Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 3.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 55 Fifth street,—corrected daily:

	IN SUN	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	48
12 " M.	00	63
6 " P. M.	00	61
Barometer,		29 2-10

Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee. The patriotic and benevolent gentlemen composing this Committee, and the humane and generous-hearted ladies who assist them in their labors, have reason to feel proud of the record presented in the report of their operations during the past eight months. They have performed a noble work, reflected credit upon the city, and awakened the gratitude of many a hungry, travel-worn soldier. The report is as follows:

"The Subsistence Committee, since the 26th of July last, have fed between 43,000 and 44,000 men, who have passed through our city on their way to the seat of war. They have comprised regiments and companies of almost every loyal State, many of these coming from the distant States of Wisconsin and Minnesota. All have enjoyed the hospitalities with grateful thanks, and have left with many good wishes for the citizens of Pittsburgh.

"The Committee have also received, since January 15th, the following contributions of Hospital supplies, which have been sent to the hospitals of our Western armies, in St. Louis, Louisville and Western Virginia: 1,103 pairs of socks, 262 cans of fruit, 227 comfortables, 364 towels, 33 dressing gowns, 112 bed ticks, 400 shirts, 261 under shirts, 462 pillows, 41 blankets, 122 pairs of mittens, 442 sack scarfs, 122 sheets, 380 pillow cases, 293 pairs of drawers, 67 finger stalls, 1,480 books, 137 handkerchiefs, 112 pairs of slippers, 132 combs, 250 rolls of bandages and linen, 273 packages of sundries, making a total of 7,031 articles. They also attended to 225 sick of the different regiments which have passed through our city, some of whom have been sent to our hospitals until they recovered.

"The Committee would take this method of returning their thanks to the many kind donors who have responded to their appeals for assistance, and they may rest assured they have the heartfelt gratitude of many a poor soldier, far from home and friends."

The above is a brief and unpretending synopsis of the operations of the Committee, and it must not be inferred that, because they make a report, their efforts have ceased. By no means. There is much work to be done this summer, and our citizens, liberal as they have heretofore been, will continue to respond to the necessities of our soldiers. In this connection we append the following:

Extract from a Letter Received from the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Louis:

"Please tell the good friends of your city, we thank them most heartily for their many kind donations. Let them not grow weary in well doing for the noble men to whom we owe so much. True, the summer is approaching, and they will not *require the same kind of articles for their comfort*—yet, they will need as much. The physicians anticipate that the hospitals will be full all summer, for as many will suffer from exposure to heat as from cold, and more from imprudence in diet than in winter. We shall not need any more comforts this season, or canton flannel shirts; but cotton and flannel shirts and drawers, towels, handkerchiefs, pillows, pillow slips, bandages, jellies, etc., will be wanted in any quantity."

The Soldiers' Refreshment Rooms. The Subsistence Committee have just issued a very neat and accurate picture of their Refreshment Rooms, City Hall, which is appropriately dedicated to our late fellow citizen, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. The picture will form a very handsome and durable memento of the great rebellion, and will doubtless find a ready sale. It was gotten up by private subscription, and that principally by the gentlemen of the Committee. The entire proceeds of the sale will be used for purchasing supplies for the hospitals of our western armies. Copies can be procured for fifty cents each, at the periodical store of R. Miner, Fifth street, and J. J. Gillespie's, Wood street. The marshaling of hostile armies in the West, indicates that the Committee will have urgent demands for all the hospital supplies that they can furnish, and their efforts in this direction should be warmly seconded by the public.

Meeting in Jefferson Township. A meeting of tax payers was held in Jefferson township, on the 29th ult. Henry Heath presided, and Thomas F. Snee acted as Secretary. Messrs. Wm. Lowrie, J. Aber, J. Pierce, Franklin Sace, G. Trumbo, S. Castor, J. Slattery, J. S. Wicks and Benj. Gilmore, as a Committee on Resolutions, reported a preamble and resolutions, declaring a railroad tax unjust and outrageous, and resolving to utterly resist its collection; that they will vote for no one who is favorable to it; that they will regard any attempts by collectors or others, to interfere with their property, as an infringement of their rights; that all other taxes will be paid without a murmur, while the railroad tax will be resisted at all hazards; and that the Controller be requested to call a County Convention, to prescribe a course to be pursued in the present difficulty.

