THE OREGON ARGUS.

BY D. W. CRAIG.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION The Argus will be furnished at Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance. When the namey is not paid in advance. Four Dallars will be charged if paid in six months, or Five Dallars at the end of the year.

Two Dollars will be charged for six months-No subscriptions received for a less period. No paper discontinued until all arreavages are poid, unless at the option of the publisher. Single copies twenty five cents.

UNION SENTIMENT IN GEORGIA -- A lady recently escaped from Georgia, gives an interesting statement of the Union sentiment in that State. She says that in Houston County, where she resided, a majority of the Essex, the Carondelet, and St. Louis, the people are strongly for the Union, and these moving up toward the Fort abreast, await with the greatest anxiety a deliverance from the rule which oppresses them They do not express their opinious openly. but secret meetings are held for consultation the hopes and courage of those conrefred being thus maintained. In one of the villages of Houston County the Union feeling is almost universal, but spies are constantly on the alert, rendering any open declarations impossible. The lady in question was obliged in order to get away, to phtain a pass from Alexander II. Stevens. which she did by making a pilgrimage to Richmond. She was entrusted by a lady in Georgia with a sum of money for a relstive in New Jersey, which, being in Confederate notes, were exchanged in Richmend for demand notes, which she says are there to be had in plenty.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES - Some of the commonest of our garden vegetables, fruits and flowers, were originally brought from remote countries. Rice, for example, is a entive of Ethiopia. Buckwheat was brought from Asia. Watercress came from the island of Crete; cauliflower from Cy. prus; asparagus from Asia; horse-radish from China; celery from Flanders; cabbage from Holland; beans from Greece; peas from Spain; the elder from Persia; apples from Syria; cherries from Italy; peaches from Persia. Not only were these and many other fruits and vegetables brought from far countries, but it has only been since the fourteenth or fifteenth century that they have been generally diffused over the earth. Three handred years ago the the list of vegetables and fruits in common use in England and France did not include more than a third of those now familiar to every cottager. Even the potato was scarcely known as an article of food as late as 1720, either in England or her Ameriean volonies.

Directora Views -- Daring the hardlonglit liattle of Bennington, in the Ravolation, two brothers fought side by side, protected by the trunk of a fallen tree .-The oldest was a man of prayer, but the other was not. Baum's Indian allies were is ambush picking off the Americans, when the clalest brother got sight of one of them, and taking long ann, lifted up his heart and voice in prayer, saying, "Lord, have mercy on that Indian's soul!" The other brother got a shot at another Indian at the some moment, and as his bull entered the ladian's head, he bit off a cartridge to load gone to the devil!"

The head of a high mercantile firm in London, writes to an equally respectable house in Boston: "Let me say one word about newspapers. We do not attach much importance to the N. Y. Herald, to our papers. The London Times is noth- getting ready to meet them, are well set Every regiment found itself opposed to but your countrymen do attach too much ing more than an association of elever men who write for effect, and whose object is to sell their paper. It by no means reflects the national feeling, though it may sometimes influence the opinions of individuals. much more trusted for honesty of purpose, and although equally British, are never

Nonce Words The following noble words (says a Massachusetts paper,) were spoken by a private of the 4th Maine Regment, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Bull Run, and has since died in a Richmond prison. The occasion of their atterance was the last meeting between him and his father, on the eve of the former's departure for the seat of war. Said the young soldier, "Father, whatever may happen to me, dent reproach yourself for consenting to my enlistment. You have done right in letting me go, for my Country calls, and I must go. I will never refurn to you in disgrace. I will stick to the flag of my Country as long as there is a shred of it left, and when the flag is gone I will contend for the ground on which it stood, and for the pole which bore it."

When Gen. Lee was a prisoner at Albany, he dined with an Irishman. Be fore entering upon the wine, the Gen. re marked to his host that after drinking he was apt to abuse Irishmen, for which he boped his host would excuse him in ad-Fance. "By my soul General, I will do that," said his host, "If you will excuse a trifling fault which I have myself.. It is this: whenever I hear a man abusing ould Ireland, I have a sad fault of cracking his sconce with my shillaly!" The General was very civil during the whole evening.

