





BATTLE IN MEXICO.

Denver City, March 7th.—The following news was received to-day by Military Express—A desperate and terrible battle, lasting all day, took place at Valverde, 20 miles south of Fort Craig, on the 21st of February. The fight was probably resumed on the 23rd. The loss is great on both sides. Both parties claim the victory. A regiment of New Mexicans, commanded by Col. Paner ran away. Captain McKee, who had charge of the artillery, and one of his command, were killed at their post, and their cannon taken by the rebels. Kit Carson was within fifteen miles of Fort Craig. Firing was heard from his direction, but with what result was not ascertained at the time the messenger left.

British and Foreign Miscellany.

A good deal is said about Dumollard, the murderer. He has confessed, so it is said, to one hundred murders of young servants girls. His photograph is sold everywhere. He is hideous.—Court Journal.

Prince Alfred arrived at Queenstown on Tuesday from his West India tour, and proceeded to Dublin, thence to Osborne, where the Queen is staying in complete retirement.

The arrival of father Daly at Rome is chronicled with as much parade as if he were equal in rank to Cardinal Wiseman.

During the publication of certain banns in the parish church at Arbroath a middle aged woman rose and said, "I protest against that name of the man of the young servant girl, or believed she had, had the right to claim on the affections of the would be bridegroom."

The Prince of Wales employed some of his short stay at Munich in sitting to Herr Albert, the court photographer, for one of his life-size photographs. The Prince's portrait was finished in five hours' time, and it is at the Prince's own desire that it is to appear in the Exhibition.

We (Aberdeen Herald) understand that as presently intended, the Queen will come to Balmoral this season on or about the 1st of May, and make a stay of a month. Arrangements to this end will very soon be made at the Highland Palace.

China is a great rag country—for the Chinese are a people in rags. A sageacious gentleman of our acquaintance, on the passing of Mr. Gladstone's Bill, sent to China for a cargo of rags. A ship is to be sent to the Thames, and will arrive to find the quotation for rags lower in London than at Canton.—Athenaeum.

We are informed that the Post Laureate has in hand an Ode to be produced at the opening of the Great Exhibition this year and in which he will commemorate most of the public virtues of the late Prince Consort in terms of harmony with the poem so lately published as a preface to the new edition of the Idylls of the King, and embodying several of those lines.

The Directors of the Great Ship Company have decided on the appointment of Capt. W. Paton, of Liverpool, as the commander of the Great Eastern. Captain Paton, who is well known in Liverpool, is highly spoken of as an able and experienced man and as thoroughly a gentleman. It is understood that his salary will be £1,000 per annum, with contingent advantages.

The French Official Customs Returns show that the value of the importation from England to France during the last three months of the year 1861, exceeded by 53,000,000 francs the value for the three corresponding months of the preceding year, according to the best mercantile authority.

A Parliamentary paper was issued yesterday on the blockade of the American Confederated ports. February 15, Earl Russell, writing to Lord Lyons, says Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the state of the blockade at the ports of Charleston and Wilmington. They came to the conclusion that it was ineffective.

The trial of the Armstrong monster gun has been at Shoeburyness. It was worked with remarkable ease, and was repeatedly fired with a solid spherical shot weighing 150 lbs., and a charge of 40 lbs. of powder. The gun is to be subsequently rifled, so as to become adapted for projectile shot of 300 lbs. and upwards.

CARELESS SHOOTING.

An instance of extreme carelessness on the part of sportsmen, and one attended with very sad consequences, occurred on Tuesday last near Hamilton. A number of the officers of the Rifles were congregated at a pigeon shooting in the Dundas foun dry, while sitting in the cutter, the careless ness of the officers in firing in all directions on the day in question, across a road upon which people and teams were every moment passing, is said to have been the most aggravating character. To Mr. Garsshore the accident is a melancholy one indeed, and it is to be hoped that the military gentlemen will be more careful when they venture out again by themselves for the purpose of sporting.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post writes Feb. 29.—The telegram from New York on the 6th. instantly speaks of a rumor at Washington that the Swedish Minister had undertaken to prove to the Federal Government that the blockade was insufficient. It is exciting surprise that the first movement of the kind should come from Sweden. But Sweden carries on a large iron trade with the Southern States, and the blockade has inflicted too great an injury on her not to make her desire to see the blockade at an end. It is probable that those who will first complain of this state of things are the second-rate European States. Spain may follow Sweden.

