work of the all in his power to quiet unfounded alarms, most formidable character. This battle war, unquestionably, the most sanguinar and to peaceably reunite the nation. But f the war, and was, likewise, one of the most singula the commencement of active hostilities at and critical on record. The commencement was most Charleston, and the threats at Montgomery, singular, indeed. Every movement of the two days compelled him to choose between unquestioned struggle was a critical one, and its bloody terminatio was of thrilling interest. In the first place, the dexterity submission to all the traitorous and exacting deand skill employed by the rebels was characteristic of th mands of the conspirators, and an appeal to the commander-in-chief of the Confederate army. American people to defend the nation, in the The great body of our men were located about three heur of its trial, with as much bravery and demiles from the river, and their situation described a semi-circle, in fair readiness for a bold resistance, had no termination as their forefathers evinced in covert measures been resorted to by the enemy. The laster, I understand, contrived to learn the countersign establishing and protecting it. The noble manner in which his proclamation was received, of the night, and used it to their great advantage. despite the cringing fears of hollow-hearted They butchered some of our pickots with their fearful-looking Mississippi knives, then gagged some dozon of politicians and the croakings of semi-Secesothers, and hurried them within their lines. sionists, forms one of the brightest pages of They exchanged uniforms with those whom they the history of mankind. killed, performed minic guard, and silently the whole force of Beauregard, consisting of one hundred thousand men, under A. Sidney Johnston, Cheatham, Polk, Bragg, Never did a great people flock more quickly.

and more gallantly, around a loved standard and an honored emblem of nationality. The annals of no ancient nor modern country can furnish a parallel to the spontaneous uprising of our sons, and, in all future ages, it will stand out prominent, among human records, as a proof that, when the chord of American

patriotism is properly touched, it is as suddenly responsive as the instruments at our telegraphic offices. Scarcely had the shock of Sumpter fairly been inflicted ere a new and terrible cause of national anxiety arose. The appeal for aid

at the National Capital had been heard. Tens of thousands were ready to answer it. But suddenly a wide chasm between the scene of danger and those who were flying to the rescue was opened. The forebodings expressed

in this journal some months before were, unwhole army. expectedly to the public, realized. Wash-Reelments broke runks, and fled in great disorder. ington was, practically, surrounded by deadly Several new regiments in the immediate vicinity wer seized with constarnation, and followed the terrine enemies. The gallant Massachusetts men who, at a moment's notice, had exchanged their civil dress and pursuits for martial peration and energy of the rebels, and i attire and military service, and the is reported that JEFF DAVIS has arrived in brave men hastily enlisted in this city by Col. their camp, and that the chosen chief of the SMALL, were, while peacefully attempting to committing sad havoc in their midst. conspiracy is to struggle in person for the pursue their journey through Baltimore assailed

President. They know how he found the Go-The State of Iowa suffered terribly. She had ten revernment when he undertook to administer it They admit that the real heads of the rebellion prepared for it under his Administration Above all, they have a natural regard and affection for all the men in the free States who oppose the leaders of Secession in the slave The Twenty-first Missouri lost nearly 500 men killed States. This is the bond that attracts them

resuondent.

PLAN OF THE SURPRISE.

and other celebrated solviers, crept almost into our camp

and immediately opened a terrific fire upon about forty

five thousand men decidedly unprepared. This occurre

In mediately a line of battle was formed, with Gen,

Prentiss upon the left, and advance, (an extraordinary

occurrence.) Gen. Grant was, at the time, below i

Savannah, but soon arrived after the cannonading con

menced, and commanded upon the right, while She

nan, Hurlburt, and McClernand conducted operation

The Eighteenth Wisconsin Regiment occupied the ex-

It is estimated that nearly twenty thousand rebel in

combat at the first fire. Volleys of every conceivable missile of destruction were poured late the whole of on

line, thinning the ranks in the most distressing manner

just at daylight, on Suncay morning.

n the centre.

panic.

without breaking their lines, however.

ot contradicted.

ordered them not to fire.

delight.

great importance to us.

battle, and contributed to the rebel discomfiture.

n attack early Monday morning.

Buell superintended the operations.

tinent was being waged.

the forces engaged.

At a quarter after six the battle com

interrupted by confusion of any description.

the exception of an occasional shell from the gunboats

Monday morning came, and with it thereinforces

Hurlbut, McClernard, and Sherman, while Grant and

son opening upon the enemy upon their right and centre. In half an hour the greatest battle ever seen upon this

It is conjectured that the numbers upon each side were

nearly equal, two hundred thousand men constitution

more like soldiers, however. Our artillery "practice" worked to a charm, and

a large portion of the army of Gen. Buell.

Subsequently, the briefest cessation imaginable trans-

pired, and, siter a harangue by their generals, the robels again attacked our force, who, in the meantime, had

een strengthened by heavy artillery and a regiment of

cavelry. John C Breckinridge commanded their right, and Bragg operated with the centre, while Beauregard

conducted the left wing in person. This may seem a cu-

rious disposition of the rebel generals, but this position is

When within a respectable distance, they opened a de-

structive fire, the whole of which was directed to our

centre, and which proved very offective. This caused no

the rebels so vigorously that our men again retreate

This occurred about two o'clock. Our army was

again in confusion, but the rebels were too intent upon

Prentiss and about three thousand man were a

without cartridges.

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 11, 1862

dence of The Press ]

and wounded. The Eighteenth Wisconsin left their State last week but was placed on the advance ; the soldiers comprising it

fought like patriots. They entered the battle with 960 rank and file, fought both days, and lost 500 men; lost OCCASIONAL. all the field officers, colonel and major, seven captaius, nd fifteen licutenants The Fifteenth Michigan lost three hundred men. BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING.

The Bleveuth Illinois, which was so fearfully cut up at Fort Donel on, lost 240 killed and wounded. Graphic Account by our Special Cor-The Fifty seventh Illinois lost above a hundred killed

and wounded. One of the most efficient ecouts in the service, It vin Curren, was killed by a cannon ball. Major General Grant conducted the battle upon Sunday in an intropid manner. When the retreat took

place, he railied his men by eloquent appeals to their patriotism, assuring them that reinforce nents would THE REBELS DISGUISED IN FEDERAL UNIFORMS. urely arrive. The firing upon the rebels by the gunboats was the

most opportune event of the battle. The whole of our army would, in their flight, have plunged down the banks into the river, or been bagged as prisoners. I have seen what are said to be the remains of A. Sidney

Johnston; I never saw him, and therefore cannot youch for the truth of the statement. 7 He was not buried until to day, a flag of iruce being expected in connection with the disporition of his body. Military men assert that it a the hody of Johnston. In many of the canteens, thrown away by the robels.

was found the secret of their desperation—whisky. B. C. T. FROM WASHINGTON

The Recent Federal Victories.

THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE CONGRATU LATES OUR GOVERNMENT.

REPORT ON THE ABANDONMENT OF ATHE

GOVERNMENT NAVY YARDS The Buchanan Administration Censured.

NO PASSES TO VISIT M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

NO MORE EXCURSION TRAINS TO MANASSAS LEGISLATION FOR THE NEW TERRITORIES.

THE BANKBUPT BILL

Improved Condition of the Treasury

ALL CLAIMS UP TO FIRST OF NOVEMBER TO BE PAID AT ONCE.

EFFECT OF ABOLISHING SLAVERY IN DISTRICT.

Special Despatches to "The Press,"

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1862. A Reminiscence.

