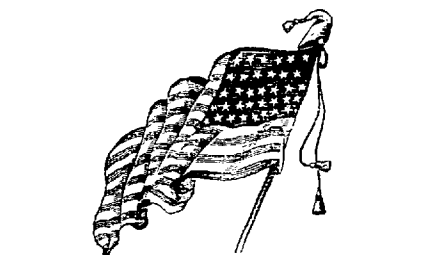


Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

OUR PLATFORM.
THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND
THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Wednesday Afternoon, April 2, 1862.

REBEL GUNBOATS.

While the *Merrimac*, that iron monster which does so much mischief in Norfolk harbor and vicinity a few weeks since, was being constructed, northern shipbuilders and machinists laughed at the report of her powers, and ridiculed the idea that the south had the force or skill in any of her navy yards to construct such a boat. The result, as we have seen, has proved how much we were mistaken, and how much we also underrated the ability of the mechanics of the south. It is now admitted that the *Merrimac* excels the *Monitor* in speed, and therefore who can safely estimate the effect of the *Merrimac* declining a battle with the *Monitor*, and putting out at once to sea, on a cruise for the tubs we have been blockading the southern ports. In fact, every wooden vessel, in comparison to the *Merrimac*, is nothing more than a tub, and could be as easily demolished. Therefore, if the rebel monster escapes, there is no knowing what she will do on her cruise. Our exposed seaboard towns and cities will be at her mercy, while the wooden blockade will be raised at least for a time in localities, without much difficulty on the part of these pirates.

The rebels have profited by their late success with the *Merrimac*, and are now actively engaged in constructing other boats on a similar plan, with such improvements, alterations and additions, as the force, strength of resistance, durability and speed, may demand. It is reported that two of these boats are on the stocks in Memphis, rapidly approaching completion, while twelve others are being as speedily constructed in New Orleans. With such a fleet of such boats, our present naval force would not be very serviceable, and while we are not advised as to the preparation being made by our government to meet such a force, we have no doubt that the Navy Department is busily engaged in the most liberal preparations looking to a defence against such a piratical power. The reputation of our northern mechanics is at stake in the construction of iron-clad vessels, and if they suffer themselves to be excelled by a section which made their ignorance of mechanism a boast, the blame cannot possibly be laid to the government. If there is no skill among our northern mechanics to excel in the construction of iron-clad vessels, we must yield the ocean and the coast to the rebels, and submit to a fate not anticipated even by the most dismayed man at the organization of the rebellion. But we have no fears on this subject. While, as we have written, we are not advised as to the detailed movement of the government in this direction, we have no doubt that its preparations to meet any emergency that may grow out of the attacks of a rebel fleet, are as liberal as they are in every other particular for the speedy crushing out of rebellion. Our navy thus far has been invincible in the waters of the world. Our gallant tars have never met their superiors and few equals in a fair fight. It must not, therefore, be reserved for a band of traitors to rob the nation of its nautical glory, or prevent the stars and stripes from streaming along our entire coast, and triumphantly floating on the waters of every lake and river in the Union.

The Democracy of the Ohio Legislature refused to allow the use of the hall to Parson Brownlow, for the purpose of delivering a lecture on the subject of the rebellion. The Democracy of every state are determined to choke off every speaker of force and courage who proposes to discuss the rebellion. In this state the same partisans refused the House to Wendell Phillips for the same reason that Parson Brownlow was soured. They are determined to preserve their friendly relations with the leading rebels, because, looking to the time when they may possibly have power to compromise with instead of solve our difficulties by threshing traitors, they hope to be able to prove by such acts that they never forgot the south, and therefore the south should be once more willing to enter into that political alliance by which slavery oligarchists and northern dough-faces so long oppressed and deluded northern labor. In this view, then, we regard the combinations now forming at the north for the purpose of bringing about a compromise, as far more dangerous than the organization of the slaveholding rebels. This denial of free speech in Pennsylvania and Ohio, by Democratic legislators, is becoming of all their other acts in the great struggle for free government.

REBEL GENERALS.—The loss of the rebels in general officers, since the war began, has been remarkable. There must have been some twenty in all, who are lost to their service by death in the field, resignations, suicides, suspensions and other causes. In addition to the four killed, and one or two wounded in the Arkansas battle, we just hear of the resignation of Generals M. L. Bonham, of South Carolina, and S. Jackson. The proportion in the Union service has been extremely small. We think there have been but two, except those whose time expired with the three months' men.