James Brown, who was twice tried, and twice convicted, of the murder of John Sheridan Hogan, M. P. for Grey, was hanged at Toronto on Monday morning at ten o'clock. The gallows was erected over the west end of the jail wall, and we understand there was an immense multitude present—male and female. Brown died protesting his innocence to the very last.

Winchester, March 12. This celebrated town is at length recovered for the Union. The march of our forces from Berryville to this vicinity, succeeded in dividing the enemy and misleading them, so that they did not know where to expect an attack. Gen. Hamilton's Michigan Cavalry leading. Twelve hundred of the enemy's Cavalry gave battle, supported by a section of Artillery. This was about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A battalion of the 1st Maryland regiment reinforced our Cavalry, and one of our sections of artillery came up and repulsed the enemy's guns. The fight was soon over. The enemy fled leaving the two guns, several horses, and about 20 men killed and wounded. Our whole loss was 4 killed and 15 wounded, all of the 1st Maryland. Large stores of ammunition, provisions, and many horses, have fallen into our hands, and the Union flag triumphantly waves over Winchester. The reception of our troops by the people has been most enthusiastic. Gen. Gorman has come in, and he and Gen. Hamilton are exchanging mutual congratulations.

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT AT FORT MONROE.

The following despatches by the Vermont and Boston line supply the deficiencies of the miserable specimen of telegraphing received in Kingston on Monday:— WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Government has received information from Fort Monroe that yesterday the Cumberland and Merrimac and the gunboats Jamestown and Yorktown attacked our fleet sunk the Cumberland, and took the frigate Congress. The Merrimac was aground when the Forts Monroe boat left.

Fortress Monroe, 8th.—The dullness of Old Point was started at ten o'clock today by the announcement that a serious vessel, supposed to be the Merrimac, looking like a submerged house with the roof only above water, was moving down from Norfolk, in front of Sewell's Point batteries. Signal guns were fired by the Cumberland and Congress, but they were unheeded. The Merrimac, and Roanoke, of appalling danger, and all was excitement in and about Fort Monroe. There was nothing protruding above the water but a flagstaff flying the rebel flag, and a short smokestack.

She moved along slowly, and turning into the channel leading to Newport News steamed directly for the batteries. The Cumberland and Congress, which were lying at the mouth of the James River.

As soon as she came within range the Cumberland opened on her with heavy guns, but the balls struck and rebounded off, having no more effect on her than peas from a popgun. Her guns were silent, and she moved on in silence, but with a full head of steam.

In the mean time as the Merrimac was approaching our two frigates on one side, the Yorktown and Jamestown came down James River and engaged our two frigates on the other side. Her guns were silent, and she moved on in silence, but with a full head of steam.

The latter kept steadily on her course and approached the Cumberland, when she and the Congress opened on her with their guns, rained a full broadside on the iron clad monster. The shot took no effect, plunging and flying off, only checking her progress.

After receiving the first broadsides of the two frigates, she ran into the Cumberland, striking her about midships, partially laying her on her side. She then fired a few broadsides, and then dashing against her and knocking in her sides, left her to sink, while she engaged the Congress, which lay about a fourth of a mile distant.

The Congress in the meantime kept up a sharp engagement with the Yorktown and Jamestown, and the Merrimac was on board and seeing the uselessness of resistance, she fired a few shots, and then struck the iron clad steamer, she at once struck her colors. On the Congress striking her colors the Jamestown approached and took on board all the officers as prisoners. The crew were allowed to escape in boats. The Congress was driven off at a distance of a few miles.

WASHINGTON, March 9, P. M.—By telegraph from Fort Monroe, the Merrimac arrived at Fortress Monroe last night. Early this morning she was attacked by three vessels the Merrimac, the Jamestown and the Yorktown. After five hours' contest they were driven off at a distance of a few miles. The above is official news.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, March 9. The Monitor arrived at 10 P. M. last night, and went immediately to the protection of the Merrimac, lying aground just below Newport News. At 7 A. M. today the Merrimac, accompanied by two wooden steamers, the Yorktown and Jamestown, and several tugs, stood out toward the Monitor, and opened fire. The Monitor met them at once, and opened fire when the enemy's vessels retired excepting the Merrimac. The two iron clad vessels fought, and the Merrimac was driven off at a distance of a few miles. The above is official news.

Lieut. J. L. Worden, who commanded the Monitor, handled her with great skill assisted by Chief Engineer Stunters.

