



Our County Expenses.

Every community has its croakers, and Bedford county has its full share of that dissatisfied and disagreeable class of individuals. Formerly, headed by a few aspirants for office, there was a secret clique of sore-heads in this county, who, time after time, made organized efforts to defeat one or another of the Democratic candidates for county offices, by making false representations concerning the conduct of affairs by Democratic officials, or those who were their subordinates. The clique of grumblers found, however, after several trials that their game would not work and gave it up in despair. For some two years we have not heard much of the old cuckoo note that was wont to salute our ears so regularly every recurring campaign. The people saw and appreciated the excellent management of our county affairs, and treated the electioneering scheme of the croakers with contempt. And now, Bedford county is regarded elsewhere as a model for economy in the administration of local affairs. She is quoted and lauded by her neighbors as better in this respect than themselves. Witness the following from a late issue of the Somerset Democrat:

It will be seen that in the years 1857 and 1858, the average salary of Commissioners was about \$108 00 each, and the expenses of auditing about \$46 00.—Last year each Commissioner received \$231 00, (we take Mr. Kimmel's salary as the average, it being marked in full), and the Auditors' expenses were \$125 00.—an increase in the salary of each Commissioner of \$123 00, and of \$80 00 in the auditing expenses. The salary of Commissioners for 1860 was about the same as last year, so that the Relief Board duties could not have caused the great disparity between '61 and '58.

Now, compare the expenses of this county last year with those of Bedford county for the same time.—Bedford has about the same population and valuation and it is therefore fair to presume that the business in the Commissioners' office would be about the same. Take the same items. Mr. Kimmel's salary was \$231 00, that of the three Commissioners of Bedford county \$225 00. In other words, Mr. Kimmel's salary was six dollars more than the Bedford Commissioners—a fact not easily accounted for. Again, our auditing expenses were \$125 00, the Bedford only \$70 00.

These facts may account for the eight mills which Bedford has levied for the year 1861. What has caused the great increase in the salaries? Has the business of the county increased so much lately?—These things need investigation and explanation. All sorts of theories have been advanced on the street corners to account for big salaries. It is asserted that one of the Commissioners lately conceived the grand theory of charging a day for coming to town and a day for going home, and that the theory has been practically carried out, and was so much improved upon that one of them was allowed time whilst at home threatening his grain.

A Groan From An Office-holder.

THE ORGANS OF THAT DEMOCRACY which still reek with the disgraces of the Buchanan administration, such as the York Gazette, the Bedford Gazette, Lancaster Intelligencer, and their kindred contemporaries, are howling and rejoicing in the most vulgar terms over the election in this city and York borough.—(Harrisburg Telegraph.) The "Bedford Gazette," as the orthographic monster of the Tell-tale-graph, has it, did rejoice over the late Democratic victories in Harrisburg and York, but not in "vulgar terms" or in any thing like a "howl." That style of writing smacks a little too much of the favorite vein of the hired Hessians and paid parasites of the present delectable Administration to suit our taste. As for our Buchananism, we can say in defence of the Ex-President what the Harrisburg Postmaster cannot say of his master at Washington, viz: When James Buchanan discovered the rascals in his Cabinet, he drove them out and sent them into retirement and disgrace. Abraham Lincoln, when compelled by the force of public opinion, to part with a corrupt Cabinet officer, heaps honors upon his head and rewards the unfaithful Secretary with a foreign mission, for his infidelity. Shrewd men, were they connected with Cameron as is the Harrisburg Postmaster, would say very little about "reeking with disgrace," but Bergner, like the ostrich when it hides its head in the sand, imagines he does not expose himself at all, whilst he is really attracting attention to the very ugliest part of his ugly existence. He might well be labeled, as the chef de cuisine did the turtle which was to be served for dinner: "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

Democratic Victory in Carlisle.

