PITTSBURGH POST.

JAMES P. BARR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

MONDAY MORNING FEB. 17.

CITY MATTERS.

SECOND WARD ASESSMENTS.—For many years past real estate in the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, has been assessed higher, in proportion to its value, than in any other ward of the city and instances have been brought to our notice where lots on one side of the street in that ward were valued $800 to $500 higher than lots of the same size, immediately across the street, in another ward. Again other property in the ward was assessed far below that adjoining it. This being the year for the triennial assessment the assessors have been endeavoring to equalize the assessments in the ward and also to make them correspond with other wards. For this purpose they raised the valuation of such property as had been assessed below the standard and fixed a uniform price per foot, to make all agree as nearly as possible. A day of appeal was then fixed and a general reduction of ten per cent. on all property in the ward asked for. This application was taken under consideration by the Commissioners, two of whom, we understand, were favorable to the reduction and ordered the Assessor to make it, but the order was countermanded by the third Commissioner. Another day has been fixed for appeal, Wednesday next, the 19th inst., when every citizen of the ward who feels aggrieved should be in attendance. From what we have learned we believe the assessments in the ward are too high and that the valuation should be reduced.

EAST LIBERTY PASSENGER RAILWAY.—A bill supplementary to that incorporating the Pittsburgh and East Liberty Passenger Railway has been read in the House of Representatives. It provides that the road shall hereafter be managed by three Directors, elected annually by the stockholders; that the company may make a new contract with the city for the payment of an annual sum of money in lieu of all taxes required to be paid by the original bill; that they shall not keep any more of the streets in repair than the portion between the rails—this not to interfere with existing contracts with the city, unless by consent of Councils. A penalty of $5 is imposed for injuring the property of the company or obstructing the track and the company is authorized to raise $10,000 on the portion of the road between Shady Lane and Wilkinsburg. The fare is fixed at five cents to Oakland, ten cents to East Liberty and fifteen cents to Wilkinsburg. The bill also gives the right of way along Shady Lane to the Pittsburgh and Greensburg turnpike. Dr. Gross has also introduced a bill for the purchase of the Minersville branch and the incorporation of a company to operate the new road.

FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.—About three o'clock on Saturday afternoon a fire originated in the second story of a frame building on Federal street, Allegheny, a few doors above the Diamond, the first floor of which is occupied by H. & J. Glasgow, grocers. The roof and upper story of the building were badly burned, but the lower room was not much injured, nor the goods, most of which were removed to the street. Some of the furniture in the story where the fire originated was destroyed. The efforts of the firemen of both cities prevented the destruction of much property, which seemed imminent, from the fact that all the surrounding buildings are frame. The roof of W. J. Gibson's grocery store, above, also those of McIntosh & Pitcairn's clothing store and A. Clendinning's saddler shop, below, were burned and the houses slightly burned inside, and somewhat injured by water, but no further damage was done. The loss is small and chiefly confined to the buildings, which will be easily repaired. The Messrs Glasgow lose about $600 in damages to their goods.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—A German resident of the Third Ward, Allegheny, John Hartman, was attacked, about eight o'clock on Friday night, while going from a tavern on Chestnut street, where angry words had passed (about a purchase of two cows that Hartman had made) between him, Andrew Auberger, his son and son-in law, and John Fitch. When he saw the party consulting together secretly he started home, but was overtaken, two attacking him in front and two behind. He was knocked down and badly beaten, receiving several cuts on the head and face and heavy blows on the body, one striking with an iron bar which he drew from under his coat. Dr. Scroggs dressed his injuries, which are not dangerous, though they will confine him to bed for some days. Mayor Drum has issued warrants for the arrest of Hartman's assailants.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.—The product of the copper mines in the Ontonagon dist last year was about as follows: Minnesota Mine, seventeen hundred and seventy-eight tons, forty-one pounds; National Mine, nine hundred and forty-four tons, three hundred and thirty-six pounds; Rockland Mine, four hundred and sixty-seven tons, seventeen hundred and twelve pounds; Superior Mine, forty-four tons, eighteen hundred and ninety three pounds. Aggregate amount, thirty-two thousand and thirty-two tons, eight hundred and two pounds. Other mines, estimated two hundred and thirty tons. Total of the district, thirty-four hundred and sixty-four tons, eight hundred and two pounds. It is stated that several hundred tons of the late fall shipments remained unsold in the hands of companies when the late rise in copper commenced, and that a portion at least of this will probably be sold at present ruling rates, twenty-eight cents cash, and firm.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—Ohio papers state that on last Thursday night, Deputy Marshals Hackett, of Ravenna and Patterson of Cleveland, arrested at Buffalo, Mahoning county, John Hawn and Peter Rupright, two notorious counterfeiters. The latter was captured in his own house, in the act of melting spurious metal in a ladle over the fire. Sundry implements for counterfeiting, and a quantity of bogus dimes, quarters and halves were found, some hot from the fire. Hawn was just going to bed when he was seized. Bogus coin was found in his pockets and part of a die press, and in the house other implements of the trade. The men are about forty years of age, and have, it is suspected, been long engaged in the business. Hawn is a farmer and Rupright a carpenter.—Both will be sent to the Penitentiary.