IF ENGLAND DESIRES ONE THING more than another, it is the breaking up of the cotton trade and production of the southern cotton states. She preserves her neutrality for this purpose, and when the news of the resolve of the cotton planters to grow no more cotton is fully confirmed, England will have half realized her desire. If the American planter neglects his crops for a few years, it will have the effect of stimulating the people of other countries in efforts of producing cotton, so that the same result which attended the attempts of the American tobacco growers to monopolize the trade in that article, will overtake the American grower of cotton. The owners of the tobacco plantations of Maryland, Virginia, Delaware and Kentucky at one time sought to control the world, just as a few rascals in the cotton states are now attempting to dictate alliances and command treaties of comity with all nations. But tobacco could not rule. It was not able to wield a sceptre as a king, and soon became the most servile subject of a kingly sceptre in other hands. The nations of Europe, despising the attempts of the slave holders of America to influence their actions with a chew of tobacco or a pinch of snuff, began to cultivate the weed in opposition to the American monopolists, until the result ended with the complete destruction of that trade so far as its exclusive monopolies were concerned. The experience of the tobacco growers seems to have no influence on the actions of the cotton cultivators. They are following directly in the same path. Their rashness in resolving to destroy their crops will constitute the first stimulus to the foreign producer, and the result in a few years will be the complete dethronement of cotton as king.

SECESSION GAME BAGGED.—The following named cities and towns have been taken from the enemy since the commencement of the present year:

Elizabeth City, N. C.,	Springfield, Mo.,
Clinton, N. C.,	Eastport, Miss.,
Wintona, N. C.,	Columbus, Ky.,
Bowling Green, Ky.,	Leesburg, Ky.,
Nashville, Ky.,	Savannah, Tenn.,
Painville, Tenn.,	Brownsville, Ga.,
Columbia, Tenn.,	Fernandina, Fla.,
Chickasaw, Tenn.,	San Augustine, Fla.,
Dover, Tenn.,	Jacksonville, Fla.,
Fayetteville, Ark.,	Manassas, Va.,
Bentonville, Ark.,	Centerville, Va.,
Martinsburg, Va.,	St. Marys, Ga.,
Leetown, Va.,	Berryville, Ga.,
Smithfield, Va.,	Winchester, Va.,
Sullivan, Va.,	Oceanburg, Va.,
Charlottesville, Va.,	Windsor, Va.,
Harper's Ferry, Va.,	New Madrid, Mo.,
Big Bend, Va.,	Point Pleasant, Mo.,
Paris, Tenn.,	Hickman, Ky.,
Huntsville, Tenn.,	Newborn, N. C.,
Florida, Ala.,	Beaufort, N. C.,
Cedar Keys, Fla.,	Morehead City, N. C.,

The following rebel forts and fortifications have also been captured since the first of January:

Fort Johnson, Va.,	Columbus fortifications,
Fort Beauregard, Va.,	Ky.,
Fort Evans, Va.,	Bowling Green Co., Ky.,
Pig's Point Battery, Va.,	Mill Spring do., Ky.,
Shipping Point Battery, Roanoke Island Battery,	
Coast Point Batteries, Elizabeth City do., N. C.,	Fortifications at St. Simons, Ga.,
Fort Clinch, Fla.,	Fortifications at Manassas, Va.,
Fort Henry, Tenn.,	Fortifications at Aquia Crk., Va.,
Fort Nelson, Tenn.,	
Fort Mark, Fla.,	
Fort Warren, Fla.,	
Fort Macon, N. C.,	

Besides a number of forts on the Neuse river. The Federal reverses have been in New Mexico alone, where the confederates have occupied three or four evacuated military posts and towns.

JOHN M. COLEMAN, one of the most prominent and useful citizens of Philadelphia, died in that city on Monday evening last. He had been attending to his usual routine of business, and in the evening, when he returned to his residence, complained of slight indisposition, sought his chamber and expired immediately on reaching his couch. The deceased was born in Orange county, N. Y. He left his native home at an early age, settled in Lancaster county, where his intellectual ability and moral worth at once gave him a prominent position. He had been a resident of Philadelphia for many years, where he was known and esteemed largely for his manly and generous traits of character. He was County Treasurer of Philadelphia, and left the office with a reputation not only unblemished, but enhanced for honesty and correct conduct in all the departments of that office.

