WEEKLY SENTINEL.

MONDAY.....MARCH 17

Proceedings of the State Convention.

The extra edition of the *Sentinel*, containing the proceedings of the 8th of January Convention, being exhausted, and to meet the additional orders we are daily receiving for them, we have concluded to publish another edition it larger type. Those of our friends who desire to order them will please do so promptly.

Price $1 per hundred.

No better document can be circulated to disabuse the public mind of the erroneous impressions that unscrupulous papers and politicians have attempted to create in regard to the character of the Convention and its action upon the momentous issues now before the country.

THE DAILY SENTINEL ON EARLY TRAINS.

THE DAILY STATE SENTINEL is sent by all the early morning express and freight trains, and delivered to subscribers in adjacent towns about the same time it is distributed in this city. This enables readers at a distance from the Capital of Indiana, to get the news of the day from six to twelve hours before they can receive it through papers published elsewhere. News dealers and carriers in any of the towns on railroads centering at Indianapolis, will be supplied with the SENTINEL on as good terms as any other paper. Clubs for the Daily will be supplied at Agents' rates. Orders are solicited. d&w

SPEECHES OF Hendricks and Voorhees.

The speech of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, before the Democratic Convention on the Eighth of January, 1862, and the speech of Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, in the House of Representatives, February 20, on the duty of the Federal Government in its relations to the civil war and the objects for which it should be prosecuted, are for sale at this office, published in a pamphlet of sixteen pages, including both speeches. Each one is among the ables delivered on the present crisis, and should be placed in the hands of every voter in the State. Price $1 per hundred. All orders promptly filled.

Military Items.

—A member of the Conduct of the War Committee, fresh from Manassas, reports all quiet on Bull Run, and fifty five embrasures at Centreville, in which were thirty-five wooden guns mounted. An old African said the rebels used to say they were just as good to scare with as any.

—DECEASED SOLDIERS—The following Indiana soldiers have died in the general hospital at Louisville, during the week ending March 14, 1862:

March 8. Solon Martin, company F, 37th.
" " G. Adair, company B, 34th
" " John Breckinridge, company G, 9th
" " A. Stout, company C, 34th.
March 9. F. M. Harland, company H, 30th.
" " Joseph Reid, company B, 46th.
" " W. M. Hobson, company F, 50th.
March 10. B. F. Reid, company F, 17th.
March 11. Joseph Sigmon, company E, 50th.
" " John Anglemeyer, company F, 47th.
" " W. C. Cutton, company K, 29th.
March 12. H. Neigle, company E, 50th.
" " J. E. Eddy, company E, 50th.
March 13. D. Wood, company E, 34th.

☞ Strumors or scrofulous affections are the curse, the blight, the potato rot of mankind. They are vile and filthy as well as fatal. They arise from contamination and impurity of the blood, and are to be seen all around us everywhere. One quarter of all we meet are tainted with them, and one quarter of these die with them; die foolishly too, because they are curable.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla cleanses out the scrofulous corruption from the blood, renders it pure and healthy, and effectually expurgates the foul contamination from the system. No longer groan under your scrofulous disorders, since the irresistible Ayer has provided his masterly combination of curative virtues that he calls Sarsaparilla.—*Democrat, Waterbury Conn.*

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—Comment enough of the manner in which nearly all branches of trade are effected, is the advertisement of a prominent New York house, in another column, offering gold and silver watches at prices which barely cover the cost of the raw material. 13—d1w2w.

Telegraphic News.

War Gazette, published by Authority.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, January 27, 1862.

The President's General War Order, No. 1:

It is ordered that on the 22d day of February, 1862, there be a general movement of the land and naval forces of the United States against the insurgent forces; that especially the army at and about Fortress Monroe, the army of the Potomac, the army of Western Virginia, the army near Munfordsville, Ky., the army and flotilla at Cairo, and a naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, be ready for a movement on that day; that all the other forces both land and naval, with their respective commanders, obey the existing order for the time, and be ready to obey additional orders when duly given; that the heads of Departments, and especially the Secretarys of War and the Navy, with all their subordinates, and the General in Chief, with all other commanders and subordinates of the land and naval forces, will severally be held to their strict and full responsibilities for the prompt execution of this order. (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

President's General War Order No. 2.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 8, 1862.