ARTEMUS WARD.—Who among us has not heard of Artemus Ward, the great showman, whose letters from Baldinsville, Injiana, and other places, have been read and re-read, published and re-published throughout the length and breadth of the land? If any there be who have not they especially should visit Concert Hall this evening, for the original Artemus, whose real name is C. F. Browne, Esq., (formerly of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, now attached to the comic *Vanity Fair*,) will there deliver one of those irresistibly comic lectures of his, which have attracted immense audiences wherever he has traveled. Artemus' vein of humor is so generally known and liked here that we do not believe the hall will hold all who desire to hear him; therefore we advise all to go early to secure the best seats.

OIL WORKS BURNED.—Kane, Patterson & Gillejand's oil works, at Darlington, were entirely destroyed by fire on last Monday morning. The loss was heavy.

HORSE STEALING.—Robt. Kelly was committed to Beaver jail last week for stealing a horse from Lorenzo J. McMillen, of South Beaver township.

THE theatrical season closed on Saturday night, with a good house. The Theatre will be closed two weeks for repairs, during which time it will be re-papered, freshly painted, thoroughly cleansed, and the decorations renewed. All the scenery is being renewed and when the house is re opened everything will be clean as a new pin. Mr. Henderson is at Wheeling with his entire company and will delight the people of that city during the recess. We can knowingly commend Manager Henderson to our Wheeling neighbors as a gentleman who fulfils all his promises and pays all bills promptly. He will give them good amusement.

DEATH IN THE COUNTY JAIL.—A woman named Nancy Smith, committed on Friday by Mayor Drum for drunkenness, then much under the influence of liquor, died in her cell in the jail at four o'clock on Saturday morning. The Coroner held an inquest on the body and the jury found a verdict of death from intemperance.—Deceased was about 84 years of age and resided with her husband in Allegheny, where she leaves four children, all young.

THE "POST" IN WHEELING.—Our agent in Wheeling for the sale of the *Post*, is John W. Pittock, Esq., of this city, who has established a branch news depot in that city. He always manages to keep ahead of the times and gives the latest news from the East and West—and the people of Wheeling may congratulate themselves on having so indefatigable a news dealer among them in these exciting times.

PROPOSED INCREASE.—A number of our Councilmen have arrived at the conclusion that steam fire engines cannot be run for $1,000 each per annum, the sum appropriated, and an effort will be made at the next meeting to have the appropriation raised to $1,500 each.

CALL ACCEPTED.—Rev. O. O. Higby, late of Tiffin Ohio, has accepted a call from the congregation of Grace (German Reformed) Church, corner of Grant and Webster streets, and will assume his duties at once.

SENT TO THE REFUGE.—Mayor Sawyer on Saturday committed to the House of Refuge, at the request of his mother, a lad who had been engaged in stealing cigars &c., with others noticed by us last week.

NEW BRIDGE COMPANY.—A bill has been read in the Legislature for the incorporation of a company to erect a bridge over the Youghiogheny river at Layton, and authorizing the Commissioners of Fayette county to donate $2,000 to the work.

THE CASE of Fitzsimmons vs Wallace's Estate, in the District Court, is exciting a great degree of interest. On Friday the court room was crowded with spectators. It will be resumed at ten o'clock this morning.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

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AND

ALL PRICES,

—ALSO—

DIARIES FOR 1862.

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A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Slight Cold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.

Brown's Bronchial Troches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief.

Public Speakers & Singers *will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.*

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Fine White, Plain and Fancy Flannel Under and Overshirts on hand, and made to order, on shortest notice, at

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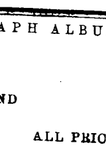
PRIVATE DISEASES.—



DR. BROWN'S MEDICAL and SURGICAL Office, No. 50 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

DR. BROWN is an old citizen of Pittsburgh, and has been in Practice for the last *twenty-five years*. His business has been confined mostly to Private and Surgical Diseases.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS

in need of a medical friend, should not fail to find out the sure place of relief. The Doctor is a regular graduate, and his experience in the treatment of a certain class of diseases is a sure guarantee to the sufferers of obtaining permanent relief by the use of his remedies and following his advice.