Two little boys sat listening engerly while their grandmather was telling them the Bible story of Elijah going up to Heaven in a whirlwind, with a chariot and almoner of certain patriotic Americans in horses of fire, when little Willie interrupted Victoria, Vancouver's Island, to be devo-

"O. Sammy, wouldn't you have been afraid?" "No, not if I had the Lord to drive!"

The Oregon Argus.

-A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Interests of the Laboring Classes, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.-

Vol. VII. OREGON CITY, OREGON, MARCH 29, 1862.

No. 50.

The Battle at Fort Donelson.

The attack was begun at noon, the first Ft. Donelson on Saturday, Feb. 15:

OPERATIONS OF THE GUN-BOATS.

The Fight at Fort Benry.

twelve o'clock. Only four of the gunboats

were engaged-the Cincinnati, flag ship,

surrender," and so it was accepted.

The following resolutions were unani. shot.

ree institutions depends moon the firm

wously adopted:

portion of our country.

tion. The meeting then adjourned.

bellion commenced the war and the embar-

last number of the Atlantic Monthly:

An invasion and a conspiracy may al-

not foels, but canning managing people.

been preparing for his aggressive move-

forewarned, and to take them at a disad-

is desperate; if they do it proves very little

because that is the least they expect to do.

the door of a tavera; credit is good, and

have to be crossed out by and by, and the

pockets wrong side out. The aggressors

begin in a great passion, and are violent

and dangerous at first; the nation or com-

munity are surprised, dismayed, perhaps,

The details of the taking of Ro-

neake Island published on the 19th of Feb.

off, they surrendered at discretion.

-On the 27th of Jan., the President

and Treasurer of the United States Sanita-

ry commission at Washington acknowl-

It is very easy to run up a score behind

They expect to find, and common-

S. A. Mozerako, See'y.

J. S. Vixson, Ch'n.

ung with great effect until the surrender, shot struck the wheel of the St Louis, so Gen. Smith, commanding the left, was or the U. S. Schate by the Legislature of when the fleet was not more than 600 as materially to affect its working, and for deted to storm the works under which his Maryland. yards off. Gen Tilghman, the rebel copy a short time the vessel was unmanageable. division was lying. mander, upon his capture promptly testified. The Commodore, wounded though he was, Gen. Smith is emphatically a fighting to the spleadid manner in which the attack jumped up, and seizing the wheel attempt man, and the events of the morning had was conducted. When Tilgiaman desired ed to right her, but found it impossible to not tended to lessen in the least his pugmacto know the terms of the surrender, the manage her. The relieving tackle was ity. When he received the long-desired call a Convention there, Commodore replied "An accordational then tied, but could not be successfully orders for an assault of the enemy's works,

PRECENCY MERRING - At a meeting of twice in a hundred times. the Union men of Lower Molalla precinct

OPERATIONS BY LAND.

Resolved, That, as citizens of the young day's fight:

est of the saterhood of States, while we Saturday, which was destined to witness have been more remote from the immediate the grand denominant of the tragedies al, on bors-back, and with his hat on the scence of civil war, we have never been wanting in earnest sympathy for the Government of our forciathers, and that we firmly believe that the percentage of our forciations and that we however, had but little time to cognitate.

Steadilly with nabrahay like the second with a far on the point of his sword, proceeded his troops and impired them with a furor there was no standing against.

Steadilly with nabrahay like the second with a far on the point of his sword, proceeded his troops and impired them with a furor there was no standing against.