Ordered, first, That the Major General commanding the army of the Potomac proceed forthwith to organize that part of said army designed to enter upon active operations, including the reserve, but excluding the troops to be left in the fortifications about Washington, into four army corps, to be commanded according to seniority of rank, as follows: First corps to consist of four divisions, and to be commanded by Major Gen. McDowell; second corps to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Sumner; third corps to consist of three divisions, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. S. P. Heintzelman; fourth corps to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Keyes.

Second, That the divisions now commanded by the officers above assigned to the commands of corps shall be embraced in and form part of their respective corps.

Third, The forces left for the defense of Washington will be placed in command of Brig. Gen. Jas. S. Wadsworth, who shall also be Military Governor of the District of Columbia.

Fourth, That this order be executed with such promptness and dispatch as not to delay the commencement of the operations directed to be undertaken by the army of the Potomac.

Fifth, A fifth army corps, to be commanded by Major Gen. N. P. Banks, will be formed from his own and Gen. Shields's (late Gen. Lander's) division. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

President's War Order—No. 3.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 11, 1862.

Major General McClellan, having personally taken the field at the head of the army of the Potomac, until otherwise ordered, he is relieved from the command of the other military Departments, he retaining the command of the Department of the Potomac.

Ordered further, That the two Departments now under the respective commands of Generals Halleck and Hunter, together with so much of that of Gen. Buell which lies west of a north and south line, indefinitely drawn through Knoxville, Tennessee, be consolidated and designated the Department of the Mississippi, and that, until otherwise ordered, Major General Halleck have command of the said Department.

Ordered, also, That the country west of the Department of the Potomac and east of the Department of the Mississippi be a Military Department, and the same be commanded by Major General Fremont.

That all commanders of Departments after receipt of this order respectively report severally and directly to the Secretary of War, and that prompt and frequent reports will be expected of all. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Official Report of the Battle in Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—The following is the official report of General Curtiss:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST, PEA RIDGE, ARK., March 6th.

Major General H. W. Halleck:

On Thursday, the 6th inst., the enemy commenced an attack on my right, assailing and following the rear guard of a detachment under General Sigel to my main lines on Sugar Creek Hollow; but ceased firing when he met my reinforcements at about 4 P. M. During the night I became convinced that he had moved on so as to attack my right or rear. Therefore, early on the 7th inst., I ordered a change of front to right, my right, which thus becoming my left, still rested on Sugar Creek Hollow. This brought my line across Pea Ridge with my new right resting on the head of Cross Timber Hollow, which is the head of big Sugar Creek. I also ordered an immediate advance of cavalry and light artillery under Colonel Osterhaus, with orders to attack and break what I supposed would be the reinforcements of the enemy. This movement was in progress, when the enemy at 11 A. M., commenced an attack upon my right. The fight continued mainly at these points during the day: the enemy having gained a point hotly contested by Colonel Carr, at Cross Timber Hollow; but were entirely repulsed with the fall of their Commander, McCullough in the centre by the forces under Colonel Davis.

The plan of attack on the center was gallantly carried forward by Col. Osterhaus, who was immediately sustained and superseded by Col. Davis's entire division, supported also by Sigel's command, which had remained till near the close of the day on the left.

Col. Carr's division held the right under a galling and continuous fire all day.

In the evening, the firing having entirely ceased on the center, and there having been none on the left, I reinforced the right by a portion of the second division under Asboth. Before the day closed I was convinced that the enemy had concentrated his main force on the right; I therefore commenced another change of front formed so as to face the enemy where he had deployed on my right flank in strong position. The change had been only partially effected, but was fully in progress when at sunrise on the 8th my right and center renewed the firing, which was immediately answered by the enemy with renewed energy. All along the whole extent of the line my left, under Sigel, moved close to the hills occupied by the enemy, driving him from the heights and advancing steadily toward the head of the hollow. I immediately ordered the center and right wings forward—the right turning the left of the enemy and cross firing on his center. This final position enclosed the enemy in an arc of a circle.

A charge of infantry extending throughout the whole line completely routed the whole rebel force, which retired in great confusion, but rather safely, through a deep and impassable defile of cross timber.

Our loss is heavy. The enemy's can never be ascertained for the dead are scattered over a large field, and their wounded, too, may many of them be lost and perish.

The foe is scattered in all directions, but it is thought his main force has returned to Boston Mountains.

Sigel follows towards Keitsville, while my cavalry is pursuing him towards the mountains, scouring the country, bringing in prisoners and trying to find the rebel General Vandorn who had command of the entire force.