UNITED STATES SIXES now sell at about 95, having risen from 88 within a few weeks. They would be at par to-day, but for the issue of notes bearing an interest of seven and three tenths per cent. Until those notes bear a premium, the sixes must remain below par. We protested earnestly, but in vain, against the grant of authority by Congress to the Treasury to offer more than six per cent. for money. We foresaw then all the consequences of entering upon that unfortunate policy.

THE TAX on advertisements has been so far modified as to impose it only on such new papers as have in circulation more than two thousand copies, and where advertising patronage exceeds \$1,000. This will relieve all country hebdomadicals, and be the means of drawing an immense revenue from the journals of the commercial cities.

EVERY tickling of the wire from the west is fraught with interest. The decisive battle at Corinth is near at hand. Buell, with his well trained and chivalric legions, was, at last accounts, within fifteen miles of Beauregard. Grant cannot be much farther off, and the great fight, assuredly, is near at hand.

TWO HUNDRED and twenty-six deaths from all causes—wounds, accidents, and diseases—have occurred in the force under General Sherman, in the period of four months and a half since it left Annapolis for Port Royal.

JOHN JANNEY, says the *Washington Republic*, who was President of the Virginia Convention, when it passed the ordinance of secession, has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED SICK SOLDIERS are at present confined in the hospitals in the vicinity of Washington.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

SENATE.
WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1862.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, A. M., and was called to order by Speaker HALL. Prayer by Rev. W. C. Catell, of Harrisburg. On motion of Mr. ROBINSON, the reading of the journal of yesterday (Tuesday), was dispensed with.

Several petitions were presented, among the number one by Mr. BOUGHTER, from citizens of West Londonderry township, Dauphin county, in favor of a change in the place of holding spring elections in said township.

Referred to the Committee on Election Districts.

Mr. BOUGHTER read a bill in place in conformity with the above.

Referred to the Committee on Election Districts.

The supplement to the common school law was called up by Mr. LAWRENCE, (Washington), and considered in committee of the whole, (Mr. CUYMER in the chair), when after being variously amended, it was reported and laid over.

A resolution was adopted providing for evening sessions of the Senate, and also one to adjourn over from Friday at 1 P. M., until Monday at 8 P. M.

Several private bills were disposed of, but none of general interest.

The bill to incorporate a military academy at West Chester was passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1862.

The House was called to order at ten o'clock this morning.

WAGES OF LABOR.

Agreeably to order, the House resumed the consideration of House bill entitled "An Act to protect the wages of labor in certain counties of this Commonwealth."

The bill went through a second and third reading, and after numerous amendments and considerable discussion,

Passed finally.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING SESSIONS.

A resolution was offered by Mr. CESSNA providing for evening sessions for to-night and Friday afternoon and evening, and was discussed until the hour of one, when the House adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUNKER'S HILL.—Toombs, whose appeal to the women and children of Georgia, to burn the houses over their heads, whenever the Union army shall enter their territory, will be remembered by our readers as the same bragadozia who promised that the victorious legions of the rebels should enter Boston, where he intended to call the roll of his slaves in the shadow of Bunker Hill. As the mountain wouldn't go to Mahomet, the prophet had gone to the mountain, the Boston boys have gone to Georgia to fetch the traitor to the site of Bunker Hill, and Col. Dimmick is preparing comfortable quarters for him at Fort Warren. 'Tis possible that he may call his roll as promised, but there will be another response than that of the slave to his master will salute his ears. An evil day has this wicked war been to the slaveholder, for which he is to thank such miscreants as Toombs.

THE INTENDED ASSASSIN OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—Many persons affect to believe that there was no intention to assassinate President Lincoln before he assumed the duties of his office. Recent developments have not only established that fact, but point directly to the person who was to perform the bloody deed. A short time since a Baltimore gambler, named Byrne, was arrested in Richmond for keeping a gambling house, and for his supposed disloyalty to the confederate government. To prove his loyalty, Byrne summoned Wigfall, who testified that Byrne was not only loyal to the confederate cause, but was the captain of a band who were to murder Mr. Lincoln. It was for a long time supposed that an Italian barber of Baltimore had agreed to become the Orsini for the murder of the President, but he was probably only one of the conspirators.—*Wash. Republican*.