One year ago, about seven o'clock in the evening, an extra train arrived at the Washington depot containing the following military companies, being the first that and reached the Federal city, to protect it against the attack threatened by the Secessionists after the fall of Fort Sumpter :

treme left, and close to it was the Fifteenth Michigan The Washington Light Artillery, of Pottsville, Penn-The Logan Guard, of Lewistown, Pennsylvania, 86 fantry poured forth showers of bullets into these two regiments, placing three hundred of their men hors de men, commanded by Captain SELHEIMER, The Allen Infantry, of Allen, Pennsylvania, 50 man

Company F, Fourth Artillery, Major PEMBERTON, 60

and spreading the utmost confusion throughout th ren, from Fort Ridgely, Minnesota. It will be observed that all these troops were Pennsyl-At this juncture the Seventy-first and Forty-sixth Ohi anians, with the exception of a single artillery company of regulars They passed through Baltimore amid the insults and jeers of the Soccessionist, and being mostly unarmed, having come to Washington on a sudden call, The disorder and confusion increased, as did the desvere only saved from the mob by the fact that they passed through one of the side streets to the appot. As it hours the whole Federal army had failen back a distance was, many of them were injured by stones and other misof two miles, the canister. grape, and shell of the enemy siles thrown into their ranks. They were wildly welcomed by the Government, and were visited by crowds in their The generals all exhibited the most praiseworthy table quarters in the House of

lishes the following correspondence, dated at Apache, New Mexico, between Santa Fe and Fort Union, March 16: "Since I wrote you, Col. Slough's column, 1,300 strong, has advanced to Hagan's Banche, thirty five miles north of Santa Fe, where they encountered the one-my (strongth not known), and immediately engaged them. Major Crittenden, of the First Colorado Volun-teers, and two comparies of the United States Infantry, under Capt. Lewis, were sent to the rear to fail upon hem. Col. Slough, according to the programm ray gradually, which left the supply train of the rebeli maupported, and the latter were easily captured, togewith about fifty loaded wagons, which burned, and twenty prisoners. A two-pound howitzer hat was taken from us at Fort Craig, was spiked by o roots. Colonel Slough's command then fell back to a trong position. Our trophies are one hundred prisons privates and officers; fifty loaded wagons, burned, and ne piece of artillery, spiked. The loss of the enemy wa rem one hundred to two hundred killed and wounded acluding a major, two captains, and other officers. Out oss was about eighteen or twenty killed, including Lieutenant Baker, of the Colorado volunteers, and thirty or orty wounded. Three or four officers were also woulded It is supposed that the rebel Sibley will advance or Col. Slough's command with his entire force, from 2,000 to 5.000 strong, and that Col. Slough will fall back or he trenches at depot Union. At the last accounts Col Camby had not left Fort Craig. With Col. Slough's com-mand, it is believed he can hold Fort Union against any force the rebels can bring against it. The whole com-mand on our side behaved with signal gallantry and coolness, both the volunteers and regulars. Postscript.—March 31st.—Ninety-five prisoners, with leven officers of the robel army, have just passed under scort, and will arrive at Fort Union to night or early in he morning. Colonel Slough's entire command has allen back to Bengal Springs, forty-four miles from Fort Union, and within supporting distance. FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION. ADVANCE TO NEW MARKET WASHINGTON, April 18 .- The following despatch has

WABUINGTON, Optim Low Lat. been received at the War Department : HRADQUARTERS OF THE DEPAT OF THE SHENANDOAH, April 17-9 P. M. To Hon. E. M. STANTON, SECRETARY OF WAR: Ou

troops occupy New Market to-night. There has been some artillery skirmishing, but no los We have many prisoners. N.P. BANKS.

Major General Commanding. MOUNT JACKSON, Va., April 17 -Mt. Jackson was occu pied this morning, at nine o'clock, the rebels showing but a feeble resistance, and burning their bridge as they reirested. The advance was made by the turnpike, and a side road-General Shields upon one, and Genera Williams upon the other.

Cavalry were sent out last night at 10 o'clock to cut of the retrent of the rebels, but they were detained and ar-rived only a short time before the advance on the turnpike. The Vermont Cavalry dashed through Mount Jackson to prevent the burning of the bridge across the

creek beyond the town, and captured several rebels in the act of flying the bridge A licutenant of Ashby's Cavalry, who was riding with the Colonel bimself, was captured, and Ashby only escaped from wearing the uniform of the Federal cavalry. The bridge across the Shenandoah was fortunately

saved by our pursuing forces in New Market To-night, d, of the escort, charged through the town Major Cope on the rear of the enemy. Ashby and his men are out. side of the town. Jackson and his infantry have fallen back towards Staunton. WOODSTOCK, April 18.—Our army reached New Mar-

het last night. Officers who have returned hither state that when they left our advance was four miles beyond Mount Jackson. The enemy attempted to make one stand on the retreat but our guns spurred them on. Lieut. O'Brien, of Ashby's Cavalry, was captured at ouse on the road.

The cavelry company taken yesterday was commanded by Capt. Harper, who was absent. His three lieutenants were taken. Officers believe it possible that an action may take place to-day.

Ger. Shields was in command of his forces, and gave directions for the right-flank movement, which caused the enemy's retreat. The locomotive, and cars, and every destructible ap-

pliance of war not transportable, were barned by the enemy. The Very Latest.

At half past ten e'clock last night Gen. Banks had reached New Market, and was in hot pursuit of the enemy.

No news has been received from General Banks this

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. The First Days of the Rebellion. THE SURRENDER AND ABANDONMENT NORFOLK AND PENSACOLA NAVY YARDS,

MITTER.

OF FEDERAL PROPERTY, &c. AND HARPER'S FERRY ARMORY. THE REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COM-Wanton Destruction of Government

Property.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION. THE PROPOSED STEAMSHIP LINE FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO CHINA.

The Bill Under Debate.

FURTHER CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT BUILDING TO BE COMPLETED.

THE PACIFIC RAILBOAD BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1862. SENATE.

Colorado Land Office. The bill to establish a land office in Colorado was taen up and passed. Report on the Surrender of Norfolk Navy Yard.

Mr. HALE (Bep.), of New Hampshire, from the spe-ial committee appointed in July last, to inquire into the lestruction of the property of the Government at the ary y and at Fenescola and Norfolk, and the armory at larper's Ferry, made a voluminous report, which wa dered to be printed.

Albany and Troy Surveyors. Albany and Troy Surveyors. Mr. HARBIS (Rep.), of New York, introduced a bill increasing the salaries of surveyors of ports at Albany and Troy, New York. Be explained that this bill dis-pensed with several officers at these ports, and increased the compensation of the surveyors; so that the business of the Government could be attended to as efficiently by three in place of the saven officers new employed, while a ravins of three or four thousand dollars could be effected. The bill was referred. Slaves, &c., in the District. Mr SIMNER (Rep. L of Massachusatts, introduced a

Sinves, &c., in the District. Mr. SOMNEB (B-p.), of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution, calling on the Superintendent of the Cousus for the names of all persons who own slaves in this jus-trict, the acces of the slaves, and other information rela-ting to them. Agr#d to.

Memorials. Memorials. Mr. KING (Rep.), of New York, presented four petifor to show the inconsiderate haste, if not what of nerve, under which they acted. MIR MARG (Rep.), or a tors, presented rout pour lions in layor of a bankrupt law. Mr. CH NDLEB (Rep.), of Michigan, presented memorials from citizens of Michigan in favor of the con-fiscation of the property of rebels and emancipation of

Expenditure for Legal Services in California. Mr. McBUUG aLL (Lon.), of Galifornia, introduced a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a etsiement of the amount paid for legal services by the Government in suits in Galifornia during the lest four years, and also during the same period in Mexico, and for what special service the said sund trusted, without first having determined in consultation with Captains McCautey and Pendergrast upon some definite course to be pursued in the event of langer to or an attack upon the yard.

ere paid. Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, suggested an amend-All. SIDLARIAN (MP), joi Unito, suggestes an amout-ment, calling for a statement of the sums paid the district attorney 5:: the said suits. He had received a letter from the recertary of the luterior, stating that the bill passed by Cobgress the other day régulating the salaries of dis-trict attorneys was quite useless, as the salaries or dis-trict attorneys was quite useless, as the salaries were large enough, with the single exception of these paid the attorney for the district of Messechnsetts. The resolution was passed without amendment.

San Francisco to Shanghae. The bill establishing an armed mail steamship line from San Francisco to Shanghae, touching at Nandwich Islands and Japan, vessel to be commanded by a lieutenant

the navy, was taken up. Mr. SUMNER briefly opposed the bill, as causing ex-anditures not required during the present war. Our Naval Strength in the North Pacific. Mr. LATHAM (Dem), of California, favored the bill as one of real eco only, and compared our Pacific supa-dion with that of Great Britain in the North Pacific, and arguid that this armed steamship like would increase our naval strength in these waters. He urged its vast im-portance in a commercial view.

Confiscation Bill-Speech of Mr. Howard. Perding a vote on the bill the hour for the special order

Petding a vote on the bill the hour for the special order Arived, and Mr. H@WARD (Rep.), of Michigan, addressed the Senace on the bill to confiscate the property and free the slaves of rebels. Be proceeded to say that the bill was one of great novely—one which, he thanked God, had not been necessitated during the last eighty years; but we inth remember that we are living in newlitims, that the country was engaged in a struggle unequalled in history, and we were bound by the laws of man to do our whole duity. The idea of confiscation was as ancient as properly itself. England, in all her wars, had seized property from the enemy, and confiscated all of that of the Church during the reign of Henry VIII, and had plundered the seas and burned the towns of colonies, as reclued in the Declaration of Independence. England, in all her history, had set the precedent of the toms-from Thiers' History of the French Revolution, show-ing the churgh that the course of the revolutionists at that time was not allogether unlike that of the dwing the Revolution the several States bad con-fiscated all the property of those why had leyind we all the property of those why had leyind we had leying the property of over a nundred divert all the property of over a nundred

San Francisco and China Mail,

The confiscation bill was then laid aside and the San Francisco and Uhina mail steamship bill again con-

or its extraordinary expenses. Pending a vote on the bill, the Senate adjourned till

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Appropriations for Civil Expenditures.

