The Press.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1863.

☞ We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

☞ Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

Union for the Sake of the Union.

This is a very agreeable duty that we have to perform this morning. No feature in the present war has been as unpleasant and sad as that which placed Northern men on the side of the South, and gave the rebellion their aid and comfort. This was more especially seen in the State of New York. Misrepresenting the issues that arose out of the war—misunderstanding the true purposes of the Administration—combining with these the popular elements that lie at the base of the Democratic organization, and give it so much power and facility—they formed a party that succeeded in carrying the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and others in the West, and threatened to revolutionize the North. We all remember the ardent professions of love for the Union, and devotion to the Administration in its efforts to prosecute that war to a successful issue, these gentlemen made in their election speeches. We owe it to ourselves to say that we were among those who disbelieved these professions and distrusted the men who made them. We had abundant reason for doing so. We knew the men at the head of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, and we had no reason to suppose they were different from the men at the head of the Democratic party elsewhere. Every Democrat from other States who favored us with his presence and his opinions took pains to deepen this impression. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM came from Ohio to advocate mediation, concession, and submission. Mr. O'GORMAN came from New York, an exile from slavery abroad, to ask Americans to yield submission to slavery at home. Mr. BURR came from New Jersey, to declaim such infamous treason that Democrats even blush to have him in their fellowship. They came to Pennsylvania, and they found congenial friends. They found Mr. REED, with his suppressed pamphlet, which is now being quoted by the enemies of his country abroad against the country that reared, protected, and cherished him. They found Mr. HUGHES, with his suppressed resolutions in favor of the secession of Pennsylvania. They found the creatures that followed a band of musicians around the streets on Friday evening cheering the rebel air it was base enough to play, ready echoes to their treason and falsehood. When Nazareth was so vile, we felt that no good could come from it.

And so we are rejoiced to read the sentiments printed in our paper this morning. The speeches of Mr. BRADY and Mr. VAN BUREN, the letters of the Secretary of State and Gen. BURNSIDE, the general enthusiasm that seemed to prevail, the boldness, the frankness, and the courage with which Union sentiments were expressed, is gratifying to see. The speech of Mr. VAN BUREN is particularly able, while that of Mr. BRADY possesses the fervor and zeal that have placed that gentleman so high among the forensic orators of America. We are very far from endorsing many of the opinions they express. We think Mr. VAN BUREN is unnecessarily sensitive in his anxiety about the President's exercise of magisterial powers, and that he does not properly estimate the advantages of the emancipation proclamation. He does not see emancipation in the broad and benignant light that presents itself to us. He does not feel that in proclaiming liberty to all on the American continent, the President gives to our escutcheon the legend that a true Republic should bear. On other questions he does not accept the creed we believe, and are endeavoring to make others believe, and in an ordinary time we should make this difference an essential one. We lay all these considerations aside, however, and accepting the assurances of Mr. VAN BUREN's devotion to the Union, and his zealous support of the war, in their fullest and manliest sense, we give him the hand of friendship, and welcome him into the ranks of the loyal supporters of the Administration. And what we say to Mr. VAN BUREN we say to Mr. BRADY, Judge DALY, and the thousands who sustained them in their noble demonstration. We are glad to think, too, that these men represent the true sentiments of the Democratic masses in New York, the men who are not controlled by politicians and committees, and driven, like cattle, into the shambles of Tammany or Mozart. That great, conscientious, honest sentiment that saved the Democratic party in other times of danger and demoralization is struggling against the tyranny that controls the organization now. Animated by the feelings of patriotism that every true American must feel, they are making an effort to redeem the pledges their leaders made in the time of an election contest. It is natural that such an effort should bring them to the side of those who support the Administration in its whole policy, and it is fitting that we should welcome them as men deserving of welcome and anxious to co-operate in a good cause.

What prompt can be adduced against this union of opinion in New York and a similar union here in Pennsylvania? Why can we not draw the lines so distinct that, until the end of this war, there can be none but enemies and friends of the Union? We must have one leader, and that is the President of the United States. Whether we like him or not, there he is, and there he must remain for two more years, unless God's providence should lay its hand upon him. We must have one issue. It is the war. Call it by whatever name we please; give it any explanation or definition ingenuity can suggest, it is a war. It is a war for the honor of the country, and we must conquer or be conquered. We cannot escape these facts, and they shape our duty plainly. We must follow the President—we must fight this contest. The President may commit errors, and the war may be waged for other purposes than those first intended; but this does not absolve us from our duty. We may oppose the President and denounce the war—but the result can only be anarchy, and the least calamity anarchy would bring is more terrible than any the most ardent enemy of the Administration has invoked. Admit that all the evils charged upon the Administration are true—arbitrary arrests, suspension of jury trials and habeas corpus, conscription, taxation, interference with courts—admit that all these things have been done in a wilful, criminal, unjustifiable manner, and yet, were anarchy to supervene and the usurpation contemplated by such men as Mr. WOOD to be accomplished, a terrible, wild, lamentable ruin would ensue, dragging with it the existence of the Government, the happiness and safety of the people, and constitutional liberty itself. We can make no issue that does not embrace one or the other of these contingencies." We cannot escape from the hour and the alternative it brings. We cannot avoid destiny. We must be true or false. We must speak or die.