The Merrimac kept up a continuous fire, and is herself somewhat injured. She was moved considerable today, and will probably be off tonight.

The Monitor is uninjured, and ready at any moment to repeat another attack. [Sent by order of Gen. Wool.]

WASHINGTON, March 9. The following was received tonight by Major-Gen. McClellan from Gen. Wool, dated Fortress Monroe, at 6 o'clock this evening:—

"Two hours after my telegraphic dispatch to the Secretary of War last evening the Merrimac arrived. She immediately went to the assistance of the Merrimac, which was aground, and continued to fire a few moments since. Early this morning she was attacked by the Merrimac, Jamestown and Yorktown. After a five hours' contest they were driven off, the Merrimac in a sinking condition. She was towed by the Jamestown and Norfolk, so that it is possible to get her in the dry dock for repairs. The Merrimac is afloat and being towed toward Fortress Monroe."

Washington, March 11th. A telegraph from Fort Monroe this morning announces that everything is quiet there and at Newport News. The Merrimac has been evacuated by the rebels, and our forces have taken peaceable possession.

There has been no other news of public interest this morning.

Baltimore, March 11th. The boat from Old Point has not arrived. She is probably detained by the heavy blow which commenced about 12 last night.

Washington, March 11th. The National Intelligencer of this morning asserts in positive terms, that we occupy Centerville, and that the rebels have evacuated Manassas. The Intelligencer adds—this news was confirmed by intelligence received at headquarters last night.

Fort Monroe, March 10th. The boat from Old Point has arrived, but brings little news that has not already been telegraphed.

The officers and men of the Monitor speak in the most glowing terms of her performance, and think they might have destroyed the Merrimac, without much difficulty if they had been allowed the opportunity.

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT AT FORT MONROE.

played by an armed force, shouts go up for Davis; when a Union banner is seen waving over a powerful battery, the Union is greeted with acclamations. So it seems that not only Providence, as Napoleon said, but loyalty is on the side of the strongest battalion."

Washington, March 11th. The whole rebel fortification at Manassas were abandoned, and everything possible burned. Before dark last night, Col. Averil, with a large body of cavalry, entered the far-famed works and bivouacked for the night amidst the ruins of the rebel strong hold. Intelligent gathering of the masses in the neighborhood tends to state that the whole rebel army has retired Southward. It is not credited that they will attempt to make a stand at that point, as the country is all open and level, and unpromising for defensive warfare. The opinion is gaining ground that the Merrimac was sunk by the Merrimac, and not by the Yorktown, as it is the junction of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad with the Virginia Central Railroad. The only point at which they can with any sort of confidence attempt to make a stand is near the junction of the Fredericksburg and Potomac with the Virginia Central Railroad, in which neighborhood the North Annapolis and South Annapolis rivers unite and form about twenty miles north of Richmond. At this point the country is much broken and admirably fitted for defense.

It is reported that the rebels are making a desperate effort to break the railroad bridge across the north fork of the Rappahannock. In their haste they have left behind straggling parties of soldiers who seem to be very glad to be made prisoners. Wherever they have gone it is evident that their army is completely demoralized and in the service of the rebels. The retreat from Manassas to Richmond will be the same throughout the South as it is in the past of Virginia just evacuated, where the impression prevails that the Southern Confederacy has collapsed and many of the people thank God for it. The forts are all abandoned, but the rebels have not yet been able to accommodate fully 300,000 troops still remain. Heaps of dead horses cover the field in the vicinity. The railroad track is undisturbed except the bridges. The stone bridge across Bull Run on the Warren turnpike is blown up, as also the bridge across Cut Run, between Centerville and Manassas. The Merrimac, which was destroyed the precipitate flight of the rebels. All the log huts are standing, and a numerous number of tents. Some caissons were found but no guns. Piles of bullets and cartridges were seen in the tents, and an immense quantity of quarterned stores. The place where the rebels were encamped is now a mass of ruins. The Merrimac was still smoldering. They brought back abundant rebel trophies, and pack saddles, muskets, revolvers and bowie knives. Over 1,000 pack saddles were found, all new, marked C. S. A. The people in the vicinity of the Merrimac were very much excited, and more than 100,000 troops at Manassas, and the Merrimac, they saw one rebel on the breast works, a parallel in his loneliness to the one found at Beaufort. The two Pennsylvania cavalry regiments were the first Union troops entering Centerville.