DR. BROWN'S REMEDIES

never fail to cure the worst form of Venereal Diseases, Impurities and Scrofulous Affections. Also all diseases arising from a hereditary taint, which manifests itself in the form of a tetter, psoriasis, and a great many forms of skin diseases, the origin of which the patient is entirely ignorant. To persons so afflicted, Dr. Brown offers hopes of a sure and speedy recovery.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS

Dr. Brown's remedies for this alarming trouble, brought on often by that solitary habit of sensual gratification, which the young and weak minded often give way to, (to their own destruction,) are the only reliable remedies known in this country—they are safe, and make a speedy restoration of health.

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Dr. Brown's remedies never fail to cure this painful disease *in a few days*—he will warrant a cure. He also treats Piles, Gleet, Gonnorrhœa, Urethal Discharges, Female Weakness, Monthly Suppressions, Diseases of the Joints, Pimples in the Face, Nervous Affections, Pains in the Back and Kidneys, Irritation of the Bladder, together with all diseases of an impure origin.

A letter describing the symptoms, containing a fee, directed to DR. BROWN, No. 50 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa., will be immediately answered.—Medicine sent to any address, safely packed and secure from observation.

Office and Private Rooms, No. 50 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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2D EDITION.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Last Night's News up to Two O'clock.

The Attack on Fort Donelson.

Desperate Fighting.

GUNBOATS DISABLED.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

ST. LOUIS, February 16.—Special to the St. Louis *Democrat*. CAIRO, Sunday evening. Commander Foote reached here at 12 o'clock last night on board the gunboat Connestoga. He stormed Fort Donelson on Friday evening with the gunboats St. Louis, Louisville, Pittsburgh, Carondolet, Tyler and Connestoga. After fighting a little over an hour, he withdrew.—Fifty-four were killed and wounded. Our gunboat pilots Riley and Hunter of the St. Louis being among the latter. Commander Foote, while standing on the pilot house of the St. Louis, his flag ship, was slightly wounded. The St. Louis was hit sixty-one times. Two gunboats were disable. The Tyler and Connestoga remained out of range of the enemy's guns. The line of battle was as follows: The St. Louis on the right, next the Louisville, then the Pittsburgh and the Carondalet on the left. The enemy's firing was very accurate—They had three batteries, one near the water, one fifty feet above this and a third fifty feet above the second. The upper mounted four 18 pounders. This one was held in reserve until our boats got within four hundred yards of the fort. Our fire was directed principally at the water battery. One of the enemy's guns bursted, and a number were dismounted. The enemy could be seen carrying the dead out of their trenches. All the gunboats were left up the Cumberland except the Connestoga. She left there yesterday morning. A rifled gun on the Carondolet bursted killing six men. The rudder of the Pittsburgh was shot away. The mortar boats left here yesterday morning. The above statements of the fight were received from gentlemen who were aboard the St Louis during the engagements.

LATER.—A gentleman who left Fort Donelson yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and reached here at noon, says that the fight had been going on all day yesterday. The right wing of the enemy's fortifications were taken, and the stars and stripes were floating over them. The forces were breast to breast, and the fight was to be renewed.

Dispatches received at headquarters say that all the gunboats are pretty effectually disabled, except one. Commander Foote was wounded twice, but not fatally. The upper redoubt taken by our troops commands Fort Donelson, and Gen. Grant telegraphs he would be able to capture that fort to-day (Sunday.) General Halleck also received a dispatch from Gen. Curtiss, stating that Price's rear guard was overtaken in pursuit from Springfield and after a brief resistance the rebels fled, leaving the road strewn with wagons and baggage. General Curtiss reports having taken more prisoners than he knew what to do with. "It never rains, but it pours."

CAIRO, Feb. 16.—The steamer Minehaha arrived here from Fort Donelson, having left the fort at 5 o'clock last evening, bringing the military mail and dispatches and 150 of the wounded to the hospital at Paducah. The fight commenced on Thursday and Friday. On Saturday the contest was desperate. The Illinois 18th suffered severely, and the Iowa 7th sustained considerable loss. Swartz's battery which was taken by the enemy was recaptured by our men. Two Colonels were wounded and two killed. The loss is heavy on both sides. The upper fort was taken at 4 o'clock and the Union flag is now floating over it. Our troops behaved with great gallantry. The gunboats St. Louis, Louisville and Pittsburgh were disabled. The Mineha a met the mortar boats at Paducah going up.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—A special to the *Tribune* dated Cumberland river near Fort Donelson, on the 15th, says that the firing commenced again at daybreak and continued at intervals all day long. Up to four o'clock no movement or assault by the land force had been made.