Steadilly with nabrahay like the second with a far on the sword, proceeded his troops and impired them with a furor there was no standing against. firmly believe that the perpetuity of our upon the weather, or any other subject, ere they were called upon to attend to more upport of the Administration by the loyal zens of the country. And furthermore, night had transferred several of their hat-Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to man who is not unequivocally in favor of was resting. Upon the first coming dawn supporting the Administration in every legal effort to suppress the rebellion and relinois regiments, numbering about 3,000 store the constitutional authority in every men, under Col. Oglesby, who had the advance. Simultaneously with the opening On motion, the Secretary was requested of the batteries, a force of about 13,000 fled in confasion over the hills. Captain to furnish the Oregon Argus with a copy of infantry and a regiment of cavalry was Stone's bettery, which, in the meantime, ci steamer Merriman, plated with iron, and again, and said, "There's another Indian the proceedings of this meeting for publical hurleit against the brigade, with a vigor Well States - The advantages with the enemy, it did not find the gallant IIII could bring to bear against it. which the conspirators in the present re-

noisans apprepared to meet them. The attack was made in columns of regiments, which poured in upon the little band rassments and delays of the Government in from no less than three different directions forth in an extract from an article in the three, and, in many cases, to no less than four different regiments. Undismayed, ways be expected to make load at first. The men who manage such enterprises are own, but upon two occasions actually drove the rebels fairly into their intrenelments, The Daily News, and the Economist are They always have, or think they have, a but only to be pressed back again into their prima furic case to start with. They have jorner position, until at last, having exbeen preparing just as the highwayman has pended every round of ammunition, they had to fall back, and give place to the advancing regiments of Col. Wallace's brigly do find their victims half ready, if at all ade of four Illinois and one Indiana Regivantage. If conspirators and invaders do

Here again was the battle continued with not strike heavy blows at once, their cause redoubled vigor, now one side and now the other giving way. Our troops fought with the coolness of veterans and the desperation of devils. In the thickest of the fight our regiments coolly performed maneuvers chalk is cheap. But these little marks all which Scott in his tactics prenounces impossible to be made on the battle-fieldtime will surely come for turning all empty The battle, for the most part, was fought in a forest, with a thick undergrowth beours engaged, but what was opposed to Again the rebels were compelled to seek triple its numbers. Thus went the tide of like the good people in the coach, when battle for five hours-now gaining a little, they see Dick Turpin's pistol thrust in at but, upon the whole, they were obliged to retire. Field officers were borne, killed and wounded, from the field, and their next in command coolly took their place, and continued the fight, and scores of comcompletely dissipate the highly colored re- pany officers were killed while gallantly ports made by the rebels, of their desper leading on their men, and still with unate hand to hand fighting to maintain yielding courage the gallant Illinoisans and Indianians would not acknowledge themtheir position, and clearly show that on selves vanquished. When the last carfinding themselves in immediate presence of our land force on the Island, they first attempted to make their escape, but dist heir place, soldiers, grim with smoke and covering that all means thereof were cut powder, would angrily inquire for what, and beg to be allowed to use the bayonet. exposed to such raking fire as the enemy

edged the receipt of a United States Treasrebels continued to push against them, Oglesby's, Wallace's, and McArthur's ury note for \$1,000, forwarded by the Rev. Brigades were necessarily obliged to retire. T. Starr King, of San Francisco, as the ted to the preservation of the lives of the ing enemy had reached Craft's Brigade, volunteers, and to the comfort of the sick and Taylor's and Willard's batteries could and wounded in the field and hospital. be brought into action, that we were able