I have not as yet the statements of the dead and wounded so as to justify a report, but I refer you to a dispatch I will forward soon.

Officers and soldiers have displayed such unusual gallantry that I hardly dare to make distinctions. I must, however, name the commanders of divisions. Gen. Sigel gallantly carried the hights and drove back the left wing of the enemy.

Asboth was wounded in the arm in his gallant effort to reinforce the right. Colonel and acting Brigadier General Davis who commanded the center where McCullough fell on the 7th and pressed forward on the 8th. Colonel and acting Brigadier General Carr is also wounded in the arm and was under the continuous fire of the enemy during the two hardest days of the severe struggle.

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Missouri may proudly share in the honor of the victory which their gallant heroes won over the combined force of the enemy at Pea Ridge in the Ozark Mountains of Arkansas.

I have the honor to be, General, your obedient servant, SAMUEL R. CURTIS, Brigadier General.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune* says:

The President nominated yesterday for Brigadier General Jas. Craig, also Robt. C. Buchanan to be Inspector General.

The War Department has authorized General Halleck to supersede General Grant, unless he should ask to be relieved, on account of bad conduct at Fort Donelson and elsewhere.

Assistant Secretary Fox, who is in Washington, reports the Merrimac badly injured in the two days' fight. She had a hole bored in her hulk by the Monitor, and was leaking very badly when she put back. The Cumberland's broadside in the first day's fight injured her so badly that she could not then attack the Minnesota or Roanoke, although they were both aground. He thinks that the Minnesota can now, that she is afloat, handle the Merrimac, she is so slow and unwieldy. He considers it utterly impossible for her to go to sea, as she would immediately founder in an ordinary gale.

The Merrimac's snout was knocked away by a ball from an eleven inch gun on the Minnesota.

Capt. Buchanan was wounded by a shot from a rifleman on board the Cumberland, the ball going through his thigh.

Mr. Fox says the crew of the Minnesota, as well as that of the Monitor, are eager to see the Merrimac come out again, but it is not likely that they will be gratified.

Com. Stevens, of the Stevens' Battery, has obtained permission from the Secretary of War to make use of the fifteen inch gun at Fortress Monroe, to be placed upon his steam propeller Naugatuck, to be used in the defense of New York harbor, and to attack the Merrimac in the event of her appearance.

A special dispatch to the *Herald* says:

General McClellan reviewed a division of the army in the vicinity of Manassas this forenoon, and as he rode along the lines he was greeted by the most vociferous cheers and enthusiasm.

A fugitive from a village on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, 37 miles from Gordonsville, came into the camp of the Ira Harris' cavalry to-day. He states that there were 40,000 rebel troops in the town when he left, and that they continued to pour in wildly and excitedly under the impression that the Union army was in pursuit of them. General Johnston and other rebel officers were dining at the tavern when he left. He states that the road from Rappahannock to Manassas is strewn with muskets, knapsacks, haversacks, blankets, and provisions flung away in the retreat, and numbers of soldiers lay fainting and exhausted by the roadside.

The dispatch to the *Times* says:

The steamer Achilles, while passing the rebel batteries at Aquia creek last night, was fired at six times, indicating that there are some rebels yet lingering on the Potomac. None of the shot took effect.

Gen. Hooker was of the opinion at 9 o'clock to-day that the rebels had not abandoned Fredericksburg. The firing from Aquia creek batteries last night seems to confirm the opinion.

Gen. McClellan's Address to his Soldiers.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, March 14.

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:

For a long time I have kept you inactive, but not without a purpose. You were to be disciplined, armed, and instructed. The formidable artillery you now have had to be created. Other armies were to move to accomplish certain results. I have held you back that you might give the death blow to the rebellion which has distracted this once happy country. The patience you have shown, and your confidence in your General, are worth a dozen victories.

These preliminary results are now accomplished. I feel that the patient labors of many months have produced their fruits. The army of the Potomac is now a real army—magnificent in material, admirable in discipline and instruction, and excellently equipped and armed. Your commanders are all that I could wish. The moment for action has arrived, and I know that I can trust in you to save our country. As I ride through your ranks, I see in your faces the sure prestige of victory. I feel that you will do whatever I ask of you. The period of inaction has passed. I will bring you now face to face with the rebels, and only pray that God may defend the right.