Then, why is it, that we here in Philadelphia—we, citizens of the Republic of the United States—feeling the presence of this awful war, knowing the duty it imposes, and anxious so to live that peace and happiness may be ours always, and that when we die our children shall not blush to hear our name—why is it that we cannot unite harmoniously, and sustain the war to the end? We are Republicans or Democrats—but is Republicanism or Democracy so dear to us that we can permit the country to die, while we worship at the shrine of a party? Is the success of an election, or the triumph of a platform or Convention, so essential that we must give to them the enthusiasm and faith that the country needs? Is there nothing nobler than ambition, aggrandizement, selfishness, and intrigue? Should anything be dearer to us than our country? For ourselves, much we love our opinions, our associations, our friendships, our own ideas and convictions of truth and policy, we surrender them all to the country; and until this dreadful war is over, we look upon every man as a brother, no matter what his previous speech or deeds may have been, who unites in this glorious and sublime responsibility. The example of Mr. VAN BUREN and Mr. BRADY and their friends, in New York, is one that we shall be happy to follow; and we trust that our friends here, either under the auspices of their magnificent Union League, or in any way that may seem best to them, will speedily make an effort to rally all men under the standard of the country. Our leader, the President; our cause, the Union; our enemies, traitors; our standard, the dear flag of many a triumph on land and sea; our hope, liberty and Union forevermore: Fellow-citizens, can we not unite on this simple and broad platform, and lock every shield in loyal Pennsylvania against the eager, unrelenting, and encroaching foe?

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1863.

There never was such heartfelt rejoicing among good men since the beginning of the war as that which hailed the overthrow of the speculators and gamblers at the sudden and rapid decline in the premium on gold. By a fortunate conjunction of events, only these wretched and reckless men have been the losers. Every class of the loyal people has been assisted and encouraged by that which weakened and prostrated them. Such enormous profits were made, and such great sums of money changed hands during the excitement produced by the unnatural appreciation of the precious metals, and the equally unnatural depreciation of the national currency, that incalculable mischief was wrought among innocent and industrious communities. A panic seemed to be universal, and as the operators were generally hostile to the Government and the war, they were not content in making fortunes themselves, but taunted the people, who had to pay exorbitant prices for the necessaries of life as a consequence of this gambling in gold, that all that they had to endure was the result of Mr. Lincoln's policy, and must be charged to the discredit of his party. Now that the bubble has been pierced, however, this monstrous falsehood is exposed, and the punishment that has fallen so heavily upon those who uttered it has, on the other hand, proved to be a blessing to the great masses who had to pay so dearly during the carnival in which only sympathizers with Secession seemed to prosper. If, then, there was a double reason to induce these desperate operators to continue their schemes, that of hatred to their country and greed for money, there is double cause for exulting in their downfall. It cannot be said that they did not provoke their fate, for the keenest of them staked immense sums upon their distrust of the Government and their contempt of the calculations and expectations of Mr. Chase. I notice a characteristic remark in the New York *World* of Friday, attributing this downward tendency in the price of gold to the fact that it was the result of "engineering"—in other words, that the reaction was the work not of the wholesome legislation of the country but of an antagonistic gang of brokers. Now, if there has been financial engineering at all, it has been by those who have toiled to defeat the suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury, and who for weeks past have conspired to put up prices of every kind, in the expectation that these suggestions never could be embodied into laws. In this shameful business the New York *World* led the way. Its columns were devoted to malignant attacks upon the Government, and especially upon Mr. Chase; and, only a few days since, it gave notice that the people must be content to submit to extraordinary prices as a result of the financial measures of the Government. It is by such papers as *The World* that the return of money market to a healthy condition will be most severely felt. They not only hoped for a different state of things, but worked for it. Their capital card was to distrust and denounce the whole financial programme of the Administration. Every disaster to our arms encouraged them to persevere in this treasonable purpose, and every interest that could be marshalled against the Secretary was inflamed and stimulated. When conspirators like these are exposed and crushed by the utter failure of their prophecies, we may confidently look for better times.

The extraordinary session of the Senate will not adjourn for some days. A vast amount of work has been communicated by the President, and as it is evident that great caution will be exercised in acting upon this work, those of us who expected to see our friends at home even before this writing will not speedily be gratified.

OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1863.