subjected them to, to maintain their ground

ngainst the overwhelming force which the

to stem the tide. These two batteries out-The following is a full and succinct nar-did themselves. Grape, canister, and run fired from the Federal fleet just after rative of the glorious victory gained before schrappell, and a continuous musketry fire from the 1st Nebraska, 48th and 58th Ohio, proved too much for the foe, and they at last had to fall back. By this time it We kept advancing slowly and steadily was noon. Gen. Grant had just returned the Conestoga, Tyler and Lexington re- about half an hour, when the order was from the landing, where he had a confermaining behind, but within easy hail. The given to slack engines, so as just to prevent ence with Com. Foote, who had informed The Rebels fleeing Southward-Noval enorder of the approach was, the Essex on the boats from drifting down the current, the General that it was impossible for him the right; next to her the Cincinnati; then The firing then increased to a terrific rate to make another attack with his boats for the St Louis, and the Carondelet on the on both sides, the enemy pouring 32 and several days at least. Notwithstanding left. This disposition of the boats com- 64-pounders into our vessels with great this, on being informed of the severe re- The Great Anaconda Tightening his Collect mends itself at once as an admirable atroke effect, and our gunners sending 8 inch shell pulse our troops had met with in the mornof Commodore Foote's undoubted naval and 64-pound rifle balls with great skill.- log, Gen. Grant saw that some immediate genius. The object was to bring to bear Tlds terrible fire lasted about 50 minutes, action on our part was necessary to retrieve the best guns of the fleet, and at the same when a 64 pound ball struck the tiller, the day. He instantly gave orders to his time to prevent the exposure of the broad-ropes of the gun-hoat 'Louisville,' render- Generals of Division to prepare for an imside of any of the boats to the enemy's ing the steering apparatus unmanageable, mediate and general attack along the entire gaus. Had there been such exposure, it About the same time a shot entered one of line. Regiments that had suffered most in is easy to imagine the destruction and prob- the windows of the pilot-house of the 'Cu- the morning were withdrawn. Gen. Lew able failure which would have occurred, for roadclet,' mortally wounding the pilot, Wallace was given a division composed of the boats are extremely vulnerable in their Wm. Hinton. Soon after this a 32 pound, two regiments of his own brigade, the 8th ball penetrated the pilot-house of the 'St. Missouri and 11th Indiana, and several This order of approach having been as Louis, mortally wounding one of the pi- other regiments whose losses in the netions amed at the beginning, was preserved lots, F. A. Riley, injuring two other pis of the morning had been but slight, and to troops supposed to be there. Ft. Pulsski throughout the engagement, the fire open lots, and slightly wounding Flag-Officer him was given the job of clearing the is surrounded by Union troops. ing at the distance of one mile, and contin. Foote. In addition to this damage, the ground we had lost in the morning, while

worked. Thus three of our vessels were his eyes glistened with fire. His arrangedisabled by accidents that do not h ppen ments were completed by three o'clock and his column was in motion roon after. The men on board of all of them were. The force under his command was as felheld March 22, 1862, the following per-unwilling to give up the fight, as the enemy lows: Col. Cook's Brigade, 7th and 50th House a message from the President, sugsons were chosen as delegates to the Coun had been driven from the lower battery, Lilinois, 12th and 13th Missouri, and 32d gesting the passage of a joint resolution and their five had slackened perceptibly - Indiana, and Col. Lauman's Brigade, 2d providing for co-operating with any ty Convention, namely, J. S. Vinson, C. O. To remain and fight in such a current with Iowa, 7th Iowa, 14th Iowa, 25th and 56th. State for the abolition of slavery, with per-Boynton, and M. Patterson. The delegranderless boats would, the Commodore Indiana. Under cover of Capt Stone's caniary compensation. The President progates were instructed to use their influence knew, be worse than folly; so he relictant. Missouri battery, this force began the as- poses this as an initiative step, predicating to secure the nomination of J. S. Vioson as by ordered a slow retiracy. Our vessels sault. It was a formidable undertaking, important practical results therefrom. It federal force. Federal loss 4, rebel 100. a candidate for Representative from this slowly from their position. They had been mander than Gen. Smith, might have Whole county in the Legislature. M. Patterson within 200 yards of the fort. The enemy proved a deastrons fallere. The hills at was declared the choice of the meeting for soon saw the condition of our fleet, and this point are among the most precipitous Sheriff, and P. Gleason for County County County redoubled his fire. I forgot to state that of all those on which the enemy were postmissioner. They were also instructed to during the action, and that the 'Pirtsburg' 52d Indiana for the storming party, Gen. endeavor to secure the election of S. A. received two balls below water-mark, caus. Smith deflected the main portion of his di-Moreland as delegate to the State Conven-ing her to leak rapidly. We replied well vision to the right, and having succeeded miles from the Tennessee River, 12,000; to complete Stevens' Battery. The bill to our reinvisorated for and fired the last in engaging the attention of the enemy at at the next post, 10,000. The enemy is appropriates \$1,000,000 for the rams, to our re-invigorated foe, and fired the last in engaging the attention of the enemy at at the next post, 10,000. The enemy is this point, himself headed the storming par- fortifying at Chickasaw, Alabama. ty and advanced upon the works from his. At an election held in McKay county, The following is an account of the last extreme left. It was a most magnificent Southern Tennessee, the Union candidate ight. Unappulled by the perfect storm of bullets which rained about him, the Gener-