The Merrimac, which was destroyed the precipitate flight of the rebels. All the log huts are standing, and a numerous number of tents. Some caissons were found but no guns. Piles of bullets and cartridges were seen in the tents, and an immense quantity of quarterned stores. The place where the rebels were encamped is now a mass of ruins. The Merrimac was still smoldering. They brought back abundant rebel trophies, and pack saddles, muskets, revolvers and bowie knives. Over 1,000 pack saddles were found, all new, marked C. S. A. The people in the vicinity of the Merrimac were very much excited, and more than 100,000 troops at Manassas, and the Merrimac, they saw one rebel on the breast works, a parallel in his loneliness to the one found at Beaufort. The two Pennsylvania cavalry regiments were the first Union troops entering Centerville.

The Merrimac, which was destroyed the precipitate flight of the rebels. All the log huts are standing, and a numerous number of tents. Some caissons were found but no guns. Piles of bullets and cartridges were seen in the tents, and an immense quantity of quarterned stores. The place where the rebels were encamped is now a mass of ruins. The Merrimac was still smoldering. They brought back abundant rebel trophies, and pack saddles, muskets, revolvers and bowie knives. Over 1,000 pack saddles were found, all new, marked C. S. A. The people in the vicinity of the Merrimac were very much excited, and more than 100,000 troops at Manassas, and the Merrimac, they saw one rebel on the breast works, a parallel in his loneliness to the one found at Beaufort. The two Pennsylvania cavalry regiments were the first Union troops entering Centerville.

The Merrimac, which was destroyed the precipitate flight of the rebels. All the log huts are standing, and a numerous number of tents. Some caissons were found but no guns. Piles of bullets and cartridges were seen in the tents, and an immense quantity of quarterned stores. The place where the rebels were encamped is now a mass of ruins. The Merrimac was still smoldering. They brought back abundant rebel trophies, and pack saddles, muskets, revolvers and bowie knives. Over 1,000 pack saddles were found, all new, marked C. S. A. The people in the vicinity of the Merrimac were very much excited, and more than 100,000 troops at Manassas, and the Merrimac, they saw one rebel on the breast works, a parallel in his loneliness to the one found at Beaufort. The two Pennsylvania cavalry regiments were the first Union troops entering Centerville.

The Merrimac, which was destroyed the precipitate flight of the rebels. All the log huts are standing, and a numerous number of tents. Some caissons were found but no guns. Piles of bullets and cartridges were seen in the tents, and an immense quantity of quarterned stores. The place where the rebels were encamped is now a mass of ruins. The Merrimac was still smoldering. They brought back abundant rebel trophies, and pack saddles, muskets, revolvers and bowie knives. Over 1,000 pack saddles were found, all new, marked C. S. A. The people in the vicinity of the Merrimac were very much excited, and more than 100,000 troops at Manassas, and the Merrimac, they saw one rebel on the breast works, a parallel in his loneliness to the one found at Beaufort. The two Pennsylvania cavalry regiments were the first Union troops entering Centerville.

The Merrimac, which was destroyed the precipitate flight of the rebels. All the log huts are standing, and a numerous number of tents. Some caissons were found but no guns. Piles of bullets and cartridges were seen in the tents, and an immense quantity of quarterned stores. The place where the rebels were encamped is now a mass of ruins. The Merrimac was still smoldering. They brought back abundant rebel trophies, and pack saddles, muskets, revolvers and bowie knives. Over 1,000 pack saddles were found, all new, marked C. S. A. The people in the vicinity of the Merrimac were very much excited, and more than 100,000 troops at Manassas, and the Merrimac, they saw one rebel on the breast works, a parallel in his loneliness to the one found at Beaufort. The two Pennsylvania cavalry regiments were the first Union troops entering Centerville.

The Merrimac, which was destroyed the precipitate flight of the rebels. All the log huts are standing, and a numerous number of tents. Some caissons were found but no guns. Piles of bullets and cartridges were seen in the tents, and an immense quantity of quarterned stores. The place where the rebels were encamped is now a mass of ruins. The Merrimac was still smoldering. They brought back abundant rebel trophies, and pack saddles, muskets, revolvers and bowie knives. Over 1,000 pack saddles were found, all new, marked C. S. A. The people in the vicinity of the Merrimac were very much excited, and more than 100,000 troops at Manassas, and the Merrimac, they saw one rebel on the breast works, a parallel in his loneliness to the one found at Beaufort. The two Pennsylvania cavalry regiments were the first Union troops entering Centerville.