Night before last an attempt was made by the rebels to take Taylor's battery of flight artillery, but they were repulsed by two regiments and driven back beyond their entrenchments. Our loss in wounded is considerable, but not more than three or four are dangerously wounded.

Six gun boats arrived yesterday and commenced an attack on the Fort at two o'clock in the afternoon. The firing was very rapid and severe and lasted an hour and twenty minutes, when our gun boats fell back. The four iron-clad boats went within three hundred yards of the fort. All the rebel river guns, except six, were either dismounted or silenced. The first shot fired from the gun boat Louisville dismounted the rebels' 128-pounder. The Louisville received 57 shots, two of which took effect, one striking the starboard side of her deck and passing through the entire length of the boat killing three men and breaking her tiller rope a short distance from the pilot house.

The rope was then managed by some of the hands when a shell from the Tyler, which lay some distance astern, burst over the Louisville scattering the men at the tiller rope and so much disabled her steering tackle that the boat was compelled to drop astern. One shot struck the Pittsburgh in her bows and stove an immense hole in her which caused her to drop out of the action. The leak, however, has been stopped. One shot struck the pilot house of the St. Louis, passing through it and between the pilots' legs without injuring him. All the boats were more or less injured, but none but the Louisville seriously. There were five killed and two wounded on the Louisville. The gun boats will not be in a condition to renew the attack before to-morrow morning. In consequence of the hight of the of the bluffs on which the rebel fortifications are built our guns cannot have as much effect on them as on Fort Henry. Therefore it will require a much larger time to reduce this fort. The rebels have raised the black flag. It can be seen flying from the bank a short distance above here.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—A Cairo special at the *Democrat*, says that Capt. Wise, of the steamer Minehaha, reports that the enemy made a sortie from the fort at ten o'clock yesterday morning, drove our forces back three quarters of a mile and captured Schwartz's battery. At one o'clock our troops rallied, recaptured the battery, drove the rebels before them and planted our flag on their outer fortifications. A steamer from Evansville brings a report that four of our colonels were killed yesterday afternoon. Among them Col. Jno. Logan, of Illinois. The names of the others were not ascertained.

CHICAGO, February 16.—A special to the *Tribune*, dated Camp near Donelson, February 15th, 6 p. m., says the right wing of our forces at Fort Donelson commenced on the fort at about noon and have taken the right wing of the enemy's fortifications, over which the stars and stripes are now floating in triumph. The opposing forces are now almost breast to breast, ready to open the work of death upon each other at any moment. Lieut. Colonel Smith, of the 48th Illinois was killed and two Colonels wounded. Schwartz's battery was taken this morning, but has been re taken.

Further Particulars of the Battle at Fort Donelson.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—The following dispatch was this morning received at the Navy Department from Flag officer Foote:

FLAG SHIP ST. LOUIS, NEAR FORT DONELSON VIA PADUCAH, February 15, 1862.

To Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy:

I made an attack on Fort Donelson yesterday at three o'clock p. m., with four iron clad gunboats and two wooden ones, and after one our and a quarter severe fighting the latter part of the day, within less than 400 yards of the fort the wheel of this vessel and the tiller of the Louisville were shot away, rendering the two boats unmanageable. They then drifted down the river. The two remaining boats were also greatly damaged between wind and water. This vessel alone received 59 shots and the others about half that number each. There were 54 killed and wounded in this attack, which we have reason to suppose would in fifteen minutes more could the action have been continued, have resulted in the capture of the fort bearing upon us, as the enemy was running from his batteries when the two gunboats helplessly drifted down the river from disabled steering apparatus, as the relieving tackles could not steer the strong current, when the fleeing enemy returned to the river battery guns from which they had been driven and again hotly poured fire upon us.

We must have brought over 20 guns to bear upon our boats from the water battery, and the main fort on the hill, while we could only return the fire with twelve bow guns from the four boats. One rifled gun aboard the Carondolet burst during the action. The officers and men in this hotly contested, but unequal fight, behaved with the greatest gallantry and determination, all deploring the accident which rendered two of our gun boats suddenly helpless in the narrow river and swift current. On consultation with Gen. Grant and my own officers, as my services here until we can repair damages by bringing up a competent force from Cairo to attack the fort, are much less required than they are at Cairo, I shall proceed to that place. I have sent the Tyler to the Tennessee river to render the railroad bridge impassable.