Fire on Wood Street. About four o'clock yesterday afternoon fire broke out in the upper story of the brush factory of Mr. Loughridge, No. 72 Wood street, between Fourth and Diamond alley, and before it could be extinguished the upper part of the building was badly damaged. The adjoining warehouse, occupied as a hardware store by Mr. Samuel Fahnestock, also caught fire and was considerably injured. The fire did not extend to the storeroom, but the stock was injured by water. The buildings were both owned by Mr. Richard Hays. The loss will not be very heavy. Mr. Fahnestock was insured. We are not advised as to the origin of the fire.

STILL ANOTHER REFINERY BURNED.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, an oil refinery, located on Saw Mill Run, in the village of Tinkersville, and owned by Charles Mathews, caught fire and was totally destroyed. The cause of the fire is unknown. This makes two refineries which have been destroyed in a single day, and there seems to be something radically defective in the manner of working them. The wisdom of Councils, in excluding these works from the city limits, must now be apparent to all. Experience has demonstrated that they are extremely dangerous in regard to fire.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF ROBERT HELLER.—This matchless "illusionist" and brilliant pianist has consented to remain three nights longer, the manager having been importuned by the artistic and fashionable element of the city to induce him to prolong his stay. The exquisite piano performances of Heller interweave the entertainment with an artistic interest which a mere display of modern magic would fall short of producing. His *fantasia* from "Moses in Egypt," last night, was one of the most delicious *morceaux* we have ever listened to.

PARSON BROWNLOW COMING.—It will afford our readers much pleasure to learn that the Young Man's Library Association have received assurances from Parson Brownlow, that he will be enabled to address the citizens of Pittsburgh in a short time. There are few men in the country who would attract larger audiences than he, and Concert Hall will scarcely be sufficient to accommodate those who will rush to hear him.

COMMANDANT OF THE POST AT WHEELING.—Gen. Kelley has assigned Major C. E. Swearinger, 14 Va. Vols., to the command of the post at Wheeling in place of Lieut. Col. Hubbard who has gone to his Regiment.

VOTE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—To-day the vote of the people of West Virginia is to be taken on the new Constitution submitted to them by the late Convention.

FIRE.—The dwelling house of Wm. Bradman, Esq., of Franklin township, Fayette county, was destroyed by fire on Monday last. The furniture was principally lost.

The County Poor Farm. The Grand Jury paid a visit to this institution, yesterday, on invitation of the Directors, to look into the details connected with its management. Several invited guests were also present, all of whom seemed much interested in a walk over the fine farm, and through the commodious buildings.

The Farm, which is located about eight miles from the city, on the Washington turnpike, comprises 205 acres, 160 acres of which are under a high state of cultivation, abounding in coal and limestone. It is well stocked with horses, cattle, and swine. The only expenditure for labor in the house and on the farm is the salaries of the matron and farmer. All the labor in the institution and on the Farm, with the exception named, is performed by the inmates. The idea of the Directors of our County Farm is to furnish subsistence, a home, and *employment* to that class of unfortunate persons who can not obtain these desirable requisites without aid.

The following table gives the product of the Farm for the year 1861, with the market value of the articles produced:

441 bushels Wheat at 95 cents		$418 95
91 " Rye	50 "	45 50
131 " Barley	50 "	65 50
786 " Oats	25 "	196 50
2,400 " Ears Corn	22 "	528 00
1,750 " Potatoes	35 "	612 50
150 " Turnips	25 "	37 50
200 " Sug'r Bt's	20 "	40 00
30 tons Hay at $6		180 00
30 " Corn Fodder at $2		60 00
550 Sweet Pumpkins, say		30 00
4,500 Cow Pumpkins		40 00
Turnips, Beets, Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Peas, Parsnips, Carrots, say		130 00
5,278 pounds Pork, 4 cents		211 12
1,150 " Beef, 6 cents		67 50
580 " Veal, 4 cents		23 20
600 " Butter at 18 cents		108 00
3,000 gallons Milk at 10 cents		300 00
3,200 " Soft Soap at 4 cents		128 00
		$3,212 27