The Merrimac, which was destroyed the precipitate flight of the rebels. All the log huts are standing, and a numerous number of tents. Some caissons were found but no guns. Piles of bullets and cartridges were seen in the tents, and an immense quantity of quarterned stores. The place where the rebels were encamped is now a mass of ruins. The Merrimac was still smoldering. They brought back abundant rebel trophies, and pack saddles, muskets, revolvers and bowie knives. Over 1,000 pack saddles were found, all new, marked C. S. A. The people in the vicinity of the Merrimac were very much excited, and more than 100,000 troops at Manassas, and the Merrimac, they saw one rebel on the breast works, a parallel in his loneliness to the one found at Beaufort. The two Pennsylvania cavalry regiments were the first Union troops entering Centerville.

The Merrimac, which was destroyed the precipitate flight of the rebels. All the log huts are standing, and a numerous number of tents. Some caissons were found but no guns. Piles of bullets and cartridges were seen in the tents, and an immense quantity of quarterned stores. The place where the rebels were encamped is now a mass of ruins. The Merrimac was still smoldering. They brought back abundant rebel trophies, and pack saddles, muskets, revolvers and bowie knives. Over 1,000 pack saddles were found, all new, marked C. S. A. The people in the vicinity of the Merrimac were very much excited, and more than 100,000 troops at Manassas, and the Merrimac, they saw one rebel on the breast works, a parallel in his loneliness to the one found at Beaufort. The two Pennsylvania cavalry regiments were the first Union troops entering Centerville.

The Merrimac, which was destroyed the precipitate flight of the rebels. All the log huts are standing, and a numerous number of tents. Some caissons were found but no guns. Piles of bullets and cartridges were seen in the tents, and an immense quantity of quarterned stores. The place where the rebels were encamped is now a mass of ruins. The Merrimac was still smoldering. They brought back abundant rebel trophies, and pack saddles, muskets, revolvers and bowie knives. Over 1,000 pack saddles were found, all new, marked C. S. A. The people in the vicinity of the Merrimac were very much excited, and more than 100,000 troops at Manassas, and the Merrimac, they saw one rebel on the breast works, a parallel in his loneliness to the one found at Beaufort. The two Pennsylvania cavalry regiments were the first Union troops entering Centerville.

The Merrimac, which was destroyed the precipitate flight of the rebels. All the log huts are standing, and a numerous number of tents. Some caissons were found but no guns. Piles of bullets and cartridges were seen in the tents, and an immense quantity of quarterned stores. The place where the rebels were encamped is now a mass of ruins. The Merrimac was still smoldering. They brought back abundant rebel trophies, and pack saddles, muskets, revolvers and bowie knives. Over 1,000 pack saddles were found, all new, marked C. S. A. The people in the vicinity of the Merrimac were very much excited, and more than 100,000 troops at Manassas, and the Merrimac, they saw one rebel on the breast works, a parallel in his loneliness to the one found at Beaufort. The two Pennsylvania cavalry regiments were the first Union troops entering Centerville.

The Merrimac, which was destroyed the precipitate flight of the rebels. All the log huts are standing, and a numerous number of tents. Some caissons were found but no guns. Piles of bullets and cartridges were seen in the tents, and an immense quantity of quarterned stores. The place where the rebels were encamped is now a mass of ruins. The Merrimac was still smoldering. They brought back abundant rebel trophies, and pack saddles, muskets, revolvers and bowie knives. Over 1,000 pack saddles were found, all new, marked C. S. A. The people in the vicinity of the Merrimac were very much excited, and more than 100,000 troops at Manassas, and the Merrimac, they saw one rebel on the breast works, a parallel in his loneliness to the one found at Beaufort. The two Pennsylvania cavalry regiments were the first Union troops entering Centerville.

The Merrimac, which was destroyed the precipitate flight of the rebels. All the log huts are standing, and a numerous number of tents. Some caissons were found but no guns. Piles of bullets and cartridges were seen in the tents, and an immense quantity of quarterned stores. The place where the rebels were encamped is now a mass of ruins. The Merrimac was still smoldering. They brought back abundant rebel trophies, and pack saddles, muskets, revolvers and bowie knives. Over 1,000 pack saddles were found, all new, marked C. S. A. The people in the vicinity of the Merrimac were very much excited, and more than 100,000 troops at Manassas, and the Merrimac, they saw one rebel on the breast works, a parallel in his loneliness to the one found at Beaufort. The two Pennsylvania cavalry regiments were the first Union troops entering Centerville.