In whatever direction I may move, however strange my actions may appear to you, ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you where I know you wish to be on the decisive battle field. It is my business to place you there. I am to watch over you as a parent over his children, and you know that your General loves you from the depths of his heart. It shall be my care, as it has ever been, to gain success with the least possible loss, but I know that if it is necessary, you will willingly follow me to our graves for our righteous cause.

God smiles upon us—victory attends us; yet I would not have you think that our aim is to be obtained without a manly struggle. I will not disguise it from you that you have brave foes to encounter—foemen well worthy of the steel which you will use so well.

I shall demand from you great and heroic exertions, rapid and long marches, desperate combats, and privations. We will share all these together, and when this sad war is over, we will all return to our homes, and feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we belonged to the Army of the Potomac.

(Signed) GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Major General Commanding.

Capture of New Madrid.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—Gen. Pope, in a dispatch to Gen. Hallack, says:

Our success at New Madrid has been even greater than reported. Twenty five pieces heavy artillery, twenty-four pounders and rifled thirty-twos; two batteries field artillery; an immense quantity of mixed amunition, several thousand stand of small arms, hundreds of boxes of musket cartridges, three hundred mules and horses, tents for an army of 12,000 men, and an immense quantity of other property of not less value than one million of dollars, have fallen into our hands. Men only escaped. The enemy's whole force is demoralized and dispersed in swamps on the opposite side of the river. The enemy abandoned their works so hurriedly as to leave all baggage of officers, knapsacks of men, their dead unburied, their suppers on the tables, and candles burning in their tents. A furious thunder storm which raged all night, enabled them to get across the river without being discovered.

Our heavy battery was established during the night of the twelith, within eight hundred yards of the enemy's works, and opened at daylight on the thirteenth, just thirty-four hours after the guns were delivered to us at Cairo.

During the whole day, yesterday our lines were drawn closer around their works, under a furious fire of sixty pieces of artillery; fear of an assault on their works at daylight induced them to flee precipitately during the night.

Many prisoners have been taken, and the colors of several Arkansas regiments.

Our loss is about fifty killed and wounded.

Hollins was in command of the fleet, and Generals McCord, Stewart and Gualt of the land forces.

Pope has twenty five guns with two works of the enemy, which command every point of the river.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—President Lincoln on Thursday approved of the additional article of war, which goes into immediate operation, namely:

All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court martial of violating this order of war shall be dismissed from the service.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The President has appointed John P. Usher, of Indiana, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Department, the office having been created by a late act of Congress.

A special to the *Post* says:

Gen. Wadsworth to-day assumed his place as Military Governor and commander of the defenses of Washington.

Business grows brisk in Alexandria, as the back country is generally opened to trade.

The rebel batteries at Aquia creek were shelled yesterday by the Yankee and Anacosta. They replied briskly.

Cars were rapidly running to and fro on the railroad.

The rebels also held the Potomac creek batteries.

A 7-inch rifled gun has been brought up here from the abandoned Evansport batteries.

The steamer Yankee arrived at the navy yard and took on board a quantity of shell yesterday. She then, with the Anacosta, proceeded to shell the rebel batteries at Aquia creek.

The enemy replied briskly with their guns, but failed to reach the Yankee, although they made several excellent shots. One shell struck but a short distance from the Yankee in direct range with the wheelhouse.

The heavy guns of the Yankee enabled her to lay off out of range and drop her shells with precision into the batteries.

After firing some time the Yankee and Anacosta hauled off without being struck.

It is thought that the rebels are removing their stores, ordnance, &c., from Aquia creek.

The batteries at Potomac creek are still occupied by the repels.

The Yankee has recovered a portion of the iron works of the George Paige.

A large number of splendid guns have been recovered which were left by the rebels in the upper batteries.

Yesterday the Leslie brought up from the Evansport battery a 7½-inch rifled gun, throwing a 128 pound shell.

Cannon of the best description are daily being found in the river at the various batteries. Many, together with a large amount of loaded shell, are being brought up to the navy yard.

From New York.

NEW YORK, March 15.—It is reported at the navy yard that the sloop of war, John Adams, is to be raised and turned over to Capt. Ericsson, to be iron plated.

Yesterday's Washington *Intelligencer* contains the following paragraph:

A letter received here yesterday by a highly respectable gentleman from his son, an officer on board Porter's mortar fleet, states that the general impression to be, that they will be in New Orleans by the 31st day of the present month.