Extra Session of the United States Senate.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, took the oath of loyalty prescribed by the act of July last, and subscribed his name to the same, as did those who took it yesterday.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, reported a resolution to print ten thousand copies of the mechanical part of the Patent Office report, and four thousand copies of the acts and joint resolutions of the last session of Congress. It was passed. This was the only business transacted in open session.

The Senate, with closed doors, then proceeded to act upon the Executive nominations.

Confirmations by the Senate.

The Senate, in executive session, on Saturday, confirmed the following nominations:

DAVID WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, to be judge of the Court of Claims.

ALBERT S. WHITE, of Indiana, ELI R. CHASE, of Wisconsin, and CYRUS ALDRICH, of Minnesota, to be Commissioners, under act of Congress, "for the relief of persons for damages sustained by reason of depredations and injuries by certain bands of Sioux Indians," approved February 16, 1863.

CLINTON C. HUTCHINSON, of KANSAS, to be agent of the Ottowas and Chippewas of Swan Creek and Black river, and the Christian Indians of Kansas.

Hon. W. H. WALLACE, late a delegate from Washington Territory in Congress, was on Saturday nominated by the President for Governor of the new Territory of Idaho; also, Hon. JOHN H. GURLEY for Governor, and RICHARD O. MCCORMICK, Esq., for secretary of the new Territory of Arizona. Hon. JOHN H. GOODWIN was nominated for Chief Justice of the same Territory.

The Nominations for Generals.

The President sent the following nominations, under the law for major and brigadier generals, to the Senate to-day, which are in addition to those before confirmed.

MAJOR GENERALS.—S. Casey, J. J. Peck, H. W. Slocum, H. G. Wright, G. Granger, C. S. Hamilton, L. H. Rossean, H. G. Berry, F. P. Blair, Jr., D. Butterfield, N. J. T. Dana, A. Doubleday, W. H. French, W. S. Hancock, G. L. Hartsuff, F. J. Herron, C. O. Howard, John A. Logan, R. H. Milroy, D. E. Sickles, R. B. Mitchell, R. J. Oglesby, R. M. Prentiss, J. F. Reynolds, D. S. Stanley, F. Steele, J. C. Parke, G. Sykes, and C. C. Washburne.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.—J. Butford, J. P. Slough, H. Haupt, Thomas L. Kane, Pennsylvania; F. C. Barlow, New York; M. Brayman, Illinois; N. J. Jackson, Maine; G. K. Warren, Topographical Engineer; C. E. Pratt, New York; F. B. Spinola, New York; J. H. H. Ward, New York; S. Meredith, Maryland; J. Bowen, New York; R. S. Granger, 6th Infantry; J. R. West, California; C. H. Stoughton, Vermont; G. L. Andrews, 7th Infantry; C. B. Fiske, Missouri; J. R. Barnet, Massachusetts; R. P. Buckland, Rhode Island; S. Beatty, Ohio; W. E. Barlow, E. B. Brown, Missouri; R. B. Ayres, 6th Artillery; J. Ammen, L. Cutler, G. Champlin, M. M. Crocker, M. F. Cogswell, R. Arnold, J. P. Copeland, H. B. Carrington, W. Enright, E. Dennis, G. W. Deitzler, C. C. Dodge, H. B. Ewing, T. T. Garrard, C. K. Graham, C. A. Hickman, W. Hays, William B. Harzen, E. W. Hinks, E. Harland, E. H. Hobson, W. Harron, L. C. Hunt, W. Krzyzanowski, M. D. Leggitt, A. L. Lee, J. F. Knipe, M. R. Lawler, N. C. McLean, S. A. Meredith, Pennsylvania; J. W. McMillan, Indiana; J. St. C. Morton, Engineer Corps; J. S. Mason, Ohio; J. A. Mower, Missouri; G. P. McGinnis, Indiana; C. L. Mathers, Iowa; T. H. Neill, 5th Infantry; E. E. Potter, N. C. Ompoe, Topographical Engineers; T. G. Pitcher, 8th Infantry; D. A. Russell, Massachusetts; T. H. Rogers, Wisconsin; T. K. G. Rankin, Illinois; W. H. Morris, New York; G. O. Strong, R. V. Tyler, Connecticut; H. Tyndale, Pennsylvania; W. Van Dever, Iowa; J. Vodges, 1st Artillery; F. Wheaton, 4th Cavalry; N. G. Williams, Iowa; J. D. Stevenson, Missouri; A. J. Slemmer, 16th Infantry; T. C. Smith, Ohio; D. Tillson, M. E. J. Wistar, Pennsylvania; O. D. Wagner, Indiana; R. E. Prince, New York; J. D. Webster, Illinois; Z. K. Zook, New York; J. B. S. Todd, Dacotah Territory; W. P. Custis, Illinois; T. A. Rowley, Pennsylvania; J. H. McNeill, Missouri; J. H. King, 15th Infantry; W. M. Orone, J. E. Smith, Illinois.