The Democrats of Carlisle elected their whole ticket at the late election for Borough officers. The majority for the Democratic candidate for Burgess, was 66. This is the first time for 20 years, says the Carlisle Volunteer, that a Democratic Burgess has been elected in that borough. We rejoice in this additional evidence of the returning vigor of the Democracy. We hope, however, that the Harrisburg Telegraph will not take our jubilation over this victory, so much to heart that its Postmaster editor will not be able to make out his Quarterly Report, and attend to his customary misrepresentation and abuse of the Democratic party.

Remarkable Surgical Operation.

An Ovarian Tumor was removed from the person of Miss Catharine Glenn, of Morrison's Cove, in this county, on the 27th of March last, by Dr. W. L. ATLEE, of Philadelphia, assisted by the following medical gentlemen, viz: Drs. Luden, of Huntingdon, St. Clair, of Indiana, Bloom, of Martinsburg, Sidney Smith, of Patonsville, and S. H. Smith, of Woodberry.

The Tumor was of 10 months standing, and weighed 35 pounds. The lady is doing very well.

Democratic Triumph in Washington.

The Democrats of Washington, Pa., elected their ticket for borough officers, at the late election, by from 60 to 85 majority. The Washington Examiner says that the county also went Democratic. The Harrisburg Telegraph will observe that we are still rejoicing.

Shippensburg Democratic.

At the late election for borough officers in the town of Shippensburg, the Democrats elected a large majority of their candidates. Shippensburg has heretofore been a stronghold of Republicanism. George Bergner, of the Harrisburg Telegraph, and other Lincoln office-holders, will please take notice.

Still They Come!

The tide of victory still rolls on. The Union-town Genius of Liberty says: "The elections, on Friday last, were carried in nearly every township by the Democrats by increased majorities." Alas! Poor Bergner, of the Harrisburg Telegraph!

Wendell Phillips, the Abolition lecturer, was mobbed at Cincinnati, a few days ago. He was rescued by his friends. Rev. Samuel Aaron, another Abolition preacher, was "egged" at Burlington, N. J. He, too, was rescued by his friends. It seems that these bold and outspoken disunionists have "friends" enough to take care of them wherever they go. And yet you can't get any of these friends to acknowledge that they are Abolitionists. Oh! no! they are only "Republicans." As for the mobbing, we consider it all wrong. Even a murderer should not be executed by a mob. The law provides the same penalty for Abolition disunionists as for Secession disunionists. If Abraham Lincoln will not treat both classes with equal severity, we say let the people indict those whom the President allows to go scot-free, and thus justice will not fail to have its course.

We publish, to-day, a communication from the Rev. S. KEPLER, of the M. E. Church, in defence of his course during the late session of the E. Baltimore Conference. Whilst we have no desire, but, on the contrary, a great aversion, to have any thing to do with the unfortunate differences that are every where springing up in Church organizations, owing to the growing intolerance of political opinion, we give place to this article as an act of civility to a friend and gentleman who is the author. It is a very able production, and, to our mind, a full and complete vindication of Rev. Kepler's fidelity as a citizen and his sincerity as a Christian patriot.

The result of the Spring elections in this county, doesn't please the editor of the Inquirer at all. He thinks that "in some countries the walls of a prison would be thought not badly employed in keeping such patriots within bounds," as those who were cruel enough to defeat the "Republicans" for township officers. What say you, citizens of St. Clair, Snake Spring, and other districts in which the "Republicans" were defeated, notwithstanding their former majorities? Are you ready to go to jail for committing the great crime of defeating the "Republicans"?

There is no confirmation of the rumor given in our last to the effect that Capt. Brisban, of Woodberry, was killed in the battle near Winchester. Capt. Gallaher, of Blair Co., we regret to learn, is among the unfortunate brave who fell on that bloody field. Lieut. Thomas Reem, who recruited a considerable number of men in Union and St. Clair townships, in this county, is also among the killed. Gen. Shields, we are happy to state, has not died of his wound, but is recovering rapidly from its effects.