The House passed the bill making further appro-priations for certain civil expenditures, including \$500,000 for the completion of the west wing of the

Private Calendar.

Claims for Indian Depredations.

Pacific Railroad.

Vhole on the Pacific Railroad. Mr. WHITE (Bep.), of Indiana, hailed this measure

sespecially fitting to the present time, but he had ob ctions to the details of the bill. Mr. SHEFFIELD opposed the bill.

Made a Felony.

for its extra

In the money market there is no change. The following is the amount of coal shipped over the Huntingdon and Broad Toy Mountain Bailroad, for the WASHINGTON, April 18.-The Select Committee of the wook onding Wednesday, April, 19, 1862, and since Ja-Sanata, through Mr. Hale of Naw Hampshire, made their nuary 1: report to-day, under the resolution adopted in July last Week. Previously. atructing them to inquire into the circumsta Tons. 62.....6.717 81......3,865 Tons. 90,285 28,463 nding the surrender of the navy yard at Pensacola, the anoma can surrouser of the navy yard at Penescola, the destruction of the property of the United States at Nor-folk navy yard, and the armory at Harper's Forry, snot the abandonment of the same by the Federal forces, and also whether there was any default on the part of our officers. 51,825 The following is the amount of coel transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, April 17, 1862: mount of property at the Norfolk yard, which was relued at \$9,760,000. The yessels were worth nearly The committee relate as length the facts as to the amount of property at the Norfolk yard, which was valued at \$9,760,600. The ressels were worth nearly two millions, and there were in the yard at least 2,000 heavy guns, of which three hundred were of the Dohlgreen pattern. The Administration of President Buchanan must have been perfectly cognizant of the series of events distinctly foreshadowing the civil war about to be eusected. Therefore, the committee regard it as negli-gances and dereliction of official duty of the gravest character that it was a party to that fatal policy of temporization and negotiation with an armed and cause-less rebellion sgainst the rightful anth rity of the cause, and condenn the scrupulous tenderness towards sedition agencies which seems to have actuated the Government at that time. A want of vigor and decision in the dis-charge of its duties on the part of the new Administra-tion may be regarded as strange, if not as a failure to appreciate the actual condition of the country, at loast unit the 10th of April, or thirty seven days after the ex-piration of the previous Administration. The committee can find extendation for this only in that insane delusion which seemed to have occupied the public mid, that the portonous cloude that had black-ened the heavens for months were charged with no real danger, and were to be dissipated by a continuation of a forbearance which had by a continued so long that it had ceased to be a virtue, and had become the most diagrace-fui weakness and putilanimity. Captain MicCauley was induced to beliave that the part on pro-serving the existing state of things, and upon doing feeling, and was willing to see the Government lie still and be bound hand and foot till it should be completely in the power of the insurgents. In the threats and menaces of the moby, exaggerated by the representation of the case by the traitorous officers who surrendered the command, and acainst whom he was warned without avail, the ecaninities have the key to his deplora 
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 Total anthracite coal for weekin 35,595 19 Harrisburg, total bituminous..... 4,228 04 

transacted.

Drexel & Co. quote :

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

Very few alterations in prices were noted at the Stock

Board to day, though a fair amount of business was

PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1992.

Total. Tons. 97,005 42,328

54,677

The inspections of Flour and Meal in Philadelphia ring the week ending April 17, 1862, were as follows 

command, and address whom he was warned without avail, the committee have the key to his deplorable con cluston; and the fact that neither he nor Capt. Pauldin and Capt. Pendergrast now remember or acknowledg clusion; and the fact that neither he nor Capt. Paulding and Capt. Pendergrast now remember or acknowledge the operation of such influences upon their conduct, goe

Michigan Central, toledo, and Linnow Constas have ug-clined X & W cent. The market, after the Board, is a shade weaker; New York Central, 82% ge83; Brie, 36% ge83%; Erie Prefar-red, 61g 61%; Galena, 67g 67%; Michigan Central, 55 (265%) With of Differ, nuclei which they acted. The committee cannot understand why Captain Pauld-ing, the special and confidential agent of the Depart-ment, should have felt at liberty to leave within a few nours after his arrival, this yard, and the property con-nected therewith, in the detenue of which he was en-

red, 61 a 63 %; Galena, 67 a67 %; Michigan Central, 55 % a55 %. Illinois Ventral is heavy and lower, closing with sellers at 61 %. It is feared that, unless the Mississippi river is speedily opened, the company will be compelled to call for the whole or part of the remaining 10 per cent, unpaid on the steck. There is a remaining to per cont, au-paid on the steck. There is a rise of 1% per cont, in Panama, closing al 123% @124. Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula stock

danger to or an attack upon the yard. The committee come to the following conclusions: First. The Administration of Buchanan were guilty of nagluce, in not taking supporting vory take, and employ-ing every possible means to protoct and defend this yard, after indications of danger had manifested them-The coal stocks are better; Delaware and Hudson

after inducations of danger had manifested them-selves. Second. The Administration of Mr. Lincoln cannot be held blameless for auffering thirty seven days to elegae, siter he came into power, before making a movement for the defence of the yard. Third. Captain McClauley was highly censurable for neglecturg to scud the Merrimac from the yard, as he was ordered, and also for souring the ships, and pre-paring to abatdon the yard before any attack was made or seriously threatched, when he should have defended it and the property entrusted to him-repeiling force by force, as he was instructed to do, if the occasion present-ed itself.

The cosl stocks are better; Delaware and Hudson  $01_{\mathcal{A}} \oplus 52_{\mathcal{A}}$ ; Penns) Ivaria 81,282. Pacific Hail closes with sales since the Board at 104 y. The feature of the railroad boad list is the fall 1  $\chi$  49° ornt. In filmels Central construction bonds. They close with selfers at 87. Other descriptions are firm. Government sizes of 1881 sold at 93  $\chi$ , but none were offered at this figure. The 6 per cent certificates seem to be fast growing in favor, closing at 97  $\chi$  997  $\chi$ . Sever -thirty noise are strady at 99  $\chi$  2000. The more market is daily becoming more stagnant, and call loans are easily effected at 5 per cent. on first-class securities Much of the business, however, is still done at 6 per cent. The gold market is heavy, with sales at 101  $\chi$ , at which more can be had, and on buyers' option.

The gold market is heavy, with sales at 101%, at which more can be had, and on buyers' option. Exchange on London is lower and weak; first-class bills 112. The *Ariel*, from California this morning, brings 8617,000 in tressure. There is bothing new at the United States Treasury. The deposits of demand Botes, on 5 per cent lateret, could: us large, amounting already this weak to about \$2,500.000. The new form of certificate, very hand-somely executed, is nearly ready for use.

50 do.... b5.tint 21 56

 Sch Nav Stock.
 3
 5
 9pruce & Pine..
 11%

 Bcb Nuv Prof...
 16%
 11%
 Green & Coates..
 18

 Sch Nav Ge 182..
 61%
 62%
 Hose & Walaut. 30

 Elmira R......
 7%
 8
 Arch Street....
 18

CITY ITEMS

A Day among the Trade.

rn Bank... 58 50 do....

### THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1862.

THE WAR IN NEW MEXICO. siments in the field-the Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh Kighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteeuth, an Sinteenth. The Fourteenth Iowa lost all of her com-ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE LATE FIGHT. missioned officers but one captain. The Sixth Iowa had 237 killed and wounded. The Thirteenth Iowa was com-Sr. Louis, April 18 .- The Missouri Republican pub pletely cut up. In the Righth Iowa only 62 men are re-

maintenance of his ill-gotten power. A victory over such a host, thus led, would be most important. There is little reason, however, to suppose that it can be easily achieved. The position of the enemy is one of great strength. der it impregnable. The contending armies appear to be equally confident of victory. It the battle soon expected occurs, it will probably prove one of the most desperate that have ever taken place in any age or country.