Major General Burnside.

General BURNSIDE, having been assigned to a command, of which he will assume the duties in a few days, left the city on Saturday for the North.

Senator Hale.

Senator HALE, of New Hampshire, who has been suffering for two or three weeks from a severe illness, has resumed his duties in the Senate.

Fitz John Porter's Successor.

Lieut. Col. OLIVER L. SHEPHERD, of the 19th United States Infantry, has been promoted to the colonelcy of the 15th Infantry, vice FITZ JOHN PORTER. Col. SHEPHERD greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Murfreesboro, and was reported killed. He is a native of New York, and has been in the service twenty-three years. Maj. Gen. BUTTERFIELD, lieutenant colonel of the 12th Infantry, is now third on the list for promotion to the full rank of colonel in the regular army.

Lint and Bandages from Germany.

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS, Commissioner of the General Land Office, has received letters from Hon. W. W. MURPHY, United States consul general at Frankfort-on-the-Main, saying that nine thousand pounds of lint and bandages have been collected in that city, and forwarded to this country for the use of wounded Union soldiers.

Minister to Russia.

General CASSIUS M. CLAY was renominated on Saturday as Minister to Russia for the fourth time. It is said Secretary SEWARD eloquently urges his confirmation. But it will meet with opposition.

Mounted Infantry.

It is said that General ROUSSEAU has received from the War Department authority to raise ten regiments of mounted infantry, to operate in the West against FORREST and MORGAN, and other guerilla chiefs.

Internal Revenue Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision concerning the assessment and collection of taxes where the liability existed previous to the 3d of March, 1863, viz: The act of the 3d inst., amending the excise law of July 1st, 1862, will not relieve parties from the payment of taxes previously assessed, or from liability to assessment in all cases where such liability existed at the time of the passage of the first-named act.

Arrest of a Hotel Thief.

Detectives HOGAN and DUGAN this afternoon arrested one of the most adroit hotel and Western river thieves in the country, named RASCHE NOBLE, as he was leaving the city, in a railroad train, for the North. He had plundered nearly all our hotels, and amassed considerable booty. The proofs against him are such as will certainly secure his conviction.

The Extra Mileage.

It is said that the Hon. STEPHEN BARER, of New York, is the only member of the late House of Representatives who positively refused to receive the third mileage. The aggregate amount paid to gentlemen on this account is probably eighty thousand dollars.

Comptroller of the Currency.

THOMAS OLCOTT, of Albany, well known in financial circles, has been nominated by the President as Comptroller of the Currency, under the act providing for a national currency secured by United States bonds.

Governor Andrew Johnson.

Governor ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, has arrived here.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Return of Two Expeditions—Important Captures—Our Troops Bring Back 1,000 Bushels of Corn, 50 Horses, Rebel Mails, and Officers, with Important Correspondence.

NEW YORK, March 8.—A special despatch to the *Herald* from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, reports the return of an expedition, under Col. Phelps, from Northumberland and Lancaster counties, Va. Heathsville, the county seat of the former, was surprised, and the post office searched, but nothing found. The jail was also examined, but the cells were found empty. A foraging party sent to Lancaster county captured two important rebel mails, 1,000 bushels of corn, 50 horses, mules, &c. Among the prisoners taken was Col. Claybrook, of the rebel army, who had been active in enforcing the conscription. Also a smuggler, who has conveyed $100,000 worth of contraband goods across the Potomac; two influential rebel citizens, and two clerks of the rebel departments at Richmond, with a quantity of letters to citizens of Baltimore, and official correspondence to parties in London, including Baring Brothers.

The country was quite barren. No rebel troops were there except a few cavalry, and very little Union sentiment was found to exist.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 6.—The steamboats Utica and Long Island have arrived here. The Georgians, Captain Rearson, will leave her old route to Baltimore for a few days, to ply between Newport News and there in the place of the Thomas A. Morgan, which is to be thoroughly repaired, with new boilers, &c. The Louisiana takes the place of the Georgians between here and Baltimore for the time.

All is quiet here, and at Suffolk, Norfolk, and Yorktown.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Latest from Vicksburg—Progress of the Canal—The "Indianola" and "Webb" Both Sunk, &c.

CAIRO, March 7.—Advices from Vicksburg to Monday say that a flag of truce came to the lines of the United States army on Sunday last. The object was unknown.

Three thousand men and a dredging machine were at work on the canal at Yazoo pass. The expedition was progressing favorably.

Admiral Porter is of the opinion that the Indianola and Webb were both sunk in the late engagement.

MEXICO.

The French Army About to March upon the Mexican Capital—Movements of the Mexican Guerillas—The Mexican Press.