Signed A. H. FOOTE,
Flag officer, commanding Naval force Western division.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says that Hamilton Fish and Bishop Ames returned to Washington to day and made a report to the Government of their mission to relieve the Union prisoners in the South. They repaired to Fortress Monroe and made known their commission to the confederate authorities at Norfolk, by whom the matter was referred to Richmond. A reply came, refusing the Commissioners admission to the confederate territory, but expressing readiness to negotiate for the general exchange of prisoners.

Our Commissioners opened negotiations which resulted in perfect success. An equal exchange was agreed to, but the Confederates had 800 more prisoners than we. With commendable magnanimity they proposed to release these also, on parole, if our Government would agree to release 800 of their men that may next fall into our hands. The noble commission of Secretary Stanton, therefore, has its ample reward.

A general jail delivery of our dear boys will occur throughout the South, and will soon be rejoicing in liberty regained.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—The following order was issued today:

The President, Commander-in Chief of the army and navy, return thanks to Brigadier General Burnside, Flag Officer Goldsborough to Brigadier Feneral Grant, Flag Officer Foote, and the land and naval forces under their respective commands, for their gallant achievement in the capture of Roanoke Island and Fort Henry. While it will be no ordinary pleasure for him to acknowledge and reward in a becoming manner the valor of the living, he also recognizes it as his duty to pay a fitting honor to the memory of the gallant dead. The charge at Roanoke Island, like the bayonet charge at Mill Springs, proves that the close grapple and sharp shap steel of the loyal and patriotic soldiers must always put rebels and traitors to flight.—The late achievement of the navy show that the flag of the Union, once born in proud glory around the world by naval heroes, will soon again float over every rebel city and stronghold, and that it shall forever be honored and respected as the emblem of liberty and union by every land and every sea.

By order of the President.

[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.
GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of Navy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—To day a dispatch reached the General in-Chief from General Halleck, at St. Louis, announcing the investment of Fort Donelson with a force of 50,000 men, sided by the noble fleet of Commodore Foote, and anticipating its speedy reduction. Gen. Halleck says that Generals Pillow, Floyd and Buckner are in the fort with a force of 15,000 men, and he is evidently of the opinion that his arrangements to cut them off from reinforcements will surely be successful.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Feb. 15. 1862.

It is ordered, first: That all applications for passes to go South across the military lines of the United States, shall be made to General John A. Dix, commanding at Baltimore, who shall grant or refuse the same at his discretion.

Second, That all prisoners of war, and other persons, imprisoned by the authority of any department of the government, who shall be released on parole, or exchange, shall report themselves immediately to Major General Dix, and be subject to his direction while remaining in that city.—Any failure to observe this order will be taken as a forfeiture of the parole, or exchange. The regulation heretofore existing, which required a pass across the military lines of the United States to be signed by the Secretary of State, and countersigned by the General Commanding, is reconsidered by order of the President.

Signed E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—The following official dispatch from General Lander has been received at Headquarters:

PAW PAW, Va., Feb. 14, 8 P. M.

Maj. Gen G B McClellan:

The railroad was opened to Hancock this morning; also the telegraph. We had an important forced reconnoissance last night, which was completed today. We broke up the rebel nest at Bloomery Gap; we run down and captured 17 commissioned officers, among them Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Captains, &c. We engaged them with 400 cavalry; our infantry were not near enough to support the cavalry, and the enemy were retiring. We have in all 75 prisoners, and killed 18 of the enemy. We lost two men and six horses at their first fire. I led the charge in person. It was a complete surprise. Colonel Carroll, commanding the 6th or 8th Ohio regiment, made a very daring and successful reconnoissance immediately afterwards to Unger's store. Major Frothingham is entitled to great credit for building, under my direction, in four hours, in the dead of night, a complete bridge across the Great Cacanson, at an unfrequented mountain road. Two columns, of two thousand men each, have marched 32 miles, and our column 48 miles since four o'clock yesterday afternoon, besides bridging the river. Papers that were taken from our prisoners and my own reconnissance to the South, prove that this country is clear, and Jackson and Loring are in Winchester. We occupied the Bloomery Gap and Point Mills, on the belief by information from deserters that Gen. Casson's brigade was there, General Denning has just arrived at New Creek from Moorfield, forty miles south of Romney. He has captured 225 beef cattle, and broken up the guerrilla haunt there. Two of his men were badly wounded, and we killed several of the rebels. The enemy has thus been driven out of this department.