The *World* has the following extract of a letter received by a prominent shipping house of this city:

LIVERPOOL, March 1st.

The Bermuda is now in the river ready to go to sea.

The Confederate traitors have also a gun boat nearly ready, which is to be delivered to her owners at Malta. She is taking in stores for a six months voyage.

The Bermuda has rifled and other cannon on board in convenient position to be discharged, and it is not impossible that the two vessels may meet at sea and partially exchange cargoes.

If the gun boat gets out she will be a troublesome customer.

P. S. The Bermuda sailed to-day.

From Hickman.

HICKMAN, KY., March 14, 8 P. M.—The naval expedition, composed of the gunboats Benton, Louisville, Cincinnati, Carondolet, and Conestoga, under Flag Officer Foote, left Cairo at 7 this morning. At Columbus they were joined by the Pittsburg, St. Louis, and Mound City, and overtaken by eight mortar boats in tow of four steamers, with transports and ordnance boats, and arrived here at 4:30 P. M.

Mounted pickets of the enemy were in sight on the bluff on our arrival. Two companies of the 27th Illinois were sent after them, but they escaped.

A strong Union feeling is manifested here.

The impression prevails that Islanc No. 10 will not offer much resistance.

There are said to be 2,000 troops at Union City, 7,000 at Humboldt, and 15,000 in the vicinity of Island No. 10.

At the latter place there are also said to be 12 heavy guns in their batteries.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 15.—Parson Brownlow and son arrived here to day. He says he was imprisoned in the common jail at Knoxville, December 5, in violation of an agreement with the rebel government. He was confined in a small dark room, and attacked by the typhoid fever; was removed to his residence, and laid up eight weeks under a strict guard, and having partly recovered he got a pass from the rebel government, and left Knoxville two weeks ago, but was detained by order of General Hardee at Shelbyville ten days. He reached the Federal lines this morning. Brownlow declines starting a paper here on account of ill health. He proceeds North to publish a story of his martyrdom. Brownlow is not affected by consumption as reported.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—Gen. Hallack commands that all jurors, whether in civil or criminal courts, will hereafter be required to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Convention, Oct. 16, 1861. Those refusing to take such oath will be registered as aliens.

Any neglect on the part of the army or volunteer Surgeons, in their duty to the sick or wounded, will be reported to headquarters.

It is said that some of the medical officers, now prisoners of war, have failed to give proper attention to their own sick and wounded. In cases of this kind, medical officers will be deprived of their parole and be placed in close confinement, and the facts reported to headquarters.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—Bishop Whittingham, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland and the District of Columbia, has transmitted to all the clergymen of that Church in his charge and in the District of Columbia, for use on all occasions of public worship within the days of the Sunday following the receipt of his letter, a prayer of thanksgiving for the late victories.

Sunday Night Dispatches.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A cavalry reconnoissance under General Stoneman, made a thorough examination of the country for a distance of twenty-five miles in a straight line. No armed rebels were seen.

It was proved that the rebel retreat was a perfect rout.

Our troops are engaged in securing valuable property left by the rebels at Dumfries. It is said to be immense, consisting of ammunition, tents, blankets, &c.

A notice to postmasters, just issued, states that the blank agency from and after April 1st, will be transferred from Cincinnati to Buffalo.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be in complete order in ten days.

The *Times'* dispatch says:

McClellan's proclamation excites the enthusiasm of the army, and is applauded by the people.

Important and conclusive information has been received here of the late rebel strength at Manassas and Centreville.

It comes from four men lately employed on the railroad from Manassas, who deserted and came to our lines. They assert that up to Friday week, the rebel force at and near Manassas was from 90,000 to 100,000; 25,000 were between Manassas and Acquia Creek; 12,000 at Winchester, Leesburg, &c. All could have been concentrated at Manassas at a day's notice.

The rebels never talked of evacuating till the fall of Fort Donelson; when it was freely said they would have to retreat when McClellan advanced.

The roads for sixty days past have been horrible.

The grave of Colonel Cameron is said to have been found at Bull Run. The body has been sent to Harrisburg.

At a station twelve miles from Manassas we found fifty-two freight cars loaded with commissary stores worth $20,000. The enemy had kindled fires under them but they failed to burn.

The rebels burned Warrington station, fourteen miles from Manassas; also a hotel and several dwellings there.