The number of inmates in the Institution on the 1st of Jan., 1861, was...	Males.	Females.	Total.
Rec'd. during the year...	132	65	197
	187	93	280
Discharged and died...	319	158	477
	187	77	264
Remaining Jan. 1, 1862...	132	81	213

The average number in the institution per month during the year has been 206, and the whole number received since the opening of the House till December 31, 1861, is 1,662. A school was established in the house some three or four years ago, and kept in operation most of the time since. The directors believe this school has done much for the good of the children, besides greatly contributing to the good order of the house. The average attendance during the past year was about thirty children, whose ages varied from four to fourteen years. Miss Sarah J. Caldwell has charge of the school, and is highly spoken of as a teacher and disciplinarian. She caused some of her little pauper pupils to read, recite and sing before the Jury. Their performance was very creditable to their teacher.

The number of persons assisted out of he house, as nearly as has been ascertained, and including whole families, is 850 at an outlay of $4,244 64, which is a fraction less than $5 for the year.

The expenses of the house and farm, including repairs, salaries, stores, &c., is $12,556,-50, which shows the cost of each inmate for the year to be $60 86; for a week, $1 17.

After passing over the entire premises, outside and inside, and looking into the condition of the inmates—their accommodations, and their arrangements for eating, working, sleeping,—we arrived at the conclusion that the Directors and their managers are deserving of praise for the humane, enlightened and economical manner in which they have fulfilled the trust committed to them by the people of the county. We trust we do not infringe upon the prerogatives of the Grand Jury in this "presenting" these gentlemen in advance.

The following are the officers of the institution.

Steward—W. D. Patterson.
Stewardess—Mrs. W. D. Patterson.
Physician—W. J. Gilmore, M. D.
Farmer—John Porter.
Matron—Mrs. Eliza A. Kearns.
Teacher—Miss. Sarah J. Caldwell.
Directors—Joseph Miller, Henry Chalfant, and Robt. H Davis.

Magnificent Sword for Gen. Fremont. A magnificent sword is about to be presented by the citizens of St. Louis to Gen. Fremont, who is now in Wheeling. The blade is of the finest Damascus steel, with gilt chasings, on which is inscribed the word "Vero." The scabbard is of heavy silver, finely gilded, elaborately wrought, and altogether probably the finest piece of workmanship of the kind ever got up in this country. The middle band on the scabbard and the termination represent oak leaves; the upper band or the observe face represents a heavy trophy, casque with plumes waving, battle-axes, spears and kindred objects. Directly under this is a three-quarter-face bust of Gen. Fremont in gold, and inclosed in a coral of diamonds. On each side of the likeness, which is strikingly life-like, is a figure of Fame, with a wreath of oak leaves below, and crossing to the opposite side, where they inclose a Roman sword. The chief ornamentation is on the "grip," or hilt. It is all gilt, and of a heavy solid structure. In the back of the grip is a niche, representing a canopy, within which stands a female figure, in frosted silver, representing Liberty, holding in one hand a sword, the point of which rests in the mouth of a dragon. Back of this figure, where the guard laps over the scabbard, is an oval medallion in bas-relief, with the letters "J. C. F." in diamonds. The medallion is supported by two little figures of Fame. On the top of the hilt is a figure of the head of Medusa, also of frosted silver. The guard represents a wreath of oak leaves. Accompanying the sword is a rosewood case, a belt of gold-embroidered Russia leather, with solid silver mountings, and a Major General's sash. The following is inscribed in German on a silver plate upon the case:

"To the Pathfinder, from the men of the West."

The cost of the sword and accoutrements is $1,000.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—On Thursday night last, Mr. Henry B. C. Watterson, son of John S. Watterson, Esq., of Blairsville, received a severe and dangerous stab in the right breast, from a dirk knife, in the hands of a ruffian named Robert McCall. The scoundrel succeeded and succeeded in eluding the officer who had a warrant for his arrest. McCall is a member of Company E, 11th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, and had been engaged in the recruiting service.