WARNING TO MINORS.—U. S. Commissioner Tuttle has recently decided in a case before him that a minor, falsely representing himself without parents living or legal guardian, and there by becoming enlisted in the military or naval service of the United States, with the view of receiving the advance pay from the Government, and then getting discharged on a habeas corpus, commits an offence punishable within the meaning of the acts of Congress. The United States authorities have resolved to put a stop to the intolerable annoyance of being continually imposed upon by these minors, who by these false representations, get into the service and cause so much delay and expense to the government.

REBEL OUTRAGE IN KENTUCKY.—At a school at Newburg, near Louisville, Kentucky, recently, a young lady, one of the pupils, attempted to read a composition in favor of the Union. She was prevented from doing so, the directors, the teacher, and a vendor of bias pills, objecting thereto, although some of them profess to be Union men. Next a dozen rowdies or more, clad with whisky and armed with revolvers, invaded the exhibition, which was held in a church, and finally, amidst profanity, the discharge of weapons, and a knock down fight, the audience dispersed. Among the persons present were many ladies, who, of course, were much frightened.

EMANCIPATION IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—A large meeting of the people of Upshur county, Western Virginia, was recently held at Buckhannon, to take into consideration what should be their action in regard to the adoption of the constitution recently adopted by the convention at Wheeling, for the new State of West Virginia. Resolutions were adopted endorsing and accepting the President's emancipation policy. Much enthusiasm was manifested.

A PRESS FOR "PARSON BROWNLOW."—Among the many testimonials of kind feeling towards the patriot martyr of East Tennessee, it is proposed by his New York friends to give him a "Hoe's last fast," with which to uproot the last vestige of secession at his old home. He has been invited to make the Astor House his home as long as he remains in New York. His notes of the rise and decline of secession in Tennessee, will take the name of "Brownlow's Book."

We understand that some of the prominent Union men of Western Virginia intend to urge upon General Fremont, who is now in the city, the importance of arresting two or three hundred of the leading secessionists of this section of the State, and holding them as hostages for the release of the Union men arrested and imprisoned in Richmond and other places.—*Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer*.

In the rebel Congress, the Senate has voted down the resolution of the House against planting more cotton this year. The majority of the rebel Senators maintained that it was the interest of the South to have cotton abundant and cheap, in order to prevent its cultivation elsewhere.

A BOILER EXPLOSION occurred at the Baltimore House of Refuge on Monday, by which two of the inmates were killed, and eight others horribly, and it is apprehended, fatally wounded.



FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Activity Among the Union Forces.

THE REBELS ADVANCE ON NORTH EDISTO, S. C.

THEY CHANGE THEIR MINDS AND MARCH BACK AGAIN.

FORT PULASKI THOROUGHLY INVESTED.

The Rebels Offer to Surrender With the Honors of War.

The Offer Refused by Gen. Sherman, Who Demands an Unconditional Surrender.

ABANDONMENT OF THE COAST OF GEORGIA BY THE REBELS.

Thunderbolt Fort, Five Miles from Savannah Destroyed by the Union Troops.

Great Panic at Charleston.

THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN LEAVING THE CITY.

Attack on Fort Jackson at the Mouth of the Mississippi by the Union Fleet.

Wreck of the Rebel Steamer Vanderbilt.

ALL THE BELLS IN THE SOUTH ORDERED TO BE RE-CAST INTO LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Revolt of two German Companies in the Rebel Garrison at Fort Pulaski.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 1.

A flag of truce from Norfolk brought down to day letters from the United States prisoners and a despatch from Gen. Huger to General Wool.

The Norfolk papers notice the military movements at Old Point, and say that large reinforcements are landing and that at least one hundred large steamers and transports are at the wharves and in the channel.

The same paper also notices the arrival of Vice President Hamlin, with a party of ladies, at the fort on Monday, and states that they had a great justification, which was the cause of the salutes.

A dispatch from Charleston says Gen. Evans advanced on Saturday on North Edisto with 2,000 troops, but finding that the Rebels were at least 6,000 strong, he retired in a masterly manner. The dispatch does not say whether there was a fight or not.