Yesterday a party started from Quantico creek and occupied Dumfries, which had been occupied by troops from Texas, Alabama and South Carolina under Wigfall.

Battle of Pea Ridge.

ROLLA, March 16.—The remains of Col. Hendricks, of the 22d Indiana, killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, arrived here yesterday, accompanied by his brother, and two or three other gentlemen, who left the battle ground Monday following the battle.

They represent the contest as a terrible one.

The rebels fought desperately, using stones in their cannon when their shot gave out. Their force is stated at 35,000, including 2,200 Indians under Albert Pike.

As near as could be ascertained our loss is 600 killed, and 800 to 1,000 wounded.

Rebel surgeons who come to dress the wounds of their fallen acknowledge a loss of 1,100 killed and from 2,500 to 3,000 wounded.

We took 1,600 prisoners and thirteen pieces of artillery, ten of which were captured by General Sigel's command, and three by Colonel Patterson's command.

Two of our cannon, belonging to Davidson's battery, were taken by the rebels but were recaptured by our troops.

The rebels were completely whipped. One division under Price fleeing in one direction and the other under Van Dorn taking another.

Major Hebert of one of the Louisiana regiments, who was taken prisoner, says General Frost of Camp Jackson notoriety, was killed.

From Hickman.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—A special to the *Democrat* dated on board the transport Alps, Hickman, Ky., March 14, contains the following from the Southern papers:

The Memphis *Appeal* says two rebel transports ran Gen. Pope's battery at Point Pleasant on Wednesday last.

A letter from New Madrid of the 11th pronounces the fort at that point impregnable—that it would be made the American Thermopylæ. This, however, didn't prevent the rebels evacuating the place as soon as Pope contracted his lines around it.

The Florence *Gazette* says the Federals have landed a large force at Savannah, on the Tennessee river.

The *Appeal* also contains a dispatch dated Clarksville, Ark., March 12, which says Van Dorn's and Price's armies, with the baggage trains, are safe in Boston mountains.

From Tennessee River.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—Savannah, Tennessee, dispatches to the *Democrat* says;

The expedition up the Tennessee River nearly all arrived here, and the fleet is now on the point of proceeding farther up the river.

The expedition is commanded by Gen. C. F. Smith, with Generals Sherman, McClernand, Hurlbut and Wallace, as division commanders.

The force is large and fully able to conquer any army the rebels can bring against it.

Gen. Grant remains in command at Fort Henry.

The enemy's force in this section is variously estimated from thirty to one hundred thousand.

Gen. Lew. Wallace's division went to Purdy, McNairy county, yesterday burned the bridge and took up the track on the railroad leading from Humboldt to Corinth, Mississippi, cutting off a train heavily laden with troops, which arrived as the bridge was burning.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 15.—Gov. Pierpont having issued orders for an election in the First Congressional District, about 200 votes were thrown, all for Joseph Segar.

Active preparations have been going on at Sewall's Point, whether for evacuation or reinforcement is uncertain.

Suspicious craft has been seen in the vicinity of the Rip Raps.

The San Jacinto arrived to day.

A break has occurred in the telegraph cable, but will be repaired on the first fair day.

From Winchester.

WINCHESTER, VA., March 15.—This morning Ashby's cavalry, having two guns, were driven three miles beyond Newton by a force of our artillery, infantry and cavalry. Several shells were fired. No one killed.

Captain Pendleton, Quartermaster of Ashby's cavalry, was captured yesterday.

The cars reached to within three miles of Harper's Ferry yesterday.

From New York.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The Ariel, from Aspinwall on the 7th, arrived to-day, bringing $667,000 treasury.

COMMERCIAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 15.

The demand for flour exceeds the amount offering; sales at $4 25@4 30; there is not much inquiry for the higher grades.

Wheat unchanged; red 90@95c; white $1@1 03.

Rye has advanced to 56@57c.

Corn firm and in good demand at 34c.

Oats firm at 27c.

Whisky declined to 19c

Provisions unchanged.

Mess pork sold at $11, and 1,000 lbs of good country at $10 50

About 1,000 tierces of lard sold at 6⅞@7c for prime and 6¾c for head and gut; the market closed dull at the decline.

No change in groceries, a good jobbing demand continues.

Cuba sugar sold at 8@8¾c; New Orleans 9¼@9¾c.

Molasses sold at 38@40c.

Coffee is selling at 19¾@22c.

Exchange ⅛ prem.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 15.