SUICIDE.—On Thursday last David Davis, of Rostrover township, Westmoreland county, committed suicide by hanging himself with a halter in the stable. Deceased was about 45 years of age and leaves a wife and four children. He was much esteemed by his fellow men and was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON.—The engagement of the great Wizard is drawing to a close, and those who have not yet witnessed his wonderful performances should visit Concert Hall while they have the opportunity. His stay will not be prolonged beyond the present week.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—David L. Highberger, of Derry township, Westmoreland county, and a member of Col. Rowley's Regiment, died at Georgetown hospital, on the 18th ult., of camp fever. He had almost recovered, when he took a relapse. He was twenty-five years of age, and leaves a widowed mother.

GEN. ROSECRANZ is now at the McClure House, Wheeling. He has not yet been assigned a command.

MARRIED:

DENNY—STEVENS.—In Kennebunk, Maine, on the 18th of March, 1862, by the Rev. G. W. Bean, Capt. W. C. DENNY, of this city, to Mrs. N. W. STEVENS, daughter of the late Benjamin Tripp, Esq., of Kennebunk.

DIED:

ALLISON.—On Tuesday, April 1st, Mrs. JANE ALLISON, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 3d, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Jacob Forsman, on the corner of Federal and Sampson streets, Allegheny city.

PALMER.—March 2d, at twenty minutes past seven o'clock p. m., Mrs. ROSSANNA PALMER.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, South Commons, Allegheny city, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery, Fairmount, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

BEADY.—On Tuesday, April 1st, at Chicago, HENRY CLAY, infant son of Joseph P. and Lizzie Beady, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock from the residence of Jno. Murray, South Pittsburgh.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

Mortality Among the Troops at Port Royal.

The *South*, a little camp paper published at Port Royal, S. C., contains a complete list of the number of deaths among the troops at that place, from the 29th of October last (the date of sailing from Annapolis) to the 13th of March, a period of four months and a half. There are six regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers at Port Royal, and the whole number of deaths in these was fifty-two, of which thirty was in Col. Leasure's Roundhead Regiment. As this regiment was recruited in this and adjoining counties, we publish the list of deaths entire:

ROUNDHEAD (HUNDREDTH) PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.

Smith, James, private, Co. K, off Hilton Head, Nov. 7, 1861; typhoid fever.
Corbin, Edward H., private, Co. I, Hilton Head, Nov. 20, 1861; remittent fever.
Grover, Matthias, private, Co. F, Nov. 22, 1861; acute dysentery.
Simmons, Jos. W., corporal, Co. K, Nov. 27, 1861, congestive fever.
Byrd, James, private, Co. G, Nov. 28, 1861; laryngitis.
McMillan, J. Ferris, orderly sergeant, Co. K, Nov. 28, 1861; congestive fever.
Pyle, James, private, Co. M, Nov. 28, 1861; fever.
Stewart, ——, 1st Sergeant, Co. A, Nov. 28, 1861; gunshot wound.
Smith, Solomon W., private, Co. C. Nov. 29, 1861; acute dysentery.
Ramsay, Wm., private, Co. B, Nov. 30, 1861; rubiola.
Wilson, Wm. B., private, Co. I, Dec. 7, 1861; pneumonia.
McGorran, Wm., private, Co. C, Beaufort, Dec. 21, 1861; typhoid fever.
Grace, Thomas J., private, Co. G, Dec. 23, 1861; acute dysentery.
Reynolds, Robert C., private, Co. F, Dec. 23, 1861; acute dysentery.
Smith, Jasper B, private, Co. E., Dec. 29, 1861; congestive fever.
Lowrie, James, private, Co. A, Dec. 29, 1861; typhoid pneumonia.
Wallace, James C., private, Co. G, Jan. 2, 1862; fever remittens.
Clark, Thomas, private, Co. G, Dec. 12, 1861; congestive fever.
Kirk, Jos., D., Corporal, Co. G, Dec. 13, 1861; congestive fever.
McCombs, Andrew, private, Co. B, Dec. 14, 1861; typhoid fever.
Anger, Aaron, private, Co. B, Dec. 16, 1861; congestive fever.
Howell, Alexander, private, Co. A, Dec. 19, 1861; congestive fever.
Wallace, James C., private, Co. A, Jan. 2, 1862; typhoid fever.
Kennedy, Henry, private, Co. F, Jan. 8, 1862; peritonitis.
Allison, Joseph, private, Co. G, Jan. 9, 1862; laryngitis.
Elder, Robert Boyd, private, Co. D, Feb. 3, 1862; hemorrhage.
Davidson, James, private, Co. B, Feb. 12, 1862; dysentery.
Bromberg, Peter A., private, Co. A, Jan. 15, 1862; pneumonia.
Gates, John, private, Co. F, Feb. 17, 1862; chronic dysentery.
Wicuck, John, private, Co. F, March 13, 1862; pneumonia.