Judge NILL has refused the application made by certain parties for a writ of Quo Warranto against the Bedford Rail Road Company. The Judge, we are informed, takes the ground that as corporations are created by State authority, they can be dissolved only by the same authority, and, therefore, dismisses the application for want of jurisdiction. In our opinion, we had better go to work and make our railroad without any more quo warrantos about it.

Hon. F. M. KIMMEL, late President Judge of this district, has removed to Chambersburg, at which place, we learn, he will hereafter be associated in the practice of the law with Wm. McLellan, Esq. The return of Judge Kimmel to the practice of the legal profession will prove an important era in the history of the bar of the district.

We had intended giving a list of the township officers elected in this county for the ensuing year, but have been compelled to omit it this week, on account of a press of other matter.

Dr. J. E. MCGIBB, for a number of years a resident of this county, removed, on Tuesday last, to Latrobe, Westmoreland county. The Dr. is a man of learning and ability and will make his mark wherever he goes.

There is nothing of importance from the seat of war except what is contained in our news columns.

We are under obligations to Mr. Francis Grove, of South Woodberry, for the addition of several new names to our Patonsville list.

The Vote at the E. Baltimore Conference.

Mr. Editor: During a ministry of more than thirty years, I am induced for the first time, to invoke the aid of a public journal for the purposes of explanation and defence. Nor should I trespass upon your kindness, Mr. Editor, even now, nor thrust myself before the public in this way, but for the fact, that the vote I felt in conscience compelled to cast at the recent session of my Conference in Baltimore, has created some sensation in the public mind, which many valued friends think will be entirely removed by a brief analysis, both of fact and argument, with regard to the grounds upon which that vote was given. Even at this early period, erroneous impressions have been so completely disseminated by some private letters to some of my friends during my absence at the seat of Conference, and which have already been circulated in community, that I am almost led to conclude that any further agency on my part, either public or private, is at this time no longer a necessity. Lest, however, any lingering doubt should remain in any quarter, with men of candid and ingenious minds, I submit the following brief course of remarks.—

Ever since my connexion with the sanctity of the Ministerial Office, I have been jealous of the doctrine of the Union of Church and State; always looking upon such a doctrine as utterly subversive of the constitution of the Church of Jesus Christ, and as tending only to anarchy and confusion, to pride and vain-glory, to despotism, irreligion and high handed misrule and oppression in their most odious and ruinous forms. I presume, Mr. Editor, that none who may read this article, will deny that such are the legitimate results of the doctrine referred to, who have either any acquaintance with, or any faith in the plain testimony of history.—