#### Parson Brownlow.

The sterling Tennessee patriot, who, amid the most trying circumstances, preserved the consistency of his position, and battled to the last for the Union, was warmly welcomed by thousands of our citizens at Independence Hall yesterday. The story of his trials affords a fair illustration of the iniquity and crnelty of the rebellion. No men are more ready to prate of "rights" than Secession conspirators, yet no men have ever shown fewer scruples no compunctions in destroying the life, liberty, with them, or who refuse to assist their wicked movements. They disregard all laws, human and divine, and display obedience only in the bad form of a compliance with the behests of their tyrannical and unscrupulous leaders.

THE FRESIDENTIAL candidate of the Breckinridge party in 1860, no less a personage than JOHN C. himself, displayed his devotion to the Federal Constitution in the bloody Sabbath battle near Corinth, on the 6th inst. The Richmond Dispatch says : "The Kentucky regiment of General BRECKINRIDGE was won for himself a name which can never perish." Before he left Congress, a little more than six months ago. he was the applauded mouthpiece of the very men in the Free States who continue to reproduce the arguments which then elicited their ardent praise. Both sides continue to play their parts effectively. He went forth to take the lives of the Democrats who voted for him, and the Breckinridge leaders in the Free States remain quietly at home, taking credit to themselves for standing by his doctrines, and at the same time trying to deceive the people by claiming companionship with the brave men he volunteered to slaughter. There is no inconsistency in BRECKINRIDGE—he followed his faith to its logical conclusion-but those who still adhere to this faith are somewhat hampered by the difficulty of reconcising undoubted affection for him with hypocritical devotion to the Union.

OF COURSE, following the example of Mr. PIERCE BUTLEB. we shall have any number of suits brought against the officers of the Federal Government by the former patriotic occupants of Fort Warren, Fort Lafayette, and Fort McHenry. No better plan could be invented to keep up the excitement against the Government, and to cripple the energies of our gallant soldiers in battle. We shall have some rare scenes in our courts when this programme is fully developed. After all these suspected gentlemen are vindicated and indemnified, BUCKNER, TILGHMAN, MCKALL, and all those caught with arms in their hands, will insist upon a trial by jury; and when we catch FLOYD, PILLOW, COBB, and WISE, these, too, will plead the protection of the Constitution and the laws they deliberately

"FLAT BURGLARY."-GOVERNOF RECTOR, of growth of this patriotic feeling. He esto prate.

violated.

THE REPORTED SUCCESSES Of our army in New Mexico are confirmed by telegraphic news received last night. In the search for their "rights," the rebels have discovered

by a brutal and inturiated moh. It was evidently under the direction of adroit leaders, who were acting in conjunction with the conspirators at Montgomery. Their plot in all its huge proportions was soon fully developed. Every appliance of art has been used to ren- All the accustomed avenues leading to the seat of Government were seized. It was practically placed in a state of siege, environed in is evident that all the appliances of modern every direction, with swarms of traitors within warfare will be called into requisition, and, if its limits, foes on every side, and no peaceful

road left open for the approach of friends. In due time all this was fully remedied, but only after many hours of fearful suspense. and after such perils as few other capitals have over triumphantly encountered had been

overcome. The spirit of the nation rose with the audacity and wickedness of its foes. The very machinations which had been originated with the hope of forever destroying it, proved but incentives to the display of new and herculean exertions. Those who rudely disregarded the decrees of the popular will-who sought, by force, to nullify the constitutional action of the people, and to rend the temple in shamefully violating every dictate of hu- | of our liberties in twain,-were suddenly manity and every principle of justice. They have | taught the majesty and strength of the mighty masses whom they had insulted, and deand property of those who are not leagued fied. Up to the last moment an aversion to the use of military power in the enforcement of the laws, and the protection of the national interests against domestic foes, was so strikingly manifested, that the conspirators not only hated, but learned to despise what they deemed

the while taking edvantage of our confusion. a weak and defenceless Government. But after it was clearly seen that force, and force riers, and accasionally throw a shall into the midst of the only, could preserve the integrity of the nation, what a magnificent demonstration of military power was made ! Earnestly as peace was prayed for, after all hope of its honorable hooty to prolong the pursuit. preservation was banished we prepared to hurl forth the thunderbolts of Mars as vigorextolled by every one. Its noble commander ously as any people that ever existed, and the warnings of the insolent foes of the Republic at Baltimore, one year ago, first nerved many a gallant spirit to do his full duty in the almost naked. These were substituted for their own, many struggles which have since occurred. deceived our soldiers to such an extent that the officer

#### LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1862.

From this day forward we shall have a great national party, based upon the two grand ideas of protecting and preserving the Union, and of so restoring it as forever to prevent those who contributed to the rebellion from re-assuming their recent bad eminence. President Lincoln. in his short message of Wednesday, announcing that he had signed the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, suggests, in a single sentence, one great element for the unity and success of such a party. His words are significant : "I am gratified that the two principles of com-

pensation and colonization are both recognized and practically applied in the act." The exact significance and value of these

words is to be found in that they not only mean that the President and his friends do not intend that slavery shall be removed from any State, unless with the consent and at the petition of the people thereof, but that the owners must be compensated and the slaves colonized. No violent or radical measures, differing from this safe and sagacious policy, will be sanctioned by the President or any considerable number of his friends. It is in this spirit that a great national party will be organized and maintained. The great ambition of the President is to

unite the loyal people of the United States against all their enemies, armed or unarmo !, open or concealed. He has done no single act. since his inauguration that has not been the

Arkansas, proposes, with all the gravity of pecially sympathizes with the true men Dogberry, to fine every man who expresses a of the slave States. Born in Kentucky doubt of the success of the rebel armies, and himself, he knows what Kentucky and other to treat as "felony" a second offence of that adhering Southern States have suffered; description ! It appears that the privilege of and, at the risk of offending ultra men, uttering the truth is not included among the he has repeatedly manifested his anxiety to "reserved rights" of which Secessionists love consult and conciliate those upon whom the burdens of this war have fallen so heavily.

This emotion inspired him when he proposed his plan of gradual emancipation in the States in his special message, and this it is that prompted him to express his gratification

ourage and skill, and succ ded in rallying again the mer The next day, the 19th, the Massachusetts troops were who had contributed so much toward the creation of fired upon by the traitors in their passage through Bal-

timore. Ten of the number were killed, and thirty-two Notwithstanding the temporary defeat, the whole force wounded. The soldiers of the Republic came pouring in formed in line, and braved the hot work earnestly ; for by thousands in the succeeding days, but it remains to a while it was give and take, and no flinching upon eith the honor of Penusylvania that her troops were the first side. But a portion of our artillery now participated. contribution to the Union for the protection of its cupital under Major Taylor, every shot of which caused a re-The Effect of Abolition in the District of duction in the numbers of the enemy, but apparently no Columbia.

There is a good deal of stir on account of the abolition Webster's artillery now got into working order, and act of Congress among the first families of the District and the released families of the recent slaves; but the in conjunct. n with the Chicago batteries, belched forth a most destructive shower of shot and shell. The inbun shines brightly, the birds sing sweetly, the flowers blockon beautifully notwithstanding. Some of the slavefantry covered, and displayed both hope and zeal shouting vociferously as they discharged their pieces. Presently an exhibition, suggestive of confusion, be came noticeable in the ranks of the enemy, accompanies oddurs had previously run off their negroes into Mary land and Virginia, thus subjecting their elayes to new atualitier, and dapriving Mirmoolves of the indemnity of by a slightly retrograde movement, and a few minut afterwards they retreated in the direction of their campa, the law. Enterprise.

There are now three good theatree here-the third will be opened on Monday next. It is understood that proparations have been made for the erection of a very fine theatre on Penneylvania avenue, after the style of the New York thestres, to be opened in the fall. The Militia.

Preparations are being made here for the general muster of the militia. It is just a year since the militia were entirely reorganized for the defence of the capital. The Census.

A supplemental appropriation of three thousand dollars for the taking of the census of 1860 has been asked

wincing, however, and immediately the division of Gen Huribut co-operated with that of Gen. McClernand, the whole centre moved forward several yards, and simultaneously the artillery and infantry, the line of battle ex-Committee on the War Visit Manassas The members of the Committee on the Conduct of the ending nearly four miles, poured into the rebel ranks a War, with the exception of Mr. WADE, the chairman, dense shower of shell, canister, and bullets, which was paid a visit to Centreville and Manasses to-day, with cedil) answered in a like manner, and followed up by the intention of examining the robel fortifications, wood en gune, and other celebrated places in that vicinity. and to retreat for over a mile, the enemy all They will, probably, not return until to-morrow. The Rebeis. The gunboats Lexington and Tyler steamed up the

It seems that the night attack of the rebels, upon a portion of our army at Yorktown, did not find them sleeping, as at Corinth. Were it not for the latter grierous fault, BEAUREGARD would have been whipped back the first day. It seems that they do not like to be advanced upon at Yorktown with batteries. They are very

fond of firing from behind batteries, but do not like the the time taken prisoners, together with six pieces of canhurtling shot and shell. About three o'clock our generals succeeded in again No Trains to Manassas. rallying the distracted and suffering army. In the meantime the reb. is had stripped our dead and

The military superintendent of railroads has discon tipued the running of trains to Manassas for carrying unded officers of their clothes, leaving many of them This has proved quite a disappoint paseongers numerous visitors, who dosired to avail themselves of and, in conjunction with the use of some American flags, the present fine weather.