RECAPITULATION.

The following recapitulation shows the number of deaths in each regiment:

Eighth Maine Volunteers	16
Ninth Maine Volunteers	29
Third New Hampshire Volunteers	18
Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers	22
Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry	1
Third Rhode Island Volunteers	1
Sixth Connecticut Volunteers	15
Seventh Connecticut Volunteers	11
Forty-sixth New York Volunteers	0
Forty-seventh New York Volunteers	0
Forty-eighth New York Volunteers	14
Seventy-ninth New York Volunteers	1
Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers	10
Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers	6
Fifty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers	2
Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers	1
Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers	3
One hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers	30
Eighth Michigan Volunteers	39
Volunteer Engineers	11
Light Co. E, Third Artillery	0
Total	228

The Alleged Clothing Fraud Cases—Acquittal of Messrs. L. & J. Morganstern, and A. & A. Frowenfeld. In the Criminal Court, on Wednesday afternoon, the celebrated clothing fraud cases were called up. Charles M. Neal, and Emanuel and Maurice Frowenfeld, did not appear, having "fled." The other defendants, constituting the firms of Morganstern & Brother, and A. & A. Frowenfeld, were present in Court, ready and anxious to have their case disposed of. A jury was empanneled, when the District Attorney opened the case at length, referring to the different phases which it had assumed, and the difficulties he encountered. Mr. Martin Welder followed, stating that the conspiracy, as alleged by the Commonwealth, was originally entered into between Charles M. Neal, an agent of the State, and Maurice and Emanuel Frowenfeld, who have fled, and who now supposed to be in Europe. Owing to the absence of these defendants, the testimony which the Commonwealth hoped to adduce could not be given, and hence the case must of necessity fail.

Defendants' counsel deemed it unnecessary to say anything, as there was no testimony to offer against them.

Judge Mellon charged the jury briefly, in which he stated that the parties who fled to avoid a trial should be presumed dishonest, and those who had presented themselves for trial were lawfully entitled to an acquittal, no evidence having been adduced against them. The jury, in a few minutes, pronounced a verdict of not guilty. The county will have to pay the costs.

This ends the case, so far as the parties acquitted are concerned. They have borne up manfully under a tremendous pressure of public opinion, and in this respect have exhibited the nerve and energy of men who feel a consciousness of innocence. Their business, which was large and flourishing, has suffered very materially, but having been acquitted of the charges against them, they will doubtless soon recover the ground which they have lost.

SUNDAY TRAVEL ON PASSENGER RAILWAYS.—An effort will be made at the present session of the Legislature to legalize the running of passenger cars on Sunday, and for this purpose a bill has already been introduced into the House by Mr. McMakin. The law is habitually violated here, by all the passenger lines, and will doubtless continue to be so, whether the Legislature grants them the "privilege" or not. It must not be inferred, however, that *all* of these companies are wanting in respect for the Sabbath. Some of them, we know, actually *take off the bells* on that day!

THE AUCTION BUSINESS.—This branch of business is exceedingly brisk at present, when everybody is either buying something new or selling something old. Our stout-lunged friend, Mr. T. A. M'Clelland, at the Masonic Hall Auction House, Fifth street, continues to cry off bargains daily, and always seems well supplied with customers. He is a keen, active, energetic salesman, and any business entrusted to him will be promptly and faithfully attended to. We commend him to the patronage of the public.