> Hawkeyes and Indiamans indvanced; the to 14. serious matters. The enemy during the enemy's grape and canister came plowing through their ranks, but not a shot was teries to portions of their works within a fired in return. Closing up the ranks, and these batteries suddenly opened on four II gained, one tremendous volley was poured tack. which there was no withstanding, and they

messenger arrived with joyful tidings—that were taken prisoners—the scamen escaped a double quick into the encounter they had rebels, capacities, have been considered crack ly forced a hole in the port side of the lattheir foes, gave them the cold steel with a shot in close quarters. will which will be long remembered .were hurled at them in vain. Still onward they pressed, and regiment after regiment McClellan, Day, and Banks. fled before them. Valiantly supported by the 1st Nebraska, 13th Missouri, and other brigades, a steady advance was made, until Many prisoners were taken. by dusk the ground which had been so hotly contested in the morning was ours -

the protection of their earthworks. The effect of these successes on the army gunboats disabled and the enemy in possession of a portion of our ground, the posi- Cock Point was also burned. tion of affairs was gloomy, but now all was changed. With victory, and the knowledge that at last they had obtained a foothold in the enemy's fortifications, and sav- Pillow for defense, with but few troops. age at the thought of the many privations they had encountered, and at being so long balked in the possession of their prey, offlcers and men alike clamored for an immegiven to retire for other regiments to take diate assault that night. But Gen Grant. next day's dawn. What that day brought aid. forth, and how the rebels, worn out and occupying the position that ours did, and dispirited by the protracted beleaguerment, lay down their arms, is now well known.

overhauling matters at the Arlington House, Virginia, found a set of the Martha to Fernandina, and took possession of Ft. Washington china, presented to Mrs. Clinch. Twelve large guns fell into our have been taken away; those remaining batteries had been lost and gained, and Washington by Gen. Lafayette and the hands, and also 128 rifled cannon. We are of inferior quality. The fortifications

by antiquarians as a priceless treasure. -Nothing is so hard to do as nothing.



Details of Eastern News.

MANASSAS IN OUR POSSESSION:

gagement-Great Victory in Arkansas-Buttle in New Mexico, &c., &c.

REBELLION GASPING:

Manua 5 - The recent defents have caused a great panic at Richmond. Leading traitors exhibit the greatest trepidation. John M. Botts and twenty other citizens of wealth, character, and position have been imprisoned for manifesting Union sentiments. Martini law has been declared at Richmond and for tea miles around.

Savannah is well fortified-30,000 rebel

Reverdy Johnson was to day elected to

A rebel vessel has been taken, with 4,000 bales of cotton.

Andy Johnson has left for Tenneszee to

Banker Hill, Va., near Winchester, was occupied by our forces on the 5th, as one

of the extreme outposts on the west. The Speaker, on the 6th, laid before the

was referred to the Committee of the

All the troops from Tennessee, South Carolina, Louislana, and N. Carolina have been sent home from the Potomne.

At Corinth, Mississippl, the enemy has

received 200 majority in a vote of 1800.