Flour market heavy and drooping; light demand for export and home consumption; sales at $5 25@5 35 for superfine State; $5 50@5 55 for extra State; $5 25@5 35 for superfine Western; $5 50@5 75 for common to medium extra Western; $5 80@5 90 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $6 05@6 75 for trade brands, market closing firm with buyers generally refusing to pay over $5 50 for good extra State.

Whisky without decided change; sales at 25½@26c, favorite brands 26c.

Wheat continues very dull and prices remain unchanged; sales of red Jersey at $1 37 in bags on dock; red Pennsylvania and Jersey $1 40@1 41, delivered; red Western $1 40.

Corn dull and closed about 1c lower; sales at 58½c for mixed Western in store and 60@60½c for delivered, closing at the inside price; 59@60 for new yellow Southern.

Pork dull and lower; sales at $13 25@13 50 for mess, $12 50@13 50 for prime mess, $10@11 for prime.

Beef dull and unchanged.

Lard in better demand and without material change in price; sales at 7½@8¾c, the latter for choice.

Rio coffee inactive, but holders still very firm; sales of Santos at 23½c.

Sugar—Raw continues in moderata demand, market steady; Cuba 6½c, Havana 7¼c; refined steady and unchanged.

Molasses remains steady, but there is less activity in the market.

Butter in fair demand and very firm at 10@12 for Ohio and 16@21c for State.

Cheese rules quite firm at 6@7½c.

New York Cattle Market.

MARKET DAY, Wednesday, March 12 1862.

Total receipts of cattle of all kinds for the week.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep & Lambs	Swine
Total	4,414	121	592	6,262	14,011
Last week	3,965	135	335	6,605	17,392
Corresponding No. per week last year	3,204	119	422	6,367	8,706
Average number per week last year	4,370	113	638	9,896	11,530

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

New York	511	Illinois	1,180
Pennsylvania	86	Iowa	116
Ohio	750	Michigan	72
Indiana	1,684	Connecticut	—
Keatucky	379	New Jersey	25
Canada	—	Missouri	—

BEEVES.

The market this week has been a bad one for the drover; the supply has been quite too heavy for the demand, owing to the movements of speculators based upon the short stock upon the market two weeks since.

The active market and good prices of the 26th ult., caused the speculators to go out into Ohio and Illinois to buy up the cattle briskly, these purchases are here to-day and the operation has paid a loss to the operators.

But few cattle brought $9, and some good steers sold yesterday at $7 50 per cwt. We quote the decline in prices at 75c@$1 00 per cwt.

There was some inquiry for working oxen, with sales at $110@150 per pair; about 200 head more sold to go out to the farmers near by, for summer grazing.

The cattle left over from last week were all sold by Saturday, excepting about twenty-five head which were offered this week.

On the whole the drover and speculators, particularly the latter, have had a rough experience this week; some of them say that they are "dead broke."

The closing sales dragged very heavily, and it was hard to get the prices named in our table. We quote:

BEEF CATTLE.

Premium	$9 00@ 9 25
Prime	8 25@ 8 75
Medium to good	7 00@ 8 00
Poor	5 50@ 6 75
General selling prices	7 00@ 8 00
Average	7 25@ —

DROVE NOTES.

Murray & Glover were working off 68 rough Illinois cattle of 6¾ cwt at 7½c, and 26 good smooth Ohio steers of 7½ cwt bought of T. Gillis. They retailed at 7¾c.

Wm. Florence had three lots this week; one of 39 Indiana cattle, heavy coarse oxen and steers, owned by A. Bogle, sold at 7@8c.

Another drove of 53 Illinois steers for Cushinbury, brought similar prices at 7½ cwt. The third bunch was a single car load of Indiana cattle for Martine. Among them was a fat pair of grade Durham heifers, 9 cwt which brought $75 each or 8⅓c.

Williams & Valentine disposed of 59 fair Indiana steers of 7½ cwt for J. P. Dorson, at 7½ cents.

J. Church, for Yazel, 30 thin coarse Indiana cattle, rated 7 cwt, at 7@7½c.

MILCH COWS.

Owing to the decline of beef cattle, prices are $3@5 per head lower, and at the decline sales are very slow.

We quote:

Best cows	per head	$40@45
Good do	do	35@40
Fair do	do	30@—
Com'n do	do	25@28

VEAL CALVES.