GIDEON GODSOLD: A TALE OF ARNOLD'S TREASON.—This forms the 37th number of *Beadle's Dime Novels*, a remarkably cheap and neatly produced set of books, for the sale of which Mr. John P. Hunt, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, and corner of Federal street and South Common, Allegheny City, is the agent. As Arnold was the proto-traitor in our history—in this later age of treason, there is an obvious fitness in referring to one whose name may so well:

"Point a moral, or adorn a tale."

DEATH OF ZACCHEUS PATTERSON.—Ex-County Commissioner, Zaccheus Patterson, Esq., whose imprisonment by the Judges of the Supreme Court, for contempt in refusing to levy a railroad tax, has rendered his name familiar to all our readers, died of apoplexy on the 27th ult., at his residence in Indiana township. He was a hale, hearty man, and his sudden death will surprise all who knew him. He had felt unwell for several days, and was on his way to see a physician when he was stricken down.

DEATH OF THE BEARDED WOMAN.—An exchange states that Julia Pastrana, the "Bearded Woman," who was exhibited here and in various other parts of this country and Europe, died in Moscow in 1860. Her body was very skillfully embalmed, and subsequently a dispute arose between her husband and others as to its possession. The husband has lately died, and the body of the moustachioed woman has fallen into the hands of an agent, who is now exhibiting it in England.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

Fort Pulaski Invested.

SURRENDER MOMENTARILY EXPECTED.

The Rebels Withdrawn from Georgia.

GREAT PANIC AT CHALESTON.

ATTACK ON FORT JACKSON.

&c., &c., &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 1.—A flag of truce from Norfolk, brought down letter, from the United States prisoners, and a dispatch from Gen. Huger to Gen. Wool.

The United States gunboat Seminole arrived here this afternoon, bringing Port 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 500 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 1st of April, open on the Fort if they still refused.

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

The gunboat Seminole landed and destroyed Fort Thunderbolt, which is within four 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 had 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 here, and the salute on the occasion, and, in the same paragraph, says there has been no communication by flag of truce for several days past. There appears to be little doubt, that all the movements here are faithfully reported to the rebel authorities. The papers also state that nearly a hundred transports, steamers and other vessels are in Hampton Roads, and that a large number of the federal troops have recently landed here.

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

The dispatch adds that the roads here are as bad as those on the Potomac, and refers to Gen. 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 reconnoissance towards Yorktown was made on Saturday.

A dispatch from Augusta, Ga., dated the 31st of March, says the Charleston papers of that day contained a dispatch, dated New Orleans, the 24th, stating that two federal gunboats, on the 28th, commenced an attack on Fort Jackson, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, 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, 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 bolts that can be obtained, to be recast into light artillery. Troops are gathering in large numbers at Jacksonport and Pocahontas.

Gens. Van Dorn and Jeff Thompson were preparing for an early movement on some point on the Mississippi river. With this force it was considered, by the rebels, that the Mississippi valley is safe from the enemy.

A despatch from Charleston says General Evans advanced, on Saturday, on North Edisto with 2,000 troops, but finding that the federals were at least six thousand strong, he returned in a masterly manner. The dispatch does not say whether there was a fight or not.

Memphis, March 29.—The *Avalanche* says the force of the enemy, in attempting to take Island No. 10, have been throwing shot and shell for 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 GENERAL BANKS' DIVISION.

ADVANCE OF THE ARMY.

SKIRMISH NEAR WOODSTOCK.

PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY.

&c., &c., &c.

WOODSTOCK, Va., April 1—*County House of Shenandoah County.*—Gen. Banks advanced from Strasburg this morning towards this point. When approaching the tower, Col. Ashby, with his cavalry, supported by a force of infantry and a battery, disputed the passage of the United States forces, but we passed onward through the town—the rebels frequently stopping and throwing shells, to which we responded with effect.

Gen. Banks pursued the rebels to Edinburg, 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 29th Pennsylvania regiment. A private of the 2d Massachusetts regiment received a rifle ball on his belt plate, but it was harmless.

Woodstock, Va., April 2, 8 o'clock, a. m.—Our guns and musketry drove the enemy from Stone Creek, near Edesburg, this morning, at 7 o'clock. The enemy were drawn 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.

The Expedition from Port Royal—Capture of the Rebel Batteries on Skidaway Island, etc.