With these unalterable convictions, which I dare not sacrifice, no matter how plausible sover the reasons may be for so doing, even though they approach me under the very garb of patriotism itself (a word, by the way, which endures my heart even into glowing raptures, as a citizen of the State) I was most unexpectedly called upon, the very first day of the Conference, to act with my dear brethren, upon a State document, political as I firmly believe in its bearing, and entirely foreign to Conference business.—Under such views and sentiments, What was I to do?—Could I repudiate, at once, all the antecedents of my ministerial life, and endorse the paper as part and parcel of the legitimate business of a court of Jesus Christ? No. Mr. Editor, I could not thus betray, what I believed (at least for myself, without judging my dear brethren who both thought and acted otherwise) was my own stern trust and duty, both in my conscience, and in the sight of my Great Master, who had said to me many years before—"My Kingdom is not of this world, else would my servants fight." Accordingly, when my name was called by the Secretary, I made a brief statement of my views concerning the paper so unfortunately introduced, in my judgment, into Conference, and, looking upon it as a political movement exclusively, gave the following, as my reasons for a negative vote: "That the paper was in itself, unnecessary, inappropriate, impudent, and lastly, would, if passed by the Conference, tend to the most mischievous results. In thus voting, No, I felt that it might possibly be of some service to the cause of the Church and relative bearing very dear to myself, but I felt, best of all to my bleeding heart, that I was acting under the approving smile of the Great Head of the Church, and thus "confessing Him before men," with some little fidelity at least, as an "unworthy servant."—If, in all this, I have erred, and I claim no exemption from the maxim, "Errare est necesse hominum est," I have only to say, that after the most earnest and patient examination of the question mooted, it is an error of the head and not of the heart.—But is it really necessary, Mr. Editor, that I should say anything on the subject of love to the country which gave me birth, and which as a tender mother has nursed me in infancy, watched over me along the dangerous paths of inexperienced youth, educated me in one of her literary institutions, and ultimately, in the wonder-working Providence of God, elevated me, though unworthy, to a name and a place in the Church of Christ, in connexion with the high functions and responsibilities of the office of the Christian Ministry? If my testimony, then, be asked for by men of honest hearts, I frankly and cheerfully and cordially give it.—With a laudable, because a more haloed and sanctified sentiment than that which prompted the ancient to mean every thing in the declaration, "I am a Roman," do I respond from the very depths of my heart, I am an "American citizen." I say every thing in this.—I mean, that I am true, even as steel, if you say so, to "Constitution, the Union and the laws." I mean, that I am no Abolitionist, and that I am no Secessionist; and I mean, also, that I am no advocate for the introduction of politics into the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ. In a word, I mean with all my heart and mind and soul and strength, that I am for "the defence and maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union, with all the dignity equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, without overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established Institutions of any of the States." Yes, I am for the American Union forever;—and I am happy in the belief, that my vote in Baltimore, was in keeping with all these great positions in the judgment of multitudes of men of the brightest intellects and the most refined sense, both in church, and State. May I refer in this connexion, to the views of a distinguished Cabinet functionary of the present Administration? During the session of the General Assembly of the Pres. Ch., last May, in Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. Wines of St. Louis, thus telegraphed to Judge Bates.—"Hon. Edward Bates, Washington City.—Have you said that in your opinion, and that of other members of the Cabinet, the best thing our Assembly can do to sustain the Government, is to preserve the unity of the Presbyterian Church, by abstaining from any discussion on our present troubles?" To this Judge Bates answers thus:—"Yes; for myself decidedly; and I believe for other members of the Cabinet." This answer requires no comment, but I desire it may be looked at in its bearings upon the paper introduced into the Conference of my own Church. I will further quote, in this connexion, from the great Richard Watson of England, who stands prominently in all the Churches, among "the immortal names that must not die." In his sermon on "the coming of God's Kingdom," 2 Vol., page 432, he uses these words: "Some persons have supposed that the Kingdom of Christ would destroy all preceding empires by violent opposition, by the shouts of warriors, and by garments rolled in blood.

I more than doubt this. I know that Christ has Kingdom of providence, as well as of grace, and that the operations of this Kingdom are in many instances regulated in reference to his mediatorial government. As he is Lord of heaven and earth, he no doubt often visits the nations,—removeth and setteth up kings, but when for these purposes he employs human agency, it is not the agency of his people. The axe by which he heweth the forest of the field has not even its handle furnished by the trees of righteousness the planting of the Lord. The direct operations of the Kingdom of grace for which we pray belong to a rule which is not of this world; nor do the servants of Christ fight for it. An army of real Christians fighting for Christ's cause has never yet been seen. On such a spectacle the eye of the world has never fallen; on such a spectacle it never will fall! The Christian Church possesses no such apparatus of means. Such worldly plans were so far from the view of Paul, that even when the image, the Roman power, was yet standing upon its legs of iron, he exhorted not to hostile conflict, but to submission. WAR AND REVOLUTIONS BELONG TO ANOTHER DISPENSATION, TO A VERY DIFFERENT ADMINISTRATION OF ALMIGHTY GOD, THAN THAT OF THE KINGDOM FOR WHOM WE ARE TAUGHT TO PRAY. With these, as Christians, WE HAVE NOTHING TO DO. Let the dead bury their dead."