The Merrimac, which was destroyed the precipitate flight of the rebels. All the log huts are standing, and a numerous number of tents. Some caissons were found but no guns. Piles of bullets and cartridges were seen in the tents, and an immense quantity of quarterned stores. The place where the rebels were encamped is now a mass of ruins. The Merrimac was still smoldering. They brought back abundant rebel trophies, and pack saddles, muskets, revolvers and bowie knives. Over 1,000 pack saddles were found, all new, marked C. S. A. The people in the vicinity of the Merrimac were very much excited, and more than 100,000 troops at Manassas, and the Merrimac, they saw one rebel on the breast works, a parallel in his loneliness to the one found at Beaufort. The two Pennsylvania cavalry regiments were the first Union troops entering Centerville.

The Merrimac, which was destroyed the precipitate flight of the rebels. All the log huts are standing, and a numerous number of tents. Some caissons were found but no guns. Piles of bullets and cartridges were seen in the tents, and an immense quantity of quarterned stores. The place where the rebels were encamped is now a mass of ruins. The Merrimac was still smoldering. They brought back abundant rebel trophies, and pack saddles, muskets, revolvers and bowie knives. Over 1,000 pack saddles were found, all new, marked C. S. A. The people in the vicinity of the Merrimac were very much excited, and more than 100,000 troops at Manassas, and the Merrimac, they saw one rebel on the breast works, a parallel in his loneliness to the one found at Beaufort. The two Pennsylvania cavalry regiments were the first Union troops entering Centerville.

The Merrimac, which was destroyed the precipitate flight of the rebels. All the log huts are standing, and a numerous number of tents. Some caissons were found but no guns. Piles of bullets and cartridges were seen in the tents, and an immense quantity of quarterned stores. The place where the rebels were encamped is now a mass of ruins. The Merrimac was still smoldering. They brought back abundant rebel trophies, and pack saddles, muskets, revolvers and bowie knives. Over 1,000 pack saddles were found, all new, marked C. S. A. The people in the vicinity of the Merrimac were very much excited, and more than 100,000 troops at Manassas, and the Merrimac, they saw one rebel on the breast works, a parallel in his loneliness to the one found at Beaufort. The two Pennsylvania cavalry regiments were the first Union troops entering Centerville.

The Merrimac, which was destroyed the precipitate flight of the rebels. All the log huts are standing, and a numerous number of tents. Some caissons were found but no guns. Piles of bullets and cartridges were seen in the tents, and an immense quantity of quarterned stores. The place where the rebels were encamped is now a mass of ruins. The Merrimac was still smoldering. They brought back abundant rebel trophies, and pack saddles, muskets, revolvers and bowie knives. Over 1,000 pack saddles were found, all new, marked C. S. A. The people in the vicinity of the Merrimac were very much excited, and more than 100,000 troops at Manassas, and the Merrimac, they saw one rebel on the breast works, a parallel in his loneliness to the one found at Beaufort. The two Pennsylvania cavalry regiments were the first Union troops entering Centerville.

The Merrimac, which was destroyed the precipitate flight of the rebels. All the log huts are standing, and a numerous number of tents. Some caissons were found but no guns. Piles of bullets and cartridges were seen in the tents, and an immense quantity of quarterned stores. The place where the rebels were encamped is now a mass of ruins. The Merrimac was still smoldering. They brought back abundant rebel trophies, and pack saddles, muskets, revolvers and bowie knives. Over 1,000 pack saddles were found, all new, marked C. S. A. The people in the vicinity of the Merrimac were very much excited, and more than 100,000 troops at Manassas, and the Merrimac, they saw one rebel on the breast works, a parallel in his loneliness to the one found at Beaufort. The two Pennsylvania cavalry regiments were the first Union troops entering Centerville.

The Merrimac, which was destroyed the precipitate flight of the rebels. All the log huts are standing, and a numerous number of tents. Some caissons were found but no guns. Piles of bullets and cartridges were seen in the tents, and an immense quantity of quarterned stores. The place where the rebels were encamped is now a mass of ruins. The Merrimac was still smoldering. They brought back abundant rebel trophies, and pack saddles, muskets, revolvers and bowie knives. Over 1,000 pack saddles were found, all new, marked C. S. A. The people in the vicinity of the Merrimac were very much excited, and more than 100,000 troops at Manassas, and the Merrimac, they saw one rebel on the breast works, a parallel in his loneliness to the one found at Beaufort. The two Pennsylvania cavalry regiments were the first Union troops entering Centerville.