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:

UNITED STATES STEAMER SEMINOLE, WARSAW Sound, March 25, 1862.

To-day at half past 12 o'clock, a signal was made for the squadron in Warsaw Inlet to get under way, and follow the Seminole. We proceeded in line of battle up Wilmington river very slowly, not knowing the channel, well. Capt. Gillis being on board the Norwich, which drew the least water, until we arrived within a mile of the battery, when the Norwich fired a rifled shell in among a party of horsemen near it. The sound seemed to stagger them, for the horsemen curvetted 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 earth works, we cleared them out entirely, and then manned the boats, went on shore, and took formal possession. Capt. Gillis planted the old flag upon the highest rampart himself, and acting master Steel ran up with a picket guard of 8 or 12 men and planted the old ensign, the Stars and Stripes, on the rebel headquarters, amid salutes of musketry, and at the same time carrying away the miserable, worn out secession dish-cloth that was flying there. The rebels left little behind them worth having in their dinners, which were still cooking over a good fire.

Capt. Gillis 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 Fort 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 the 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 the works were completely destroyed, the squadron, consisting of the Seminole, Wyandotte and Norwich, steamed back to its anchorage, in Warsaw sound.

We have a rebel prisoner on board, who says they are in a bad way at Savannah for food. Gov. Brown has stopped the distilling of whisky, 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.

Southern News.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—The special correspondent of the *American*, at Fortress Monroe, 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 the information they possessed to the enemy. This fact was assured me from ten rebel prisoners, who were captured yesterday.

The Seminole's advices 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 rowboat which escaped the pickets. Several of these boats had been caught on their way down, but some are supposed to have escaped the vigilence 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 Gen. Sherman to summon the fort to surrender on the first of April; if the demand was not acceded, 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.

The city of Savannah was understood to be very strongly fortified in all its approaches. The force there was variously estimated by refugees at from twenty to thirty thousand; probably twenty thousand is more correct.

The greatest despondency existed among the people and troops at Charleston. The fall of Newbern created the greatest consternation. The fire-eaters ridiculed the North Carolina troops, charging them with cowardice. The shopkeepers and bakers in Charleston, also, immediately refused to receive North Carolina money. There being two North Carolina regiment's encamped in the city at the time, a revolt was the consequence, and the shops were broken open and the troops helped themselves. These regiments had refused to serve any longer, and were allowed to return home.

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

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

The latest intelligence received from Norfolk by the under-ground railroad, leaves no doubt that the Merrimac is thoroughly repaired and in commission ready for another expedition against the wooden walls of the Union navy, and the river transports lying in the Roads. The delay in her coming out is believed to be caused by her waiting for ammunition for the heavy guns that have been placed on board of her, and also for some infernal machines which are being constructed by bombastes Maury. The steamers Yorktown and Jamestown are also being strengthened and more thoroughly clad with iron to accompany the Merrimac. There is also a rumor that two more steamers are being clad with iron, at Richmond, to join the expedition. As to the loss of life on the Merrimac we have now what is claimed to be positive information that it was pretty heavy. One of the recently arrived contrabands states that he was a nurse in the general hospital and that up to the time of his departure he had helped to shroud thirty-two of the crew of the Merrimac, and that both Capt. Buchanan and Lieut. Minor are dead. There was still a number of the wounded surviving. They, the contrabands, also state that the last two shots of the Monitor were represented to be the only ones that seriously injured the Merrimac. These were thrown under her shield at the moment she attempted to run the Monitor down.

A small tug came down the James river yesterday afternoon, and, at long range, threw some shell into Newport News camp. No damage was done. The distance was so great that it would be useless, with our guns, to attempt any reply. The rumor is current here that Yorktown has been abandoned by the enemy, but it is not believed by the highest authorities. Notwithstanding the delay of the Merrimac she is hourly expected, and our naval and military commanders are prepared to receive her at any moment. The military stationed at Norfolk from the Gulf States have been very severe on Virginia chivalry since the defeat at Roanoke. Even the Richmond Blues, the very pink of chivalry, have fallen in public estimation. All regard for bravery to O. Jennings Wise, but his father has fallen in public opinion—he is proclaimed on the streets of Norfolk a coward and a poltroon. In his escape from Nag Head he rode 30 miles on horseback, notwithstanding he had previously reported himself too ill to remain on Roanoke Island at the head of his command. Wise and Floyd now rank together as the fleet footed. My informant says Wise would be hooted if he was to appear on the streets of Norfolk or Richmond. He has retired to his farm in Princess Anne county.