The United States gunboat *Seminole* arrived here this afternoon, bringing Fort Royal dates to Saturday last.

Fort Pulaski had been thoroughly invested for thirty days, and was momentarily expected to surrender. It was said that about five hundred rebels were in Fort Pulaski, and that they had offered to go out with the honors of war, but Gen. Sherman demanded their unconditional surrender, and would, on the first day of April, open on the fort if they still refused.

The rebels had withdrawn all their forces from the coast of Georgia, and had abandoned their works at Thunderbolt, taking all their guns to Savannah.

The gunboat *Seminole* landed and destroyed the Thunderbolt fort, which is within five miles of Savannah, over a good shell road.

A refugee from Savannah says that the friends of the rebel troops in Fort Pulaski had offered \$30,000 to any one who would rescue them.

A refugee from Charleston represents that a great panic has existed there since the capture of Newbern. The women and children were leaving the city for safety, and there was a general expectation that a terrible blow was about to fall on that section.

From Florida the intelligence is most gratifying. The Union sentiment was being strongly developed.

A dispatch from Norfolk, in this morning's *Richmond papers*, mentions the arrival of Vice President Hamlin and a large party of ladies and gentlemen there, and the salutes on the occasion, and in the same paragraph says there has been no communication by flag of truce for several days past.

There appears to be little doubt that all the movements here are faithfully reported to the rebel authorities.

The papers also state that nearly a hundred transports, steamers are in Hampton Roads, and that a large number of Federal troops have recently landed here.

The *Richmond Dispatch* of this morning says the grand army of the F. d. rals seems to have been transferred from the neighborhood of Washington to the Peninsula, which they have probably concluded is a shorter and easier road to Richmond than that via Manassas which we have courtously placed at their disposal.

The same paper adds that the roads here are as bad as those on the Potomac, and refers to General Magruder as a man not likely to be caught napping.

There was a rumor in Richmond yesterday that a severe fight had taken place on the peninsula. This was probably caused by the fact that a strong reconnaissance towards Yorktown was made on Saturday. A dispatch from Annapolis, dated the 31st of March, says the *Charleston papers* of that day contained a despatch, dated New Orleans, the 29th, stating that two federal gunboats on the 28th commenced an attack on Fort Jackson, at the mouth of the Mississippi, but up to that time nobody had been hurt.

The New Orleans papers of the 27th report the loss of the rebel steamer *Vanderbilt*. The captain and crew and eight passengers are safe on the Florida coast. One boat, with seventeen men, had not been heard from.

The rebel Ordnance Bureau has issued an order calling for all the bells that can be obtained, to be re-cast into guns for light artillery.

Troops are gathering in large numbers at Jacksonville and Pocomah.

Gen. Van Dorn and Jeff Thompson were preparing for an early movement on some point on the Mississippi river with his force.

It was considered by the rebels that the Mississippi valley is safe from the enemy.

LATER.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—The special correspondent of the *American* at Fortress Monroe, says, in connection with the knowledge the rebels seem to possess of our movements, I may also state that two drummer boys who were captured by the rebels a few days since, are known to have given all the information they possessed to the enemy.

This fact was ascertained from rebel prisoners who were captured yesterday.

The *Seminole's* advice from Port Royal are to Saturday last.

The surrender of Fort Pulaski was daily expected. For thirty days all communication with Savannah had been cut off, except an occasional row-boat, which escaped the pickets.

Several of these boats had been caught on their way down, but some are supposed to have escaped the vigilance of the guard at night.

The number of rebels in Fort Pulaski was reported by deserters at five hundred. Two German companies of the garrison had revolted and were placed in irons.

It was the intention of General Sherman to summon the fort to surrender on the first of April. If the demand was not acceded to, he would immediately commence to shell it. His mortar and siege guns were so stationed that the guns of the fort could not reach them.

A boats crew from the *Seminole* landed and destroyed the fort at Thunderbolt, setting fire to the barracks and blowing up the magazine.

From the Coast of Georgia.

Capture of the Rebel Batteries on Skidaway Island.

SUDDEN STAMPEDE OF THE REBELS.

The Fort and Batteries Destroyed by the Union Forces.

SCARCITY OF FOOD IN SAVANNAH.

THE DISTILLATION OF WHISKEY STOPPED IN GEORGIA.

THE GRAIN WANTED FOR BREAD.