C. E. Hale is confirmed Sup't of Indian

In the Senate, bill for the confiscation noes 28. Steadily, with unbroken line, the gallant and cultivation of cotton lands passed, 24

Great excitement exists in Norfolk. The bayonets a charge was made on their ranks said, had reached Winton, and was moving on to Suffolk

had been doing great execution in the rebel with nothing in sight above her bulwarks by the rebel gambouts to dislodge our butranks, was promptly advanced to the posi- but the smoke-stack and flag, came down which, made against less steady and disciplined troops, must surely have resulted in their entire demolition. Sudden and unexpected as was this sally on the part of expected as was this sally on the part of secured against any force which the enemy lines. The Cumberland continued firing until she careened over and sunk. The In the meantime, Gen. Wallace and Merrimor was fired upon by our batteries completed his preparations for an attack without apparent effect. The Minnesota on the enemy, occupying a position they got aground and could afford but little ashad taken from us in the morning, some sistance. The Merrimac turned her attentwo miles and a half to the right. Just as tion to the Congress, and is an hour after his column was being put in motion, a she surrendered. The officers and marines Gen. Smith was inside of the entrench- The U.S. frigate St. Laurence proceeded nowever, by the greatly superior force of the enemy, and nasupported by adequate artillery, the brigade not only held their and near, the 8th Missouri and 11th Indi-

so long been seeking. These two regiments. In the morning the iron-clad steamer from their superiority in drill and fighting Monitor, engaged the Merrimac, and finalcorps, and most nobly did they aphold ter, and returned to Norfolk. The princitheir reputation. They did not wait to palloss of life was aboard the Cumberland shout, of itself terrific enough to appai iter proved herself impregnable to heavy

The President has ordered the Army of Shell and round shot, grape and canister, the Potemac to be divided into five corps Parmer, under Gens. McDowell, Sumner,

10th.-Col. Geary has taken Leesburg, regiments of Cois Thayer's and Craft's Va. This is one of the rebel strongholds.

Gen. Hooker reports from Badd's Ferry that all the enemy's batteries in front of his lines were abandoned and guns spiked. This virtually opens the Potomae, and raises the quasi blockade. At two o'clock was electrical. Six hours before, with to-day the rebels began burning their tents and other property difficult to remove .-

> Information from Memphis says the citizens were greatly alarmed, relying on Ft.

The Memphis Legislature had scattered, after several ineffectual attempts to transact business. Gov. Harris was flying from one point

to another, with little prospect of succeederation, wisely postponed the final blow till ing in his efforts to rally the people to his

above rates of advertising. Jon Painting executed with neatness and ispaich.

Payment for Job Printing must be made on

137 Obituary notices will be charged half the

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (twelve lines, or less, brevier measure)

The number of insertions should be noted on the margin of an advertisement, otherwise it will be published till forbidden, and charged ac-

of the city. This latter has been one of the most useful ports to the rebels. In the House, Conkling asked leave to

offer a resolution which is identical with that sent by the President to Congress a few days since, relating to the furnishing of aid to such States as should adopt measures for the gradual abolition of slavery .--The rules were suspended for the purpose, 88 aves to 35 noes. A motion to postpone consideration was discussed, and without taking action on the question, the House adjourned.

The House bill, providing a new article of war, that no officer or soldier shall be employed in returning fugitive slaves, passed the Senate by 29 to 9. Any officer found guilty by court-martial of violation of this article to be dismissed the service.

A party is said to be secretly organized in Memphis to give full adhesion to the Federal Government.

Great excitement exists in the disaffected parts of Texas, owing to the announced expedition of Gen. Lane from the land side and Commodore Pendergrast from the sea.

The Union centiment in New Orleans is on the increase. It is thought a stand will not be made there.

It Pulaski has been entirely cut off from all communication with Savannah, and Com. Dupont has completely surrounded that work with the intention of starving its garrison into submission, or holding them on short allowance whilst Gen. Sherman is making his arrangements on Tybee

Gen. Bragg has left Pensacola and gone to Norfolk, which place is in imminent danger and closely pressed by the division under Gen. Burnside.