F. W. LANDER,
Brigadier General.

From Missouri.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Feb. 15.—Our army under command of Gen. Curtiss, marched from Lebanon on the 15th inst., and formed in three divisions, the right under Col Jeff. C. Davis, the 2d under Colonel Carr and the centre under General Sigel.

Six miles from Springfield on the 12th, a skirmish took place between our advance and a party of rebels, in which nine of the latter were killed. One of our men was slightly wounded. At sunset the same day, 30 of the enemy attacked our pickets but were driven back, with a loss of three. This was regarded as the commencement of the battle and 200 cavalry and infantry with a battery of artillery were sent forward. The battery was placed on an eminence, commanding the supposed approach of the rebels and three shells were thrown, to which no response was made, and our force retired, leaving a strong picket guard. During the night continuous firing was kept up by the pickets. At three o'clock in the morning of the 18th our army advanced in line of battle. At daybreak the third division headed by the 4th Iowa, entered and took peaceable possession of the town. Price had left at two o'clock on the same morning, leaving over 600 of his sick and large quantities of forage and wagons behind him. He had 12,000 effective troops and 50 pieces of artillery.

Yesterday evening a battalion of our cavalry captured ten wagons of his train, and last night the firing of the pickets was heard in the direction of the retreating foe. This morning at six o'clock our whole force followed the enemy. It is reported that Price is merely falling back to meet McIntosh, who was coming up with reinforcements and on his joining him, he would return and give us battle. The probabilities are, however, that he is in full retreat. People in and around Springfield express unbounded satisfaction at the arrival of our troops and general rejoicing is manifest throughout the Southwest at the retreat of the rebels. This expedition will doubtless end the campaign in Missouri.

Important Army Order.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—The following circular has been issued from headquarters:

All persons who are known to have been in arms against the United States, or to have actively aided the rebellion by word or deed, are to be arrested. Those who are accused of acts in violation of the laws of war, such as the destruction of railroads and bridges and private property, firing into trains, assassination, &c., will not be released on any terms, but will be held for trial before a military commission. Notoriously bad and dangerous men, though no specific act of disloyalty can be proven against them, will be kept in custody, and their cases referred to the commanding general. Prisoners not included in either of the above classes, may be released upon subscribing to the usual oath, and giving sufficient bond, with good security, for their future good conduct. The amount of the bond should, in no case, be less than $1000, and in some cases should be much larger, varying according to the wealth, influence and previous conduct of the party. The security should, in preference, be a secessionist. Persons now engaged in recruiting for the rebel army, and also those enrolled for the rebel service, will be arrested and held as prisoners of war.

In addition to this all property belonging to such persons and which can be used for military purposes such as horses, mules, harness, wagons, beef, cattle, forage, &c., will be secured and turned over to the Provost Marshal to be disposed of according to the orders of the Commanding General of the Department. Where persons who have been in the rebel service voluntarily come forward and take and subscribe to the oath of allegiance and parole on bonds, all propriety not of a military character, taken from them, will be restored.

By order of Maj Gen. HALLECK.

N. H. MCLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant General

General Halleck also issued a general order, the principal point of which is as follows:

A request. The Acting Governor of Missouri hereby orders that at all future elections in this State, whether State, municipal, county or town elections, every voter will be required to take the oath of allegiance, required by the State Convention of October 18th, 1861. Officers at the polls will see to the execution of this order. If they receive the votes of persons not taking the oath they will be arrested and tried for military offense and the election will be declared null and void.

Generals B. Hamilton and Steele left this evening for Cumberland river. One or two regiments of troops leave here daily for the same destination.

IMPORTANT STATE ORDER.

All Political Prisoners to be Released on Parole.

OFFER OF AMNESTY FOR PAST OFFENSES.

All Future Arrests to be Made by the Military Authorities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

[EXECUTIVE ORDERS IN RELATION TO STATE PRISONERS.—NO. 1.]

The breaking out of a formidable insurrection, based on a conflict of political ideas, being an event without precedent in the United States was necessarily attended with great confusion and perplexity of the public mind.

Disloyalty, before unsuspected, suddenly became bold, and treason astonished the whole world by bringing at once into the field military forces superior in numbers to the standing army of the United States.