In addition to all this, I shall barely remark without comment, that the genius and spirit of our holy Religion confine Christian ministers and Christian churches to those questions exclusively, which belong to the Kingdom of Jesus Christ; while they leave to the State, the management of all those questions which are political in their nature and which belong to the Kingdoms and governments of this world alone.—"Then," (to quote from a most excellent article in your paper of the 21st ult, Mr. Editor, headed Church and State, and which cannot be read too often) "let Church affairs and State matters be kept apart, and let ministers attend to their spiritual calling, whilst politicians and legislators attend to the things which 'are of the earth, earthly.'"

Having thus frankly referred to the war resolutions passed by the East Baltimore Conference at its recent session in Baltimore, and stated the true grounds of my vote respecting them, while claiming a patri-fism as lofty and glowing as that which burns in any American heart, I ought perhaps to remark before closing, that among the members of Conference voting in the majority, nearly one hundred, it has been supposed, did actually vote UNDER PROTEST; some objecting to the introduction of such a question into an ecclesiastical body at all, others to some of the strongest resolutions passed and others to the crudeness of phrasology in which the paper was couched. And I may further add, that for my own course of action, I did receive from some gentlemen among the strongest advocates of the present war policy, warm and cordial congratulations, for my opposition to any church action on such a question, simply on the ground, that it was altogether foreign to the work of men, whose one and only business was to preach "Jesus Christ and Him crucified." I hope such may be the views of all who may glance at this communication, which, in my capacity as a citizen, claiming the right to explain when misunderstood, I now, in all kind feeling, commit to a generous public, who, I feel assured will sympathize with me under the trying circumstances in which I was placed. If however, in taking leave of this subject, I have unfortunately failed to convince any of the propriety of my course, whose favorable opinion I highly value, and would be most happy to maintain, I have once more to repeat that the error committed was one of the head and not of the heart; and now, at the parting word, I have to say, without mental reservation, that if hereafter any better light should visit my mind, I will most cheerfully abandon my present views, and follow the guidance of the superior beam.

SAMUEL KEPLER.

McClellan Meeting.

The meeting of the friends of Gen. McClellan re-assembled, pursuant to adjournment, in the Court Room, on Saturday evening last, Dr. F. C. REAMER, Chairman, John A. Mowry and Sam'l Vandersmith, Vice Presidents, and A. J. Sanson and Thomas Jamison, Secretaries.

On motion of Hon. W. P. Schell, Mr. J. R. Jordan was appointed an additional vice president.

The report of the Committee appointed at the first meeting to draft resolutions, was then submitted by the chairman, B. F. Meyers. The resolutions reported are as follows:

Resolved, That the military plans of Major General McClellan, as unfolded by the recent victories over the rebels in Tennessee, North Carolina and Arkansas, should command the hearty approval of every citizen who desires that the present war shall be brief in duration and humane in spirit, as well as successful in its issue.

Resolved, That the evacuation of Manassas proves that the strategy of Gen. McClellan has won a greater victory for the Federal cause than could have been achieved if an earlier advance had been made upon that late stronghold of the rebels and after hard fighting its capture had resulted.

Resolved, That, therefore, we have entire confidence in the ability of Gen. McClellan, if not interfered with in his plans, to conduct the war to a successful close, and that we will stand by him and defend him against the assaults of the fanatics who would buffet his efforts, so long as he leads our armies for the vindication of the Constitution and restoration of the Union.

Resolved, That we recognize in the military policy of Gen. McClellan, a strict compliance with the wishes of the people as expressed by their representatives in Congress, to wit: "That this war should not be waged in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for any purpose of interfering with the rights or established institutions of any of the States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

Resolved, That we deprecate the agitation of the subject of the emancipation of slaves, as calculated not only to dispirit and alarm the Union men of the South, but to denigrate the army and embarrass its operations as well as to impede legislation necessary for the support and maintenance of the Government.