Fort Pulaski Still in Rebel Hands.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.

The following extracts from a letter received in this city give some interesting particulars of the capture of the rebel batteries on Skidaway Island:

U. S. STEAMER SEMINOLE.

Warsaw Sound, Ga., March 25, 1862. To-day, at half past 12, M., a signal was made for the squadron in Warsaw Sound to get under way and follow the *Seminole*. We proceeded in line of battle up Wilmington river very slowly, not knowing the channel well, Captain Gilles being on board the *Norwich*, which drew the least water, until we arrived within a mile of the battery, when the *Norwich* fired a rifle shell in among a party of horsemen near it. The sound seemed to stagger them, for the horsemen curved about in confusion and fled. Proceeding a little further, the *Norwich* let the rebels have another shell in an encampment that was near the battery, when the whole party fled, leaving the battery and the whole place deserted. Giving them several more doses right in the earworks, we cleared them out entirely, and then, having manned the boats, went on shore and took formal possession. Capt. Gilles planted the old flag upon the highest trumpet himself; and Acting Master Steel ran up with a picket guard of eight or ten men and planted the old gridiron—the glorious stars and stripes—on the rebel headquarters, amid salvos of musketry, at the same time carrying away the miserable worn out secession discloth that was flying there. The rebels left little behind them worth having but their dinners, which were still cooking over a wood fire. Capt. Gilles then ordered that the whole work should be destroyed, as we did not wish to hold it, having no soldiers with us. The batteries were then fired in the interior, and soon burst into a fine blaze, carrying everything before it.

Skidaway ort is now among the things that were. The rebel houses and private property were humanely spared, but were afterwards destroyed by the rebel soldiery.

The works on Skidaway were very well built, and had the enemy remained and fought, they could have given us some trouble.

It is evident that the Port Royal fight is still ringing in their ears or else they would not be put to such an ignominious flight every time they see a federal gunboat.

The success of the achievement is great, and Skidaway, as well as the channel of the Wilmington river this side of Thunderbolt is now in our hands. Our glorious cause is still blessed and our arms victorious.

After all the works were completely destroyed, the squadron consisting of the *Seminole*, *Wyandott* and *Norwich* steamed back to its anchorage in Warsaw Sound.

We have a rebel prisoner on board who says that they are in a bad way at Savannah for food.

Gov. Brown has stopped the distilling of whiskey, as they want the grain for bread, which will be entirely out in July.

Fort Pulaski has not yet surrendered, but must do so before long, as the batteries intended for its bombardment are nearly completed.

FROM VIRGINIA.

ADVANCE OF GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

THE PASSAGE DISPUTED BY ASHBY'S CAVALRY.

The Rebels Pursued to Edenburg.

MORE BRIDGE BURNING.

WOODSTOCK, Va., April 1.

Gen. Banks advanced from Strasburg this morning towards this point. When approaching the town, Col. Ashby, with his cavalry, supported by a force of infantry and a battery, disputed the passage of the United States forces, but we pressed onward through the town, the rebels frequently stopping and throwing shells, to which we responded with effect. Gen. Banks pursued the rebels to Edenburg, five miles south of Woodstock, Ashby's men in their retreat burning two turnpikes and one railroad bridge. All the railroad bridges between here and Strasburg had been previously burned.

The only casualty that occurred on our side in this movement was the killing of a private of the 24th Massachusetts regiment. A private of the 24th Massachusetts received a rifle ball on his belt-plate, but it was harmless.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WOODSTOCK, Va., April 2.—Eight o'clock A. M. Our guns and musketry drove the enemy from Stony Creek, near Edenburg, this morning at two o'clock. The enemy were drawn up in line of battle within range of our guns. They probably consisted of Ashby's command, and were easily driven from their position. Our forces will build a bridge over the creek to-day. All was quiet during the night. It is not yet known if Jackson's forces were engaged yesterday.

FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

MEMPHIS, March 29.

The *Avanche* says the force of the enemy in attempting to take Island No. 10, have been throwing shot and shell for two hundred and forty hours, without doing any damage to our works or guns. Up to this time only one confederate soldier has been killed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Fredericksburg, Va., Occupied by Thirty Rebel Regiments.

Discovery of Another Magazine at Shipping Point.

CAPTURE OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF SHELL.