Every department of the government was paralysed by treason. Defection appeared in the Senate, in the House of Representatives in the cabinet, and in the courts. Ministers and consuls returned from foreign countries to enter the insurrectionary councils, or land or naval force. Commanding and other officers in the army and in the navy betrayed the counsels or deserted their posts for commands in the insurgent forces. Treason was flagrant in the revenue and the postoffice services, as well as in the territorial governments and in the Indian reserves.

Not only governors, judges, legislators, and ministerial officers in the states, but even whole State [illegible] one after another, with all their unanimity, into rebellion. The capital was beleaguered, and its connection with all the States cut off. Even in the portion of the country which were most loyal, political combinations and societies were found furthering the work of disunion, while, from motives of disloyalty or cupidity, or from excited passions or perverted sympathies, individuals were found furnishing men, money, materials of war and supplies to the insurgent military and naval forces. Armies, ships, fortifications, navy yards, arsenals, military posts, and garrisons one after another were betrayed or abandoned to the insurgents.

Congress had not anticipated and so felt not provided for the emergency. The municipal authorities were powerless and inactive. The judicial machinery seemed as if it had been designed not to sustain the government but to embarrass and betray it.

Foreign intervention was openly invited and industriously instigated by the abettors of the insurrection, and it became imminent, and has only been prevented by the practice of strict and impartial justice, with the most perfect moderation, in our intercourse with other nations. The public mind was alarmed and apprehensive, though fortunately not distracted or disheartened. It seemed to be doubtful whether the federal government, which one year ago had been thought a model worthy of universal acceptance, had indeed the ability to defend and maintain itself. Some reverses, which perhaps were unavoidable, suffered by newly levied and insufficient forces, discouraged the loyal and gave new hopes to the insurgents. Voluntary enlistment seemed to cease, and desertions commenced. Parties speculated upon the question whether conscription had not become necessary to fill up the armies of the United States.

In this emergency the President felt it his duty to employ with energy the extraordinary power which the Constitution confides to him in cases of insurrection.—He called into the field such military and naval forces authorized by existing laws as seemed necessary. He directed measures to prevent the use of the postoffice for treasonable correspondence. He subjected those going to and from foreign countries to a new passport regulation; and he instituted a blockade, suspended the habeas corpus in various places, and caused persons who were represented to him as being engaged or about to engage in disloyal and treasonable practices to be arrested by special civil as well as military custody, when necessary, to prevent them and deter others from such practices. Examinations of such cases were instituted, and some of the persons so arrested have been discharged from time to time, under circumstances or upon conditions compatible, as was thought, with the public safety. Meantime a favorable change of public opinion has occurred. The line between loyalty and disloyalty is plainly defined. The whole structure of the government is firm and stable. Apprehensions of public danger and facilities for treasonable practices have diminished with the passions which prompted the heedless person to adopt them. *The insurrection is believed to have culminated and be declining.*

The President, in view of these facts, and anxious to favor a return to the normal course of the administration, as far as regards faith and the public welfare will allow, directs that all political prisoners or state prisoners, now held in military custody, be released on their subscribing a parole engaging them to render no aid or comfort to enemies in hostility to the United States. The Secretary of War will, however, in his discretion, except from the effect of this order any persons detained as spies in the service of the insurgents, or others whose release at the present moment may be deemed incompatible with the public safety. To all persons who shall be so released and shall keep their parole, the President grants an amnesty for any past offenses of treason or disloyalty which they may have committed. Extraordinary arrests will thereafter be made under the direction of the military authorities alone.

By order of the President,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Evacuation of Bowling Green.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The following dispatch has just been received at headquarters:

LOUISVILLE, Feb 15, 1862.

To Major General McClellan: Mitchell's division, by a forced march, reached the river at Bowling Green to-day, and are making a bridge to cross. The enemy burned the bridge at one o'clock in the morning, and were evacuating the place when arrived.

Signed: D. C. BUELL,
Brig-General Commanding.

Sailed.

PORTLAND, Feb. 16.—The steamrr Nova Scotia sailed for Liverpool last evening at ten o'clock.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION
OF BOARD OF TRADE
FOR FEBRUARY AND MARCH:

Wm. McCreery, V. P. — J. J. Gillespie,
J. I. Bennett, — B. Preston,
James Park, Jr.

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

ARRIVED.

Franklin, Bennet, Brownsville.
Gallatin, Clark, Brownsville.
Col. Bayard, Peebles Elizabeth
Emma Graham, Ayens, Zanesville
J. T. McCombs, Calhoun, Wheeling.
J. W. Hallman, McCarty, Louisville
Clara Poe, Poe, Cincinnati

DEPARTED.