There were more offering this week, but we did not notice any material change in prices; there were more "bobs" offered, and those that were sold brought $1 50@1 75 per head.

We quote:

Good and extra qualities	per lb	6 @6¼ cts
Other qualities	do	4½@5½ cts

SHEEP

Have sold well this week; the demand has been active; prices have advanced 25c per head, and the stock is all sold, the market closing almost bare of both sheep and dressed mutton.

We quote:

Sheep at	$4 00@7 25	per head
Sheep per lb	5¼@ 7c.	

SWINE

Are ½@¾c lower; there is a surplus of light, thin, poor stock, with but little demand, while heavy fat hogs are in fair request, at our quotations. We quote:

	Live Hogs	Dressed
Heavy prime cornfed	4⅝@4½	5¼@5½
Light do	3⅞@4	5 @5½
Heavy still-fed	3⅝@3⅞	4½@4⅝
Light	3⅝@3⅞	4¼@4⅝

New York Stock Table.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

UNITED STATES STOCKS.

		Offered.	Asked.
United States 6 ℘ cent	1862..	99	99½
United States 6 " coupon	1862..	99	99⅛
United States 6 "	1867..	93½	93¾
United States 6 "	1868..	—	93
United States 6 " coupon	1868..	—	91¼
United States 6 " "	1881..	93	93¼
United States 5 " "	1869..	88	—
United States 5 " "	1874..	86	86½
United States 5 " regis'd	1874..	80	—
United States 5 " "	1871..	80	—
United States 5 " coupon	1874..	100	100
Treasury Notes, 6 ℘ ct., 2 yr con..		98½	99⅝
Treasury Notes, 7.30 " 3 " " ..		99¼	99⅞
Treasury Notes, 12 "		—	—
American Gold		101½	101⅛

STATE STOCKS.

New York...6 ℘ ct.	1862..	100	—
New York...6 "	1872—1877..	108	108¼
New York...5½ "	1860—1861..	—	—
New York...6 "	1858—1860..	—	—
New York...5 "	1866—1874..	99	100
New York...7 "	1864..100½	—	
New York...7 "	1870..110½	110½	
Ohio...6 "	1860..	99	99
Ohio...6 "	1870..	96	97
Ohio...6 "	1875..	—	95½
Ohio...6 "	1886..	100	—
Virginia...6 "	c'n. 1850—90..	63	63
Pennsylvania 5 "	1877..	80	80½
Kentucky...6 "	1869—72..	88	88
Missouri...6 "	1872—86..	53½	53⅝
Tennessee...6 "	Divers....	60½	60⅝
Illinois inter't 6	of 1879....	88½	90
Indiana...5 "		78	78½
Indiana...2½ "		55	56
Minnesota...8 "	coupons....	72	72½
Iowa...7 "	1868..	—	—
Louisiana...6 "	" long..	70	70
N. Carolina...6 "	1873..	71¾	72
Georgia...6 "	1872..	67	—
Alabama...5 "		—	—
Maryland...6 "		—	—
Maryland...5 "		—	—
California...7 "	new	86	86⅞
Michigan...6 "	coupon	88	88

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TOMLINSON & COX, Druggists, No. 18 East Washington Street,

Have been appointed agents for the sale of

BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO,

THE WONDERFUL GRANULES, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Wheezing, Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils, and Diseases of the Lungs. Sold in large boxes, 25 cts., 51 cts., and $1 each. n18d&w1y

CAUTION.

The market is full of imitations, represented to be the same as "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," which are in most cases productive of positive injury. Many dealers will recommend inferior preparations and lower priced articles, affording more profit to themselves. Ask for and OBTAIN only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," which by long experience have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, when allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, have a direct influence to the affected parts; the sedative and soothing effect to the mucus lining of the windpipe into the Bronchi allays Pulmonary Irritation and gives relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable. feb19-d1y '62

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

TO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of family is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for the past century. Although this article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half pint bottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitant price of $5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to furnish the recipe for $1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless, thousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of $1, by addressing. DR. J. C. DEVERAUX, P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut. uly22-d&w'61

HORSE BILLS.

WE HAVE ALL THE NEW HORSE AND JACK Cuts, and are prepared to print Horse and Jack Bills on the shortest notice, and in the best style.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and the bills sent by express to any point. To insure attention all orders must be accompanied by the cash.

PRICE.

For 50 copies or less, with cut.....$2 00
For 100 " " " 2 50