#### Congratulatory.

Suon the ball opened again, and the deception was a Information has been received here that the French Emperor has directed M. THOVYENEL, his Minister of once discovered. This enraged our men, and they fought with unbounded fury for over half an hour. But the formidable force of the enemy, and their reso State, to congratulate Mr. DAYTON, the American minister, upon the continued victories of the Federal Governlute fighting, soon betokened alarm. Our troops gave

signs of dismay, and defeat seemed inevitable. To add Improving Condition of the Treasuryo the confusion, the Seventy-first and Forty-sixth Ohio Sculement of all Claims up to No-Regiments again broke ranks, followed by the whole vember. army, the rebels pursuing and shouting " Bull Run."

The condition of the Treasury now enables the Secre-Bull Run," and otherwise giving vent to their frenzied tary to direct the payment in cash of all claims of dates prior to November 1, 1861, including the claims settled Our demoralized troops were fast approaching the v the St. Louis Commission, and it is expected that steep banks of the river, rushing pell-mell through November claims will be also paid in full within a ts, over hills, into ravines, with the rebels close upor few days. them. At this critical moment the gunboats Lexington

All other claims, without regard to date, will be paid and Tyler appeared in the river opposite, and poured on presentation, as heretofore—eighty per cent. In certificates, and twenty per cent. in cash. fearful broadsides into the rebel ranks. Nothing could have occurred so unexpected to the enemy and of so

The Pacific Railroad Bill. great importance to us. Their presence preserved Grant's outire army from an-nibilation, and created a "mortality" among the Confe-The prospect of the passage of a Pacific Railroad bill during the present session of Congress is not proderates equal to what they had sustained during the nising.

#### Bankrupt Law.

whole day's fighting. And, remarkable as it may seem, the wearled, pre-In view of the large number of petitions which are laily belig presented in favor of a uniform hankrupt it can be dem, but they successed in recovering them before daylight. Both parties then opened with artillery, which has continued at intervals up to the previously disheartened, soldiers of the Union again did laily being presented in favor of a uniform backrupt law, it can hardly be doubted but that some action will Darkness came on, and the engagement ceased, with be taken in the matter at an early day, the course of the Bouse in defeating the bill not being considered as Sunday night our men rested on their arms, expecting finally disposing of the question. To-day four memorials were presented, in the Senate, from the merchants of New York, urging the importance of legislation in this Gen. Lew Wallace, who had been so anxiously I oke articular. The proposition of the Philadelphia Board for the day before, arrived with fresh troops, as did als of Trade, for the appointment of a special committee o nipe to sit during the recess, seems to meet with much favor, and may be ultimately adopted. Early Monday a line of battle was formed, with Gan Wallace on the right and Gen. Nelson on the left. The

No Passes for McClellan's Army. troops of Grant's army took the centre, under Gens. The following order has been issued :

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, ADVID 16, 1602 In the present condition of military operations at Yorktown no peaces can be given to persons not imme-diately connected will be amply previded for by the Government, and their friends cannot be permitted to visit them while the shove prohibition is in force. L. THOMAS, Adjusant (teneral,

The troops who the day before lost their laurels be The Steamers Niagara and John Bell. haved admirably on Monday, and showed no more symp-HALIFAX, April 15.—The royal mail steamship Nia-gara, from Boston, arrived here at 2 o'clock, and sailed at 4 this morning for Liverpool. The steamship John Bell sailed at 2 o'clock for New York. toms of fear than did the crack army of Gen. Buell. The whole movement was a series of brilliant advances, un The Confiderates exhibited none of the desperation which characterizes their conduct on Sunday, but fought

### Evacuation of Jacksonville, Fla.—Arrival of our Troops at Hilton Head.

lowed down the enemy with as much precision as the NEW YORK, April 18 .- By the McClellan, we learn hat Jacksonville, Florida, had been evacuated by our farmer reaps his grain. Once only did the enemy advance, but the reception troops. The soldiers recently there errived at Hilton Head, on board the steamer Cosmopolitan, on the 15th they net somewhat dampend their ardor. The battle was fierce and vigorous, and our troops never flinched

Western Lakes-Opening of Navigation

Budd's Hill, a very strong position beyond Mount Jack son, but on a demonstration of attack being made by ou forces they fled.

COM. FOOTE'S MOVEMENTS.

Reported Capture of Fort Wright,

CHICAGO, April 18.-The Evening Journal of this city

We lesrn from private sources, this morning, that Fort Wright was ectacked by Commodore Foste's flotilia on Monday, and has been captured. We presume our information is correct, as it come from one at Cairo who knows about every thing soing on IMPORTANT FROM YORK TOWN.

Official Despatches from Gen. McClellan

GEN. SMITH'S DIVISION ATTACKED. THE REBELS HANDSOMELY REPULSED.

SOME OF THEM TAKEN PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- The following despatches were received, to day, at the War Department, from General McClellan : BEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. )

At about one-half hour after midnight, the enemy tacked Gen. smith's position, and attempted to carry guns. smith repulsed them handsomely, and took so prisoners. Michael and contain an straight of again con-sidered. Mr. LATHAM (Dem.) alvocated the passage of the bill as of inpurtance to the Paciac coast and the com-mercial men of the East. Mr. FERENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, thought the pressing demands of the Gyrerment would not warrant the setablishing of a system like that proposed by this bill, which, in lact, had been abandoned in times of peace when the treasury was full. The Pacific coast must ex-pact to be deprived of measures like these, in comm in with other States, when the Govern ment needed every dollar for its extraordinary expenses. 1 have no details yet. I will forward them as soon a y sids return. The firing was very heavy. All is now quiet.

#### [SECOND DESPATCH.] My position occupied yesterday by General Smith wantreuched last night, so that we have been able to pre

vent the enemy from working to-day, and kept his guns There was the same result at the batteries at Hynn's Mills, Yorktown, which shelled our gunboats and some o There was a good deal of firing from the Yorktown land batteries. (SURCE B. Mot.LELLSN, Major General Commanding.

The Latest from Yorktown. WASHINGTON, April 18 -The following despatch wa

#### ceived at 6% o'clock this evening: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ¿

April 38. Spring a list of the Fortonact, April 38. Spring a list of the killed and wounded in the sugarous between the Third Vermont Regiment and the enemy, on Wednesday, mention of which was made yestoriay. The information, as far as received, puts the killed at this it, two and the wounded at ninety, ten of which will probably preve fatal. The conduct of the Vermont troops on the occasion is spoken of in the highest terms—earning for the Green Mountain boys lawards only to be won their fortified position, but were forced to reinquich it on the roles is being reinforced. The loss of the cneary in this engagement must have been have, alternoon, while Lieut D B. Wagner, of the Toporraphics Kngineers, in company with a squad April 18. The House proceeded to the consideration of the pri-rate calcular. Annung the bills taken up was one which was reported by Mr. Ward, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the name of the vessel John Forran, owned in New York, to that of Excelsior. The bit was readed Mr. ALIDRIOH (Rep.), of Minnewota, reported a bill roviding for an examination of the claims for Indian de-redations in New Mexico. The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the

the Topographical Engineers, in company with a squad, of men, was making a survey of the enemy's works, a shell struck the table on which lay the papers and in-

The committee then rose, the further consideration of he subject being postponed till Monday week. Several private bilis were passed, when the House adenergy exploded. The left arm of the licutenant was shattered, and afterwards amputated. He is comfortable this morphag, and no fears are entertained as to his provers ourned till Monday. How They Lie in Arkansas-Truth to be

The stand begins and ho rears are cateriance as to his recovery. Joseph Luther, Jr., of Brist belonging to the Second Rhodd island Reginsent, was injured, probably fatally. Daniel Painter, of Berdan's Sharpshooters, mentioned yesterday, is dead At about one o'clock this morning, the enemy in force strumpid to group the dam in forch of our lines avidentia Sr. Louis, April 18 .- The following is from the cor-

At about one octock this morning, the energy in torce strempted to cross the dam in front of our lines, evidently with the view of capturing a battery of our artillery, which had given them considerable trouble during the last few days. On the rebels making their appearance, they were opened upon by a well-directed fire from a bedre of directon body of infantry, acting as a reserve to our pickets forcing them to beat a retreat, leaving their dead and

sent time. None of our men were killed Official Account of the Taking of

Pulaskı. THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY PRISONERS.