NEW YORK, March 7.—By the Columbia to-day we receive later news from Mexico by way of Havana. The dates from Vera Cruz are to the 17th ult., from Jalapa to the 13th ult., and from Orizaba to the 10th ult.

There is nothing new save a proclamation of General Forey, dated February 15th, in which he says: "The army, after its long waiting, is about to march upon Mexico."

Rumor says that General Forey would encounter on the 21st or 22d of February.

There has been no account of any fighting or even skirmishing, save an attack on a French convoy, which left Soledad on January 28th for Cameron. The Mexican guerillas carried off some horses and mules.

A Juarist paper has been started in Jalapa, called the *Independent*.

The *Vera Cruzano* is succeeded by the *Navrado Imparcial*.

GEN. FOREY'S PROCLAMATION.

ORIZABA, Feb. 15, 1863.

MEXICANS: After the lengthy stay which the exceditionary corps under my command has had to make in their camps, it is now about to go forward and advance upon Mexico.

However lengthy may have been this period, and although it may have seemed like repose, it has not been lost time. It will have caused you, I do not doubt, to reflect on the falsehoods of those who have an interest in representing us as your enemies—men to whom the brave soldiers whom I command have also given a solemn denial in the order and discipline which have never ceased to exist in their ranks.

If we are your enemies—we, Frenchmen, who protect your persons, your families, your property—then what must those Mexicans who, your fellow-countrymen, who govern you by terror; who seize upon your goods; who, after despoiling private individuals by exactions without example, also rob the public treasury without any other view than to preserve a power of which they make such deplorable use?

Yes, Mexicans, you must have learned from our acts the sincerity and faith of our words, when, in the name of the Emperor, I promised to protect you and to give you a new going to repeat—that the soldiers of France have not come here to impose a Government upon you; that, have no other object in our mission—understand this well—after having obtained by force from that power which pretends to be the expression of the national will just reparation for our insults and injuries, and after the entire body of been possible to obtain by negotiation—they have no other mission than to consult the national will as the force of the government of the country, to consult the election of men who seem most worthy to secure order, with liberty at home and its dignity and independence abroad.

This task being fulfilled, the obligation will remain with the French army to aid the Government elected by you to advance with confidence in the path of progress, so that, in spite of those who despise Mexico, you may succeed in forming a nation which shall have nothing to envy in other nations.

Then those of us who may not have contributed with our lives to the success of such a noble enterprise, will once more embark on the ships of France, and will return to our country full of hope and joy and pride, if the great duty which we have fulfilled has resulted in the regeneration of your country.

FOREY,
General of Division and Senator, Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Corps to Mexico.

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 7.—Mr. Gilstrop introduced a bill in the Senate to-day for the gradual extinction of slavery in Missouri, which was read twice, and ordered to be printed. The bill provides that all children born of slave mothers after the 4th of July, 1863, shall be born free; all such children to be apprenticed to the owners of their mothers till they arrive at the age of 21 years; and all children born of such apprentices shall be apprenticed to the master or person to whom their mother is apprenticed until such mother reaches the age of 21; the terms of apprenticeship to conform with the general apprenticeship laws of the State.

The House to-day passed an act defining the qualification of teachers in Missouri, which prescribes that all persons who have enrolled themselves as disloyal, or who have been or may hereafter be convicted, by military authority, and released on oath or bond, unless, since they have given aid and comfort to the enemy, they shall have been in the active service of the United States army, or the loyal militia service of the State.

The bill providing for the ballot system of voting throughout the State was discussed all the afternoon without action.

Specie for Europe.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The steamship Glasgow, which will probably sail to-morrow morning, has on consignment for Europe $657,000 in specie, and the Borussia $94,000.

The Gold Excitement.

NEW YORK, March 7—1 P. M.—Gold has been fluctuating to-day. The opening quotation at 10 o'clock was 153; at half past 11 it was 155¾; and at this hour it is 154¾.

The Riot at Detroit.

DETROIT, March 7.—The military last night succeeded in dispersing the rioters, and all is now quiet. Twenty or thirty buildings were burned. Several persons were killed and a large number wounded.

Departure of the Steamer Jura.

PORTLAND, March 8.—The steamer Jura sailed at 9 o'clock this morning, with forty passengers.

A snow storm prevailed in this vicinity during last night and to-day.

From South America.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Advices from Caracoas state that the Federals had obtained possession of the city. Maracaibo was still blockaded.

The Arabia at Boston.

BOSTON, March 8.—The steamer Arabia, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived this forenoon. Her mails will be despatched by the night train, and be due in Philadelphia to-morrow afternoon.