A battle took place at Paris, Tenn., between a large party of rebels and a small

A cavalry force, sent from Lebanon, Mo., yesterday attacked a guerrilla party, killing 13, wounding 5, and capturing 20, among them Brig. Gen. E. Campbell.

March 14 .- In the Senate Hale introduced a bill which authorized the building 15,000 troops; at Henderson's Station, 9 of iron-clad rams and steam guaboats; also \$13,000,000 for gunbouts, and \$1,100,000 for the completion of Stevens' Battery .-The bill was referred.

The case of Powell of Ky, was taken up. He spoke at length in his own defense .-He was followed by Wilkinson, Trumbull, and Ten Eyek. The vote was then taken, Resolution of expulsion rejected-ayes 11,

The Senate has confirmed McDowell Major-General of Volunteers.

The rebels evacuated New Madrid on hotels are swarming with officers from the the night of the 13th, leaving a quantity support at the approaching election no few hundred feet of which our right wing animated by the fearless example of their the destruction of the research of the structure of the correction of the research of the structure of the correction of the research of the structure of the correction of the structure of t leader, they pressed steadily on. The works the destruction of the city in case of an at-A strong force is concentrating at Some firing took place between their guns into the astonished enemy, and with fixed Suffelk to check Burnside, who, it was and our siege battery, in which our loss the enemy was not ascertained.

Official reports of the evacuation of New Madrid say the skirmishing lasted several days. A number of attempts were made teries on Point Pleasant. The rebels left an immense quantity of military stores .--This was the last stronghold of the enemy in Missouri. No rebel flag now flying in

Late dispatches show the victory at New Madrid to be greater than was supposed. At least a million dollars' worth of military property was taken. The officers left their baggage, the supper on the tables, and their dead unburied.

DEBEL FLIGHT FROM MANASSAS.

Manch 11 .- Col. Averell, with a large force of cavalry, entered Manassas last ana, who occupied the front, advanced on midnight the Congress was burned by the night. The intelligence gathered from the neighborhood tends to show that the whole rebel army has retired southward. The only eligible point at which they can with any propriety attempt to make a stand, is near the junction of the Frederick and the Potomac with the Central Virginia Railhother with pawder and ball, but with a -130 were killed or drowned. The Mon- road, 20 miles north of Richmond. At this point the country is much broken and suited for defense. It is evident that their army is completely demoralized and unfit for service. Straggling parties left behind seemed glad to be taken. The forts are all abandoned, but log buts sufficient to accommodate 30,000 men remain; also an immense number of tents and log huts are strewn all along the way between Centerville and Manassas. Heaps of dead horses cover the fields.

It is said the stone bridge across Bull Run has been blown up; also the bridge across Cab River, between Centerville and Manassas. Everything at the latter place indicates a precipitate flight of the rebels. Some caissons were found, but no guns .-Piles of bullets and cartridges with an immense quantity of stores were left behind. At one place the Federals discovered 300,000 bushels of corn, which had been fired, still smoldering.

People in the vicinity state that before the evacuation 100,000 men were at Ma-DOSEDE.

Large numbers of contrabands have come to our lines, which now extend beyoud Manassas Junction, and are still coming in droves.

Centerville, one of the strongholds of the Dispatches from Com. Dapont state that rebels, presents a scene of desolution not on March 1st the fleet left Port Royal for often witnessed. They commenced evacu-Brunswick, Ga., the enemy flying at the ating the place on Saturday, the 8th, and approach of our gunboats Our forces took continued until Sunday night. They then A TREASURE.—Caleb Lyon, lately, in possession, and left one gunboat in charge. blew up the bridges, tore up the railroad The flect next went thirty miles south to track, burned their tents, provisions, and Cumberland Sound, which is the entrance forage; in fact, destroyed everything they could not remove. Most of the cannon lost again, and it was not until the advanc- French officers. This will be looked upon also took a rebel steamer and loaded wag- are of formidable strength, covering the under Gen. Wright landed and garrisoned three miles behind each other. The fortifithe forts and earthworks, taking possession cations at Manussas seem to be the same