47 Guns. 40.000 Pounds of Powder, and

7,000 Shot and Shells Taken. SMALL ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, PROVI-

SIONS, &c., SEIZED. WASHINGTON, April 18.—The following was received a

the War Department to day, from General Hunter, com-manding the Federal forces in South Carolina :

We opened our batteries on Fort Pulaski on the morning of the 10th. After thirty hours' continuous firing, a practicable breach was made, also proparations for storming, and it was about to commence, when the rebel flag was struck.

struck. We captured forty-seven guns, 7,000 shot and shells, 40,000 pounds of powder, 360 prisouers with their small arms and accoutrements, and a good supply of provi-One of our men was killed, but not one wounded.

THE REBEL STEAMER NASHVILLE. SHE CLEARS FROM NASSAU FOR NEW

All the rebel gangs not captured were driven by Col. All the rebel gangs not captured were driven by Col. Wright down to Standwaity, a point on the line of the Indian Territory, twenty. Here miles below Neceho. It is reported that a body of rebels 600 strong are encamped between Cawakin and Buffalo Creak, and that Pike is at the head of 1,600 Indian: fifteen miles below. BRUNSWICK. HER NAME CHANGED AND ENGLISH COLORS HOISTED.

Sr. JUSEPH, April 16.- A most violent hurricane

Gates and the second se

Violent Storm in Northern Missouri.

it and the property entrusted to high-repeiling force by force, as he was instructed to do, if the occasion present-ed itself. Fourth. Captain Paulding was censurable for neglect-ing to consult with Capt. MacDaulay and Unit. Pondar-gust, while he was at the yard on the 17th of April, in regard to the course to be pursued in the event of an attack upon the sard, and also for immediately up in his aviral at the yard, on the 20th, ordering the property to be burned sudt the yard abandoned, before taking the proper means to satisfy binnedit that any necessity for such measures existed. Tith. Captain Pendergrast, in command of the *Cum-berland*, the flagshup of the Home Squadron, made no suggestions as to the measures proper to be adopted, and stars to have taking the was directed. The committee asy they can suggest no remedy for the errors which they think have been proved in this case. So far as the flicts of the navy are concerned, it belongs to the executive department of the conduct of Gaptains McCauley, Paulding, and Pendergrast has been mani-feeted by hat department of the conduct of Gaptains McCauley, Paulding, and Pendergrast has been mani-feeted by hat department of the conduct of Gaptains McCauley, Paulding, and Pendergrast has been mani-feeted by lawing the first named without active duty, and assigning to the others two commits of the ow of the most important navy-yards we have left—namely, the yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Philadelphia yard. In concluding what they have thought it their duty to say on this subject, the committee would simply remark that the lessons atorded by the surrender of the Norfolg. Navy Yard will not be wholly without its value to na, if we shall learn by it, as a suation, that purillaminity in the defected of our rights may be as seriously injuri-ous as the committee see no cause for censure in the conduct of Cuptain floger Jones. To the neglect of the Goverprisent to take asy measures to strengthen and de-fend that establishment during the wintere precoding its abe which had confinented the property of over a hundred citizens of Sava: nah, who were disloyal. The report of the proceedings of these confiscations will be found in Wariury's Figest of the laws of Georgia. The Supreme Curut had recognized the value of these confiscations of that State, and they we elikewise school edged in the fif h see, and Grimes, of Iowa.

## THE CITY.

Court had recognized the walkit's of these confiscations of list State, and they worelikewise actnowielded in the fit harticle of the treaty of pee e-wind Great Britain. So the Carrolina had outlawed three hundred persons and tor-feited their property. in 1/82, for giving aid to the King. North Corrolina in 1779 passed a confiscation act against diskey al persone, and against those who were even absent from the State, showing that it regarded it as a wrong on the part of its citizens not to be at home to defend the state. Virginia, Maryland, Now York, Massa-chusetts. New Hampshire, and New Jersey, had all passed laws forfeiting the property of reb-is, and the special acts and their results were avhed to at length. He had no doubt of the constitutional right to pass the confiscation bill, and maintained that it was fully covered in the powers of the Con-stitution authorizing Congress to levy war—confisca-tion was a principle of self defence, and he held that a for ight on authorizing mort to be with a most allegiance due to bis country. He assumed bat an at-light to the war, and argued that by this rebeling of the the interment has to a whothe confisca-tion the state show the amorgage or sheriff's exe-tation. He reviewed, at come latter, be cause which led to the war, and argued that by this rebelion the States had severed every ligameth of Fatte and constitutional rights which bound them which diver a discrimination in the act of confiscation, and not let the innorm anofer with the guilty; but only let the bighting breach of the country demanded that those who led and added rebellion should be made to ward fiver a discrimination in the act of confiscation, and not let the innorm and the in a flat of the section. The propilety by the war. He concluded by urging the im-mediate passage of the link inthe should be made to ward in a part of the innomase burdens placed on the country by the war. He concluded by urging the im-ing the passes of the link inthe should be haided with joy throughout the land. San CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY-THE ADJOURNED MEETING .- Yesterday afternoon. an adjourned meeting of the Catawissa Bailroad Company was held for the purpose of hearing the report of th committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the company. The attendance was quite large. Joseph L.

Company. The attendance was quite large. Joseph H. Miss, president, occupied the chair. The report states that the committee sought every opportunity to examine parties as to the allegations of a dictime of the business of the read in the party care, the condition of the read and stock now and when received by the present officers the comparation imported and 

Net result, shout 30 per cent. profit...... \$21,252 67 T(mai receipts, 1861, by Mr. DuPuy........ \$210,648 37 Total xpenses, 1861, by Mr. DuPuy...... 197,058 04

The majority of our leading jobbing houses in the Dry Goods and other branches of trade are now on the topmost wave of their spring business. Indeed, judging from the activity and large sales of many of these firms, the effects of the Rebellion, commercially, are rapidly dwindling into the invisible. Not that the aggregate of our trade this spring is as heavy as formerly; it is probubly less, by one-third or more, but the fact that at many merchants have been mowed down by the chivalrous broudside of Southern repudiation leaves the ground comparatively clear for those who are still in the field, of whom we are glad to say that Philadelphia, compared with other Nerthern cities, has her full share. The cha-

mous legal and only a second legal expenses, com-The amount paid for connect fees, legal expenses, com-missions of receivers was #31,534 18, which is more than 14 per cent: of the expenditures for repairs by Mr. D Pu) for the year 1861.

stance at least. On Third street, the merchants of which have always been mainly er gaged in Pennsylvania and the Western trade, the signs of business were never builts that at the present time, and some of the principal houses on that

avenue are even doing a larger business than they have ever done heretofore. The staunch old house of James, Kent, Santee, & Co., Ncs. 239 and 241 north Third street, in this particular stands out like a colossus. Last week gave them the beaviest week's trade they have ever done, their sales being generally broughout this State, Maryland, New Jerrey, Illinoie, and Ludiana, but principally to Peansylvania and Ohio. The experience of this house is, that although the quantity of goods sold is, in the aggregate, not as large as usual, the increased prices received make their bills foot up quite as heavy. The stock of Measure J. K., B. & Co. is enormous, and their imely preparations for a large trade prove to have been judiions, as they have many styles of desirable goods on hand, which, since their purchase, have materially advanced. The increased proportion of cash sales, and the uniform shorteping of credits adopted by this and other first-class houses, is found to answer an excellent purpose. Through it, men unworthy of credit are pushed aside, and money is becoming more abundant in its legitimate channels, and the article of credit is beginning to be appreciated at its true value. Let this good reform

NEW SPRING STOCK OF MORRIS L. HALLOWELL & CO.

This old and respectable house, long at the head of the silk-goods trade in Philadelphia, has this season opened a yiry large, freshly imported stock of spring dress goods, mbracing a handsome assortment of black and fancy drea silks, shawls, mantillas, white goods, embroideries, and a general assorts ent of what are denominated under the general head of Fancy Dry Goods. Their immana satistating for some weeks bust have presouled a busy scene. Their goods have evidently been selected with taste and judgment, and we are, therefore, not surprised to find them now coing a large business, both with the trade in this city and throughout the country. They have many choice lines of desirable dress goods which are at this time attracting particular atten their advertisement, in another column this morning. it will be seen that they purpose selling their goods at a great reduction, in anticipation of their contemplated renioval to Chestnut street, in one of the stores in Jayne's

Marble Bnilding. CLOTH GOODS AND MEN'S WRAR.