From eight to ten inches of snow fell here to-day, and it is but little drifted. The weather continued cloudy this evening.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Arrived, ship David Hoadley, from Liverpool; bark Frances Secor, from Cadiz; brig E. F. Eaton, from Dublin. The latter had been ashore on East Bank, New York harbor. She got off without damage.

The steamers Glasgow and Borussia sailed last night and the Damascus to-day.

STATES IN REBELLION.

STARTLING NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Indianola Blown Up.

HER GUNS RECAPTURED.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON PORT HUDSON.

Rebel Account of Van Dorn's Recent Victory in Tennessee—Federal Brigade Captured—Gold worth 300 per cent.—The Attack upon Fort McAllister, &c., &c., &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 8—[By Telegraph.]—The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 8th inst. says that the Indianola, recently captured from the Yankees, was blown up last Tuesday night by the rebels, and that her guns fell into the hands of the Federals. The Queen of the West left in such a hurry that part of her crew were abandoned on shore.

A later despatch says that the Indianola was not destroyed, and that they (the Federals) are raising her.

The Federal gunboats are making great havoc on Lake Providence.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE—VAN DORN CAPTURES 2,200 FEDERALS.

The Federals attacked Van Dorn on the 1st of March, at Thompson's near Franklin. He drove them back and captured 2,200 officers and men. The rebel loss is not yet reported.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON PORT HUDSON.

An attack is daily expected on Port Hudson by Gen. Banks' force.

A Richmond paper contains the following report from Port Hudson:

PORT HUDSON, LA., Feb. 25, via MOBILE, March 2.—A Yankee force of four thousand strong is marching towards Lorganza. The advance guard, one thousand strong, is at Amite river, twelve miles from this place. This is deemed an important movement, and, doubtless, prompt steps will be taken to arrest it.

PORT HUDSON, Feb. 27.—The Confederate forces have driven the Yankees from Point Coupée. The enemy have completely retreated at the appearance of our forces. The reported force of the enemy at Baton Rouge is thirty thousand.

RICHMOND MONEY MARKET.

The latest Richmond papers report the prices of gold and silver as follows:

"There has been an extraordinary advance in the premium on gold since our last report. On Saturday, February 28, it was sold at $2.50 and $2.60, advancing during the day, and yesterday it went up like a rocket until it reached $3, being an advance of forty per cent. Silver was affected in like manner to-day. The market was more quiet, but the advance was fully maintained. Specie continues to this sudden advance in specie are assigned, but it is doubtless chiefly owing to the demand from blockade runners, leaving the Confederacy. Bank notes have also advanced, the brokers selling at fifty per cent. premium. Sterling exchange is held at $2.60."

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT MCALLISTER.

A telegram dated Savannah, on the evening of March 3, says:

"The enemy attacked Fort McAllister at thirty minutes past eight o'clock this morning. Three iron-clads and two mortar boats played on the fort. Our eight-inch columbiad has been dismounted; two men slightly wounded. The fort is uninjured, and the garrison is in good spirits."

A despatch dated on the 4th says:

"The enemy shelled Fort McAllister all last night till near day."

"This morning a despatch from the fort, dated 9 A. M., says: 'The enemy have not renewed the attack this morning. Their vessels are still in the river. The fort is in good condition. The columbiad is remounted, and no further casualties are reported at the fort.'"

"SUBS" GETTING SCARCE.

The rebels in Richmond are offering most liberal prices for substitutes. One, in the *Dispatch*, offers to pay $6,000 for two substitutes, and another offers $2,000 for an acceptable substitute over 45 years of age.

COTTON IN LOUISIANA.

A letter from Lake Providence, Louisiana, says: There are thousands of acres of cotton here yet unpicked, which the contrabands, of whom there are two thousand, will be able to pick presently. We ought to confiscate enough cotton, mules, horses, &c., down here to pay all expenses of the expedition, and to pay the soldiers now when it is due and when their families need it. Fugitive slaves are coming in daily by scores. Some have been shot in making their escape, and reach our lines badly wounded. I saw one yesterday with a bad hole through his thigh. In a skirmish a few days ago a negro killed one Secesh and took another prisoner. The idea that they won't fight in their freedom when occasion requires is exploded down here.

THE REBELS IN ARKANSAS.

A copy of a Little Rock (Ark.) paper of February 20, which has reached in St. Louis, says Hindman is in that city, and claims that the Federals captured Arkansas Post because the high water prevented the arrival of ammunition, the rebel artillery-men being without fuse-primers. The Governor has returned to Little Rock from Hot Springs. The great scarcity of provisions is complained of, and long lists of deserters are published.

INTERESTING FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, March 3.—A grand review of the army took place, to-day, by Major General Withers and Buckner, and Brigadier Generals Slaughter and Cummings. Major General Withers and Brigadier Generals Slaughter and Cummings, with a battery of artillery, captured at Murfreesboro, were presented by Gen. Withers, on behalf of the Alabamians and Tennesseans in the army of Tennessee, to the army of Mobile. Each gun is inscribed with the names of Alabamians who fell in that battle.