The Merrimac, which was destroyed the precipitate flight of the rebels. All the log huts are standing, and a numerous number of tents. Some caissons were found but no guns. Piles of bullets and cartridges were seen in the tents, and an immense quantity of quarterned stores. The place where the rebels were encamped is now a mass of ruins. The Merrimac was still smoldering. They brought back abundant rebel trophies, and pack saddles, muskets, revolvers and bowie knives. Over 1,000 pack saddles were found, all new, marked C. S. A. The people in the vicinity of the Merrimac were very much excited, and more than 100,000 troops at Manassas, and the Merrimac, they saw one rebel on the breast works, a parallel in his loneliness to the one found at Beaufort. The two Pennsylvania cavalry regiments were the first Union troops entering Centerville.

The Merrimac, which was destroyed the precipitate flight of the rebels. All the log huts are standing, and a numerous number of tents. Some caissons were found but no guns. Piles of bullets and cartridges were seen in the tents, and an immense quantity of quarterned stores. The place where the rebels were encamped is now a mass of ruins. The Merrimac was still smoldering. They brought back abundant rebel trophies, and pack saddles, muskets, revolvers and bowie knives. Over 1,000 pack saddles were found, all new, marked C. S. A. The people in the vicinity of the Merrimac were very much excited, and more than 100,000 troops at Manassas, and the Merrimac, they saw one rebel on the breast works, a parallel in his loneliness to the one found at Beaufort. The two Pennsylvania cavalry regiments were the first Union troops entering Centerville.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

The royal mail steamship Africa, from Liverpool at 9.30 on the morning of the 1st, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 2nd, arrived here this forenoon. She takes the place of the new steamship China, the departure of which has been postponed to an indefinite period.

The Nova Scotia arrived at Londonderry early on the morning of March 1st. Gibraltar advises that it was the Lieutenant and not the Captain of the Sumpter who was arrested. Mr. Griffith on the 3rd would call the attention of the House of Commons to the subject.

The final despatch of the papers relative to the Southern blockade is from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, dated Feb. 15th, which shows that notwithstanding the sufficient blockading force off Charleston and Wilmington, various ships have eluded the blockade. The government are of opinion that sufficient ships are stationed at those ports to prevent access or to create evident danger to vessels leaving or entering, provided such ships do not voluntarily permit violations. The fact that various ships may have successfully escaped will not of itself prevent the blockade from being effective, adequate force being always maintained to enforce evidence. A neutral State ought to exercise the greatest caution with reference to a disregard of a de facto blockade, and ought not to disregard it except when it entertains a conviction shared by other neutrals that the power of the blockade is abused by the State, either unable to institute or maintain it, or unwilling from some motive or other to do so.

The Earl of Carnarvon, in the House of Lords, called attention to the fact that the papers contain nothing relative to communication with foreign Governments on the subject.

Earl Russell said there had been no formal communications with foreign governments. The representatives of France and other powers had from time to time asked him what the British government intended to do, but he had referred them to his despatches to Lord Lyons. Earl Russell was also understood to say that he had received word from Lord Lyons that Mr. Steward had informed him that no more stone laden ships will be used.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gregory gave notice that he will call attention to the blockade of the ports of the Confederacy in reply to an inquiry relative to the withdrawal of American cruisers from the coast of Africa. Lord Palmerston said a reconstruction had been made to the Washington government on the subject, but the exigencies of the war occasioned the withdrawal. He admitted it was not a satisfactory answer to say the cruisers had been withdrawn when the object of withdrawal was to accomplish something quite as injurious to commerce, as to British vessels being allowed in the absence of Americans to ascertain the nationalities of vessels that could only be done by consent of the Senate.

Mr. Gladstone said the fact that the government loss on every letter sent via Galway was sixpence, but as a renewal of the Galway subsidy, the matter was in the hands of the head of the government.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune says:— I visited the "Monitor" to-day. Two shots of the enemy struck her on the edge above the surface, and tore up a few inches of the deck plating, and penetrating about half the diameter of the ball, affording a complete illustration of her impregnability.

It is not probable that any considerable force would be maintained in Virginia after the evacuation of Manassas, which commands the only railroad avenue thence to Richmond.