Among the best known and most enterprising importers of Clothe, Doeskins, Cassimeres, and goods in this branch of trade, are Messre. Ridgway, Heussner, & Co., No. 206 Chestnut street. Being the sole agents here for several f the most eminent makers of these goods in Europe (the markets of which are regularly visited by a member

of the firm every season), they possess peculiar advandetailed by the wincesser, and the indge left it othe jury as a question of fact. The verifiet of the jury way in favor of defendant; in other words, that the note now held by the bank are not renewais, as stated above Samuel H and Samuel C. Perkins for the bank; Danie Dougherty and R. C. McMurtrie for M. Forrest. tages. Among the goods best known, of which this hours has the exclusive control in this market, we ballave are those of Ercken, Givers, & Schmidt, and the celebrated Johanny. The present stock of these gentlemen is extremely rich in all the most desirable fabrics for the coming and present season, and it deserves the special

SUIT BY AN ADMINISTRATRIX.

ttention of the trade built bi AN ADDITISTICATION In the District Court, yesterday, a suit was brought by Elizabeth Williams, administratrix of Ann Boberts, against John Bywater, to recover \$700, which it is alleged was placed in the hands of the defendant by the Grovesrth, on the night proceeding her death, to be filter are of. The moury was kept in a bag under her pillow, and the defendant being her brother she entrusted it to him. DRESS GOODS AND SILKS. In this department, we have several houses press experior stocks, and doing an active trade. Mr. Abra-ham Bitter, No. 323 Market street, ofters an abtractive stock of Dress Fabrics, Silks, Handkorchiefs, Cravab, English Cripes, Mitts, Gloves, &c. ; also, a sp

h'm. The defence set up that it was a gift causa mortes by the deceased to defandant, but the Judge held that the evidence was not sufficient to establish this fact, and directed the jury, as a matter of law, that they should return a verdict for the plaintiff The defaudant size offered a ples, in the nature of a

of Black Silks, Lupin's de Laine-, neat figured and plain; Bajon's Oloves, Flain Poult as Soles, of boantiful shades, Mr. Bitter's long experience in this branch of merchan cising, with his excellent taste, und

racteratic, though often derided, caution of Philadel-phia merchante, has been of signal utility, in this inid per cent: of the expenditures for regains by Mr. Du Pro for the year 1861. S: A loss of trade last autumn is attributed to the with-drawal of a through line of cars, caused by the refusal of the Floria Con-pany to greet to the terms demanded by the Resoing Bailroad Company for the use of their cars; and apo to the cemand of a connecting road to outer impo-contracts for carrying coal at neary rates while receiving remuerating rates themselves. The sub-committee sepointed to investigate complaints made by certain parties indirectly employing the present mumerane of the road, and also to examine the struc-tures and rolling stock, reported that the complaints are merely such as are nearly made by shippers during a rush of trade, consequent upon unavoidable want of ac-commodation, all admitting that the managers of the road have acted field boward tham under the diremstates. The soad, in the opinion of the committee, is in a much better condition than when it came into the hands of the present management; it, however, still requires a con-siderable amount of new cross ties and iron. The state-ment of the president, in regard to the bridges, in his last antual seport, is confirmed. The anglias have isan found capable, and actually doing all the business as stated in the annual report. The motive power is defi-cient from an excess of passenger and a deficiency of freight locomotives, and the committee is of the opinion that the company should have four new first class coal-burying freight engines, each of which should be capable of dong as much work as three of those now in use. The sub-committee also visited the coal lands, and from such facts as were horoght to their knowledge, were convinced that the company should have four new frace that the dominates in the sub-facts as were horoght to their knowledge. were convinced that the company on a valuable coal property, the de-

facts as were brought to their knowledge, were convinc that the company own a valuable coal property, the de-ve opment of which will yield a handsome income. The committee conclude with the remark that they are fully

sufficient that the present management is entitled to the fullest confidence of the stockholders. satisfied that the present management to cannot be fullest confidence of the stackholders. Wm. D. Lewis, Esc., objected to the prominence given to the amounts phid him as commissions as rectiver, it was evidently intended to prejudice the stockholders against him. A receiver was not expected to be pail as

a common laborer. The duties were onerous, and immense responsibiliti were attached to the office. Besides, the receiver wa obliged to enter very heavy security. The accounts of the receiver had been made out and aubmitted to an auditor. in the presence of several st kk-holders. The commissions allowed were no greater than in other cases, and, in fact, were much less than in some

CRAFS here. Mr. A. R. McHenry explained that the committee only stated facts in their report. After some further discussion, the reports were adopted and the meeting adjourned

BANK OF COMMERCE YS. EDWIN FOR REST-District Court, before Judge Sharswool.-This case, which was reported yesteriay, being of consideracase, which was reported pesteratas, being of considera ble interest, we have deemed it proper to have the fuct correctly stated. It was a foigned issue, to determin whether certain notes made by William H. Maurier, uon held by the Bank of Conmerce, are or are not reasen of other notes held by the bank prior to April 24, 1856. It F. butary, 1855, Mr. Maurice gave the Bank of

Sr. Louis, April 18.—The following is from the cor-respondence of the Missouri Democrat: FORSTH, Mo, April 13.—Judge Murphy and Dr. Johnson, of Huntsville, Ark., arrived at General Curdis' headquarters last night, having been obliged to fly from their homes since the battle of Pea Bidge by threats made against them by a band of Texan Bangers station-ed at Ozark. Judge Murphy was the only member of the Arkanzes Secording Convention Whose yole Was cast against the secosion of the State. At Huntsville the Union men are depressed with gloom, not being aware of the recent victories, no mails having been received since Price's flight Lt was aro-claimed by the rebels that Price had retaken Spring-field and retaken Curtis; that the Federals were repulsed with great loss at Island No. 10, and were fall-ing back along the whole line, and that Jeff Davis was about to head forty thousand troops to invate Mary-land and the Northern States. Them assertions were generally believed, and no one had the hardinbood to dispute the falsehoods. The Judge gives a great deal of information of interest relative to affairs in Arkanses Governor Bector is bitter and wolfish. He called a meeting of the legislature, but it was three weeks before a quorum was presout. In his meessed here weeks before a quorum was presout. In **T** bruary, 1855, Mr. Maurice gave the Bank of Commerce a nortgage on certain real estate, as collateral scarrity for discouts which has mind from time to thus recive from the bank. On April 24, 1856, Mr. Forrest entered a judgment against Mr. Maurice for \$10,000. The property was sold by the sheriff in 1831, and both partice claim the proceeds. The bank contended that the notes they now hold, all made in 1860, represent the same debt which was due at the time of recording of mortgage. Transactions of the bank which Mr. Maurice, and mode of discourting, was detailed by the witnessee, and the judge left it to the inverse a constion of fact. The verdict of the inverse He called a meeting of the Legislature, but it was three weeks before a quorum was present. In his message he recommended that an act be passed punishing with a heavy fine any person who even expressed a doubt of the success of the Confederate arms, and that a second of. fence be declared a felony. An act was passed proposing a tay of \$30 per bale on cotton, this favoring the pro-duction of grain to the discouragement of cotton raising. Colonel Wright, of the Sixty-tighth Missouri cavalry, returned to Cassville on the evening of the 9th inst., having made a successful expedition with four companies of his commaid, through the southwest corner of the State. All the Jayhawking bands in that locality were dispersed.