EXPLOITS OF THE PRIVATEER RETRIBUTION.

CHARLESTON, March 3.—Nassau advices report the arrival there of the Confederate privateer Retribution. She had taken and burned the bark Mary Wade, of Portland, and brig Erie, of Camden, Maine. Captured, and sent to Confederate ports, the brig Elliott, of Bucksport, Maine; and schooner Hannah, of Michigan. She had returned and run ashore, on the Bahamas, the brig Emily Fisher, taking the crew prisoners to Nassau.

The Retribution was subsequently recaptured by the Yankees at St. Thomas. The Retribution encountered an unknown whaler in the Caribbean Sea, which she chased, but could not overhaul. The Retribution, when the whaler was sunk, with all on board, by the fire of the Retribution. The crew of the Retribution are all well, and she would soon finish repairs and resume her cruise.

RECENT EXPLOITS OF MORGAN'S BRIGADE.

MOBILE, March 3.—A special despatch to the *Evening News*, dated McMinnville, Tennessee, 2d inst., says: Major Austin, of General Morgan's brigade, with fifteen hundred men, passed around the Murfreesboro and Nashville Railroad, tearing up the track and running a train of soldiers over an embankment. The Louisville *Journal* reports that Generals Longstreet, Buckner, and Forrest are approaching Lexington, Kentucky.

THE FIGHT IN THE VALLEY NEAR STRASBURG.

A letter from the United States consul at Matamoros says from three thousand to four thousand rebel soldiers, under General Bee, are marching towards Brownsville.

No further military movement had transpired in New Orleans. General Weitzel had a strong force in Lafourche county. General Grover is in command at Baton Rouge. It is rumored that he refused to recognize negro regiments, and General Banks had issued an order commanding him to treat them on an equality.

There was no business doing at New Orleans.

Additional News.

SINKING OF THE U. S. GUNBOAT KINSMAN.

Intelligence has just reached us, by a special messenger from Brashear City, of the total loss of the United States gunboat Kinsman, Capt. Wiggin, belonging to the Berwick Bay fleet.

On Monday night the steamer was on her way up the bay, to engage the batteries at Vermillion ferry. When about two and a half miles from Brashear City she struck a snag, knocking a hole in her bottom. She commenced filling rapidly, and Captain Wiggin, finding that she was sinking, ordered her run ashore. The bottom, however, was to shelving to permit this, and the bow of the vessel was turned down stream, while she settled down on the flats below the steamboat landing, in order to save her stores and ammunition.

A strong wind was blowing at the time, and the water slackened the fires to such a degree that the machinery would not work.

The steamer sunk in seventy feet of water. This morning she was completely out of sight, not even her spars or smoke-stack being discernible. It is reported this morning that ten or twelve men were drowned or missing.

The Kinsman was formerly called the Gray Cloud, and for the last five years ran between New Orleans and Bayou Teche, in Louisiana, over the Vicksburg and Texas Railroad, and by the aid of which channels of travel are completely blockled by Federal occupation. Her other source of supply was from the State of Arkansas and up the rivers that State and the Mississippi. This route has also been suspended by the same cause. It takes a vast amount of supplies to maintain such a force as the rebels now have in that quarter; and it may be an interesting inquiry for them to enter into, where they are to obtain enough, even if they were to take Vicksburg. The eastern and southern portions of the Confederacy cannot raise more than is wanted for home consumption, and the limited transportation possessed by the rebels is a bar to its rapid movement, even if there were abundance. Taking this view of the case, we are strongly inclined to believe in the probability of the truth of this rumor.—*Idem.*

FORTIFICATIONS BELOW VICKSBURG.

While on her raid down the Mississippi from Vicksburg, Col. Ellet's ram stopped at Rodney, Jackson, where, in conversation with some of the citizens, enough was learned to render it probable that the rebels intend to fortify the Mississippi at several points between Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Since then deserters have stated that a large number of guns are moving southward, and that two or three batteries are to be erected at Grand Gulf immediately. Ellis' Cliffs, the best natural position on the river, south of Vicksburg, will also, it is thought, be fortified strongly in a very short time. These steps are being taken by the rebels on the supposition that Grant will endeavor to send an army down the Mississippi, in transports, to co-operate with the army of the Gulf.

The rebels evidently do not anticipate the fall of the Vicksburg stronghold, but they do indicate that the fall is not so imminent as to cause them to hold Vicksburg as rebel newspapers represent them to be.—*Idem.*

THE STORY ABOUT THE REBEL PILOT NOT TRUE.