Franklin, Bennet, Brownsville.
Gallatin, Clark, do
Col. Bayard, Peebles, Elizabeth
Minerva, Gordon, Wheeling
Tycoon, Dean, St Louis
Bay City, Anawalt, Louisville
Iowa, Moore, do
Undine, Woodburn, Gallipolis
Lizzie Martin, Brown, Zanesville

☞ The river—last evening at twilight there was about six feet water in the channel. The weather during the day was cool.

☞ The packet Emma Graham, Capt Ayens, will be found at the landing this morning She will return to Zanesville, at 4 p. m., Tuesday.

☞ The steamers Iowa—Tycoon and Bay City left on Saturday with fair trips.

☞ The steamer Argyle, Capt. Jacob Poe, will be the next boat for Cairo and intermediate ports.

☞ There is a liberal demand for steamers at Cincinnati, for government purposes.

☞ We were pleased to see an excellent likeness of our esteemed friend, Capt. R. Gray, in McFadden's window. It is one of Glöglers' best, and does credit to the artist and the original.

☞ It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that Capt. Brikell's splendid steamer Florence, is announced for Cairo and St Louis. We take pleasure in recommending this boat.

☞ It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that the packet John T. McCombs is offered for sale on reasonable terms. She is a good boat. The only reason she is offered for sale, is the ill health of Capt. McCombs.

☞ The favorite packet St. Louis Captain Reno, is announced for Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville and Cairo. She will go through with dispatch.

☞ The punctual steamer Key West No. 2, Captain Evans, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on this day. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

☞ The packet Melnotte, Capt C. H Lorens, has [illegible] will have dispatch for St. L[illegible]

For Cincinnati, Louisville and Cairo.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 10 A. M.

THE FINE STEAMER ANGLO SAXON, R. Dalzell, commander, leaves as above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO.

fe17 WILLIAM HASLETT, Agents.

For Cincinnati and Louisville

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

THE splendid passenger steamer KEY WEST, W. S. Evans, commander.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

fe17

For Cincinnati, Louisville Evansville and Cairo.

TUESDAY, 10 A. M.

THE FAVORITE PASSENGER steamer SAINT LOUIS, A. S. Reno, commander, leaves as above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS & CO.,

fe17 and J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis.

THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 17, 10 A. M.

THE FINE STEAMER MELNOTTE, C. H. Lorens, commander, will leave for the above and intermediate ports.

For freight or passage apply on board.

For Wheeling, Parkersburg, Marietta and Gallipolis.

THE FINE STEAMER LIZZIE MARTIN, D. T. Brown, commander, will leave this port EVERY SATURDAY at 4 p. m., for the above and intermediate ports. Returning she will leave Zanesville EVERY TUESDAY at 8 a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to B. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville,

fe4 or J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Pittsburgh.

Regular Tuesday Packet For Marietta and Zanesville.

THE fine passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Captain Monroe Ayers, commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 o'clock p. m., and Zanesville every Friday at 8 a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. B. LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents Pittsburgh.

For Marietta, Gallipolis, Parkersburg and Portsmouth.

EVERY TUESDAY, 10 A. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER steamer, J. B. FORD, W. H. Kerr, commander, leaves as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board.

JOHN PLACE, Agent.

For Marietta, Parkersburg and Gallipolis.

EVERY TUESDAY, 4 P. M.

THE STEAMER SCIENCE, Captain Wm. Reno, leaves for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg and Gallipolis, making weekly trips, leaving Pittsburgh every WEDNESDAY at 4 o'clock, and returning leaves Gallipolis every FRIDAY at 8 o'clock.

no16 D. H. LEWIS, Agent.

For Beaver, Steubenville and Wheeling.

THE PACKET STEAMER, J. T. MCOMBS, Thos. Calhoun, Commander, leaves for the above ports Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

de14 J. COLLINS & CO., Water street.

For Marietta, Parkersburg and Gallipolis.

REGULAR SATURDAY PACKET.

THE FINE SIDE WHEEL steamer UNDINE, Woodburn, commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday at 4 p. m., returning leaves Gallipolis every Tuesday at 10 a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

STEAMBOAT AGENCY.

WILLIAM HAZLETT

Has opened an office at

NO. 94 WATER STREET,

Where he will transact a general Steamboat Agency business, and would solicit a share of patronage from steamboat men. no30-3m

WILLIAMS & ORVIS'

UNEQUALLED DOUBLE THREAD FAM