Baltimore, March 12. The Old Point boat has arrived. We learn through Lieut. Hayward that a copy of the Norfolk Day Book has reached Old Point. It is a highly colored account of the Merrimac's fight, and pays a great compliment to the bravery of the crew of the Cumberland. It admits that some of the shot from that vessel entered the Merrimac. One shell killed 17 men in the Merrimac and wounded Capt. Buchanan who subsided. The Monitor is admitted to be formidable, but says she appears like a black Yankee chess-box on a raft. The Merrimac on Sunday was under command of Catesby Jones. The account is mainly confined to Saturday's fight. It thinks some slight repairs will be necessary to the Merrimac, but says the reason why the Merrimac did not resist the Congress was because Capt. Buchanan had a brother on board as paymaster.

Washington, March 12. By an arrival at the Navy Yard to-day, it is ascertained that the rebel batteries were evacuated at Aquia Neck yesterday morning, whether permanently or not we have no means of ascertaining.

Gen. Fremont will return to Washington either this evening or to-morrow morning. Repairs have been already commenced at Bull Run, and the probability is that the railroad to Manassas will be in running order this week.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Douglas Prentiss, a long resident of Kingston, died very suddenly yesterday afternoon at the British Hotel, New York, after a severe illness. He was also the office for the transaction of business, and an hour or two afterwards, between 3 and 4 o'clock, he was found lying on the floor, close beside his chair, as if he had just seated himself in it and fallen down. Mr. Prentiss was a director of the Commercial Bank for many years, and was a prominent citizen of Kingston. The cause of death is undecided; most probably disease of the heart. Mr. Prentiss was unmarried.

Concerning the Canadian Copper Mines of the West, we find the following in the report of the Lake Huron Mining Companies:—"The quantity of ore produced by the Bruce Mines during the past season was 472 tons, 11 cwt., 3 qrs., 2 lbs of 17 per cent, being about 75 tons short of the previous year's production. The production at the Welling-Bank (Huron Mining Company) was 1175 tons of about 19 per cent, being over 100 tons short of the previous year's production. The Royalty paid to the Montreal Company from the Welling Bank was about 58 tons. The quantity produced at the Huron West Canada Mines, also in the hands of the Welling-Bank Company, will, it is believed, bring last year's production of the Bruce and Welling Bank of the Huron Bay together to about 3,000 tons, a substantial proof of the capability of the district. The value of the ore approaches \$25,000, a considerable addition to the exports of the country from one small port, but a mere trifle of what is found, must consult their interests by advertising in its columns. Terms reasonable.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

The royal mail steamship Africa, from Liverpool at 9.30 on the morning of the 1st, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 2nd, arrived here this forenoon. She takes the place of the new steamship China, the departure of which has been postponed to an indefinite period.

The Nova Scotia arrived at Londonderry early on the morning of March 1st. Gibraltar advises that it was the Lieutenant and not the Captain of the Sumpter who was arrested. Mr. Griffith on the 3rd would call the attention of the House of Commons to the subject.

The final despatch of the papers relative to the Southern blockade is from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, dated Feb. 15th, which shows that notwithstanding the sufficient blockading force off Charleston and Wilmington, various ships have eluded the blockade. The government are of opinion that sufficient ships are stationed at those ports to prevent access or to create evident danger to vessels leaving or entering, provided such ships do not voluntarily permit violations. The fact that various ships may have successfully escaped will not of itself prevent the blockade from being effective, adequate force being always maintained to enforce evidence. A neutral State ought to exercise the greatest caution with reference to a disregard of a de facto blockade, and ought not to disregard it except when it entertains a conviction shared by other neutrals that the power of the blockade is abused by the State, either unable to institute or maintain it, or unwilling from some motive or other to do so.

The Earl of Carnarvon, in the House of Lords, called attention to the fact that the papers contain nothing relative to communication with foreign Governments on the subject.

Earl Russell said there had been no formal communications with foreign governments. The representatives of France and other powers had from time to time asked him what the British government intended to do, but he had referred them to his despatches to Lord Lyons. Earl Russell was also understood to say that he had received word from Lord Lyons that Mr. Steward had informed him that no more stone laden ships will be used.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gregory gave notice that he will call attention to the blockade of the ports of the Confederacy in reply to an inquiry relative to the withdrawal of American cruisers from the coast of Africa. Lord Palmerston said a reconstruction had been made to the Washington government on the subject, but the exigencies of the war occasioned the withdrawal. He admitted it was not a satisfactory answer to say the cruisers had been withdrawn when the