The report that the Queen of the West was under the direction of a rebel pilot is flatly contradicted. The pilot of the Erie No. 6 was on board, and in the pilot-house, but he did not touch the wheel, and so far as is known, his counsel was neither sought nor offered. The regular pilot of the vessel had never ascended the river, and was not acquainted with the channel, but it was not thought best, on that account, to entrust the wheel to an avowed enemy.—N. O. *Era, 27th.*

NEGROES IN THE REBEL ARMY.

The Southern Confederacy is at present engaged in raising negro regiments to fight against the Union. There is a recruiting station in Georgia for this purpose. There was a negro regiment in this city, raised by the rebels long before our Government had authorized the enrollment of black soldiers. Shall we have a proclamation from Jeff. Davis on the inhumanity of arming negroes?

NEW YORK CITY.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, March 7, 1863.

FOREIGN WAR

is a contingency which, in its full occupation of the possible borders very closely upon the probable, in the minds of many, and, I may say, that a majority of the community are exceedingly impatient and apprehensive at the dilatory policy of those who have in charge the business of putting New York harbor into a condition of defence. A million dollars of the people's money have been appropriated for the work, and the press has spasms of urging prompt action in the matter, yet the few forts we have remain without sufficient garrisons, nearly all the guns are old-fashioned and comparatively useless, and all the note of preparation we have is the report that some scientific officers shortly to be invited to tell us what new forts, &c., we need. This great city thus criminally left at the mercy of any rebel pirate choosing to drop anchor in the bay, is supposed to be in the military department of General Wool.

A DIVORCE SUIT

is shortly to be commenced in this city—probably during the March term of the Supreme Court—which promises to give another of those unrestricted insights of fashionable life in which the vulgar masses take such cruel delight. The party about to invoke the law's most delicate office in this case is a gray-haired merchant, of considerable affluence, whose handsome young wife has sinned beyond forgiveness. The merchant had a friend whom he trusted, and who had known his wife from childhood. It was on the strength of the last-mentioned fact that he indulged, under his own eyes, a degree of intimacy between wife and friend which has finally culminated in the rankest treason to himself. For a long time after the intimacy had assumed the decisive clandestine turn the merchant refused to be suspicious, when, finally, suspicion was the least exercise of judgment dictated by his common-sense, he took the time-honored method of satisfying himself. He pretended that he was going away for a few days—going to Philadelphia; returned, of course, late that night, was privately admitted by a suborned servant, and proceeded directly to his wife's chamber. What he saw there was sufficient to remove his last doubt. Noiselessly he deposited his hat and overcoat on a chair near the bed, and then "glided" into another apartment, where he retired for the remainder of the night. In the morning he arose at his usual hour, read his morning paper, and despatched a servant to call her husband to breakfast. The servant came back, looking strangely puzzled, and reported that the lady did not feel very well and would take her breakfast by-and-by. The husband felt so much concern at hearing this, that nothing would do but he must see his sick wife at once. Calmly he repaired up stairs to her room, coolly he overruled all her objections to admitting him "just yet." With stonelike impenetrability of manner he entered; it took him but a minute to master the whole scene before him; without the least show of excitement or violence, he *withdrew* the second occupant of the picture from the room; then he turned to the distracted woman, who had fallen wildly imploring his mercy, and politely, but firmly, told her that he must have her company at breakfast. She beought him not to kill her. He heard her not; she really must come to breakfast. And she came. The merchant despatched his meal in silence, though in apparent good-temper. Then he politely, *but firmly*, said that his wife must consent to be locked in her own room until dinner time. From this time forth, for more than three days, the same scene transpired at every meal—"merely that, and nothing more." Then, the nearly maddened woman was allowed to go, in all her finery, to the home from which her husband had taken her at marriage; and *then* the merchant put his case in the hands of a well-known law firm in Nassau street.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION,

overruling the previous decision of a lower court, was made by the Supreme Court this morning. According to this last decision, Police Superintendent Kennedy is liable to present arrest for alleged "illegal arrests" made by him—that of Mrs. Brinsmede, for instance—just before the election of Governor Seymour. By this rule any one of the traitors arrested by Kennedy, and subsequently discharged by authority from Washington, can bring a criminal suit against him and have him arrested.

THE WEATHER

to-day is worthy the rest of the week. This morning there was a sprinkling of snow, and this afternoon and evening rain and fog prevail. If anything is calculated to make the national cause seem utterly hopeless, it is the reflection that nothing can be done in Virginia until clear weather is established.

THE OPERA SEASON

was inaugurated at the Academy of Music last evening, by Max Maretzek and troupe, before a very large and tolerably fashionable audience. If three-fourths of the numbers present really paid for their tickets, the net proceeds must have been upwards of a thousand dollars.

"Il Trovatore" was the composition offered, and, taking all things into consideration, it was effectively rendered. Medori, the prima donna of the company, is evidently a very super