Official Report of the Killed and Wounded at the Battle of Winchester.

WINCHESTER, April 2.—Official report of the killed and wounded of the 29th Ohio regiment:

W. P. Williamson, 1st Lieutenant, killed; Henry Beckwith, private, killed; M. T. Wright, 1st Lieut. and acting Captain, wounded in the leg; Valentine Viers, private, wounded in the leg; J. Snyder, private, wounded in the leg; Louis Harris, private, wounded in the head; F. R. Vankirk, private, wounded in the chest; Thos. Sholts, private, wounded in the head; L. K. Bonn, private, wounded in the chest and leg; A. Hall, private, wounded in the head; B. Miller, private, slightly wounded in the leg; Allen Mosly, private, wounded in the head.

Eighth Ohio.—John Miller, private, killed; W. Mansary, private, killed; J. S. Stoughy, sergeant, killed; Rust Sergeant, killed; Jas Martin, private, mortally, since died; B. McNeal, private, mortally, since died; A. Bonnell, wounded in the neck and shoulder; J. A. Boynton, corporal, wounded in the hand; J. S. Camp, private, wounded in the shoulder; Hiram Pullens, private, wounded in the throat; John Hamilton, private, flesh wound in the hips; Ira S. Reigham, corporal, wounded in the calf of the leg; Stephen Roe, private, left leg amputated; H. B. Bowker, private, in the neck; A. J. Diabro, private, in the right thigh; W. J. Kerr, private, in the left hip; Samuel Boder, private, in the left shoulder, since died; A. Rawder, sergeant, slightly in the left hand; G. C. Flanders, private, flesh wound in the leg; Jonathan Smith, private, flesh wound in the leg; Joseph Simpson, private, flesh wound in the arm; J. Craig, second lieutenant, wounded in the leg and side; E. Pearson, private, wounded in the right side; Bruce, corp., wounded in the thigh, died March 25th; A. S. Barn, slightly wounded in the neck; A. B. Brown, wounded in the shoulder, since died; A. Fry, wounded in both thighs; D. R. Parker, wounded in both legs; Isaac Hankley, corporal, wounded in the calf of the right leg; D. Parker, mortally wounded, since dead; Jos. Anderson, private, mortally wounded, since dead; W. D. Wilbywell, sergt., wounded.

Fifth Virginia.—Wm. Manahan, corporal, killed; Fred. Stellecifer, private, killed; Geo. Chaban, sergt., killed; J. Evans, sergt., killed; Thomas H. Burley, corporal, killed; Joseph Thoburn, col., severely wounded in the arm; Edward White, private, wounded mortally; Wm. Gray, Sergeant, severely wounded in the knee; M. J. Crow, private, severely wounded in the leg; Jno. Craig, 1st Lieutenant, slightly in the hand; Chas. Faintich, private, slight wound in the hand; Thos. Robinson, private, severely in the neck; David Reed, private, slightly in the shoulder; Jas. Simmons, private, upper part of the thigh; Jas. McCarty, Serg., left arm; Alex. Lockhart, private, in the abdomen; Geo. Gow, private, slightly; Henry McCormick, private, severely in the arm; S. J. Martin, private, slightly in the breast; W. H. Hitchcock, private, slightly in the leg and arm.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—News has been received here from Richmond, via Baltimore, that the rebels are removing their tobacco to the interior toward Danville and Farmville, and beyond Petersburg. It is added that the rebel citizens have authorized over the sale of the tobacco, the military having assumed the charge of it.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The C[illegible] to examine into the affairs of the [illegible] Missouri Military Department have [illegible] voluminous report, in which they state [illegible] examined 1,200 witnesses, and had claims presented them amounting to $8,000,000. They remark that they have devoted the principal part of their report to an exposure of the abuses