that they can be whipped in the Territories as	colonization are both recognized and applied"	It was very evident to the robel generals that the day	MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 18 The propeller Queen of	NEW YORK, April 18Nassau (N. P.) papers of the	hight. The station freight-house on the Pacific Central	The defendant also offered a plea, in the halfers of a set off. alleging that money was due him for services ren-	and decided business talent, is repidly southing for him a large trade. Buy ing his goods multily for sach, and many
well as in the States.		would be lost if they persisted in stubborn fighting, as	the Loke has just arrived from Buffalo through the	Each instant received here, state that the steamer T. L.	Railtoad was demolished, injuring several persons. The steamer Majors, of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Bail-	Agend to his sister in her highling. Line suuge relused to	of them in auction rooms, he is also enabled to offer in-
	in the act abolishing slavery here. He well	they made a series of brilliant manœuvres, the object of	Straits. Lake Pepin, on the Mississippi, is also open, the steamer Keckuk being the first boat that passed	Wroog, into the Nashville, from Charleston, arrived	road, was torn from her moorings, and carried down the		ducements in the way of prices There is a freshness in
ATTRACTIVE SALES AT AUCTION The attention	knows that any triumph at the polls which	which was to fisnk Gen. Wallace. Gen. Nelson per-	threugh.	there on Sunday, March 30th. It is stated that she has been purchased by a private	river several miles, but finally made allanding, being bady damaged. Her passengers were all saved. The		this stock that at once commends it to the favor of buy-
of purchasers is requested to the following peremp-	does not recognize these men, and hold out	ceiving this, manceuvred in such a manner that a flank		accurate whe cleared on the 6th instant for St. John.	placity damaged. Her passengers were an saved. And	FOUND DROWNED.—The coroner held	erð.
tory sales of merchandizo, by Juhn B. Myers & Co.,	hopes of future protection to them, is simply	movement was made upon the robels' right, which ro- sulted in the recovery of our lost artillery and the cap-	Launch of the Gunboat Tioga. BOSTON, April 18 The gunboat Tioga was success-	New Brunswick, under the name of the Thomas L.	total loss. She carried down her engineer, a railroad	an inquest, last evening, on the body of an anknown	STOCK OY A. W. LITTLE & CO.
auctioneers, to be held through next week :	to help the traitors in the field, to strengthen	ture of several of their field, picces.	fully launched, at the Charlestown navy yard this after-	Wragg, with an assorted cargo. The revel accounts of the Merrimae's success in Hamp-	conductor, and two other persons. The extent of the	man, who fell overboard at Washington-street wharf,	In examining the stock of Messre, A. W. Little & Co.,
Monday, April 21-Large attractive sale of	them in their persecutions of the loyalists of the	The enemy attempted a close battle as a last resort,	7007.	ton Runda were received there by the Nashville, con-	damages done in other sections below is not inown, as the telegraph line is down between here and Alabama.	and was drowned. The inquest was held at the harbor police station, near the foot of Noble streat, to which	No. 325 Market street, we find a variety of new things in
French dry goods, embroideries, &c.		but the loss of a portion of their artillery, and the in-		clud us with the statement that she cannot be boarded,		place the body was towed.	the way of choice icess fabrics, which will be popularly in-
Tuesday, April 22-Large sale of boots, shoes,	South, and to restore James Buchanan and		Inundation of the Mohawk Valley.	as the throws a large stickin of boiling water, Also, that she is probably now at sea, running down the Southern	Arrival of the Ariel.		treduced this season. Their olegant lines of Allemand Silk
travelling bags, &c.	his parasites to power. And, however the	and the second at an anounced and flad Turalya thous	BONS, N. Y., April 18.—The whole Mehawk Valley is inundated. The trains on the Central Railroad were	00038	NEW YORK, April 18 The steamship Ariel has ar-	ALL THE FASHIONIt has become	Hellars-a grayish fabric, somposed of a mixture of sills
Wednesday and Thursday, April 23 and 24-	Border State Senators and Representatives	sand cavalry immediately followed in pursuit, and, long	detained lost night, but they came through to-day,	The stcamer Southwick, from London, with an as-	rived, with advices from Aspinwall to the 4th, and Port		and liven, set off with neat figures are selling rapidly,
A large stock of staple and fancy dry goods, &o.	may have voted in Congress, most of them	before dark, the great battle of Pittsburg Landing termi-	although several miles of the track were under water.	sorted catgo, probably to run the Southern blockade, arrived at Nassau on the 5th instant.	Royal to the 15th inst. The Arici has \$617,000 in treasure.	turday afternoons, to hear the delightful music of Herr	and are much admired. They also exhibit a handsome
Friday, April 25-Sale of carpets and Canton	are this day the open and candid supporters	nated, the Federal srms being crowned with success.		It is stated that the Nashville not only changed her	The United States frigate Saranac and the Warren		assortment of Poplin goods, Broche Anglais, Plaid Azones,
mattings, åc.	of Mr. Lincoln. As they have most severe-	It is estimated that our killed and wounded will reach	Rise in the Connecticut River.	name, but hoisted the English colors, and her assorted	were at Panama on the 2d inst. Captain michie, of the	en force to day.	Bhepherd's Plaids, Embroidered Himalayas, together
		about 4,000; between two and three thousand of our	SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 18 St nine o'clock this evening, the Connecticut river was eighteen feet above	curgo consists of arms brought to Nassau from Loudon	former vessel, has returned home. The schooner Mary Sawyer, forty-two days out from		with a full line of ribbons, and a chuice variety of dress
MARE HASSLER'S CONCERT-In the programme of	ly suffered in the conflict produced by	men were taken prisoners early in the engagement.	low-news mark any rapidly rising. This is within four	chand by the Febels in England. She sailed on the 6th.	Boston, with ice, had not Set arrived as Asbiuwall.		goods generally. This hause also evinces a healthx
this concert, which takes place at the Academy of	Breckinridge and his party, they can never	It is a safe conjecture to place the rebel loss at towards	feet four inches of the great flood of May 1, 1854, and	The steamer Economist arrived at Nassau from	A battle had occurred at Guayabal, Buenaventura, in	jury in the case of the lad Hugh Green, who died from the effects of a blow received at the hauds of another lad,	activity, and is a vidently doing its share of trade. More
Music, on Monday evening next, we notice that Mr.	unite with that party in any future campaign.	6,000 killed and woundel. We have, also, about 1,000	such a rise of the river without rain is unparalleled.	Charleston on the 6th inst., with 1,100 bales of cotton.	which the Centraliets, under Enso, were defeated and routed with a loss of 200 killed.	nan ed Baumgertner, as published yesterday, returned a	chants now in the city should not omit to examine this
William Mason, the greatest classical planist of the day,	Henderson, Wilson, Phelps, of Mis-	Until the gunboats opened fire, our loss was more seri-	The New York Legislature The Canal	Arrival of the Rebel Prisoners from Mo-	Indian graves containing gold had been discovered on	virdict acquitting the latter of any malicious interat. The	
will perform Schubert's grand fantasia op, 15, sympho- nically transcribed, for plano and orcuestra, by his	souri ; Fisher, of Delaware ; Davis, Critten-	ons than the ensuy's. In one ravine, huwever, are	Entargement Bill.	FOCCO.	the Island of Santa Clara, on the Guaraguine river, oc-	lada were on good terms, and were at play when, the un- fortunate accident occurred.	This is one of the few houses in the department of
friend Liezt, from whom he received the inspiration of	den, Menzies, Wadsworth, and Carter, of Ken-	buried nine hundred rebels; this loss of life was occa-	ALBANY, April 18 The bill for the enlargement of the	BOSTON, April 18 Thomas T. Tatnall, late United	cationing much excitement.	1 The second se second second sec	Fancy Goode, Hosiery, etc., that have successfully out-
the work. This magnificent transcription has never yet	tucky; Willey, Whaley, and Brown, of Vir-	sioned by the fire from the guaboate. On Monday their	causis, in order to permit the passage of gunboats, was	States concul at Tangiers, and Myers, purser of the pirate	Fleshet at Albany.	ORCHESTRAL MASS To-'norrow, at	rode the financiel troubles of the way, and are now to
hern performed in this city. Mr. Mason also performs		loss far exceeded ours.	passed by the Senate to-day by a vote of 21 against 5	Sumpler, who were arrested at Algeniras, Morocco, ar- rived here to day, in the bark Harvest Home, The	ALBANY, April 18 -The river rose last night over the	10% o'clock, A. M., Hayden's great War Mass, will	first-rate condition for trade. In a visit to their store
two delicious compositions of his own-" Spring Dawn"	ginia; Johnson, Clements, and Maynard, of	We lust e le brigatier general-W. II. Wallace, and	From Port Royal.	britoners were in irons, which were removed by order of	derk, causing some slight damage in State street. The	be long entire, by a grand choir, at St. John's Clain sile Church, Thirtee, th strict, above Chestnut, accompanied	sesterday, at No. 414 Mariast street, and 409 Morchant
and "Silver Springs"-which are said to be full of	Tennessee, are especially of this class. They	several acting brigadier generals were killed and	NEW YORK, April 18 The steamer Star of the South,	Marshal Keyes, and they were sent to Fort Warren to	Central Bailroad track is under water for over forty	by the Germania Orchestra.	street, we found them busy with buyers, and displaying
branty and classical inspiration.	appreciate the fearful responsibilities of the	wounded.	from Pert Royal, arrived to-night.	await instructions from the Government.	for military sector and the sector se	<ul> <li>A second sec second second sec</li></ul>	
creating were stressed and the stressed of the	•						