Resolved, That the gallant men who have left their homes and families to peril their lives for the restoration of our once happy and blessed Union, should be held in the most patriotic regard by all who love their country and hope for its future unity and prosperity.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Maj. S. H. Tate offered the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That the people of Pennsylvania and particularly of Bedford county, are under many obligations to Hon. Edgar Cowan for the distinguished and patriotic stand he has taken to uphold and sustain this Union.

R. D. Barclay, Esq., raised the point of order that as this was a McClellan meeting and nothing else, the resolution was out of order.

The Chair decided that Mr. Barclay's point was well taken and relod the resolution out of order.

Able and eloquent addresses were then delivered by Hon. W. P. Schell, R. D. Barclay, Esq., and G. H. Spang, Esq.

Mr. D. Over offered a resolution endorsing the Administration of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Schell moved to adjourn by tendering the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Lincoln for his repudiation of the Abolitionists headed by Cheever, Beecher, and Greeley.

Mr. Meyers rose to a point of order. The resolution and amendment were just as much out of order as the resolution offered by Maj. Tate, which was ruled out by the Chair at the instance of Mr. Barclay.

The chair decided the resolution and amendment out of order.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the borough newspapers.

F. C. REAMER, President.

A. J. Sanson, Secy.

Thos. Jamison, Secy.

The War News.

The intelligence from the southwest is interesting. The Confederate army under Gen. Van Dorn is reported to have retreated across the Boston mountains to Van Buren and Fort Smith, about fifty miles south of the Missouri line and near the borders of Kansas, where reinforcements and supplies were reaching them. The army was only thirty-five hundred strong, and it is believed that it will be six weeks before five thousand fresh troops can join it. The Texas troops are said to be much disheartened by the death of Gen. McCulloch. Albert Pike's Indians have returned to their homes. The Federal forces under Gen. Curtis had retired to a point in Missouri to secure a good supply of water and forage. Their pickets, extend to the Arkansas line, and the Confederate outposts are stationed on the summit of the Boston mountains. But little Union sentiment has been manifested in Arkansas.

A guerrilla band of two hundred Confederates attacked a regiment of Missouri militia at Warrensburg on Wednesday last, and were repulsed, but again attacked the place on the following day, the result of which is not known. Warrensburg is about ninety miles west of Jefferson city.

On the same day a body of Confederates attacked four companies of militia at Hamersville, but were defeated with a loss of fifteen killed and many wounded. The Federals had none killed, but a number were wounded.

The battle at Island No. 10, was vigorously renewed on Friday. The Confederates, opened from a new battery mounting very heavy guns. They are pushing forward various works of defence, and are daily getting more guns in position. It is reported that four ironclad gunboats had appeared below, but it is not believed that they can force a passage.

An arrival from Port Royal brings important intelligence from the Florida coast. Pensacola, including Forts Barancas and McRea, have been evacuated by the Confederates. In East Florida the Union feeling is represented to be very strong. A Federal gunboat ascended the St. Johns river one hundred and twenty miles without meeting with opposition. Gen. Sherman has issued a proclamation assuring the people that the occupation of the State by the Federal forces is for the sole purpose of restoring the authority of the government. A meeting of the loyal citizens of Jacksonville was held on the 20th. Resolutions were adopted declaring that no State has a constitutional right to separate from the United States, and that the ordinance of secession adopted by the State Convention is void, being in conflict with the constitution, never having been submitted to the people.

The latest advices from the Confederate camp at Corinth estimate the strength of the army there to be seventy thousand. It is stated that Gen. Buell has assumed command of the Federal army, advancing on Corinth, and at last accounts was within fifteen miles of the town. On Monday last an engagement occurred between two Federal gunboats and a Confederate battery near Eastport, Miss., on the Tennessee river. No great damage was done to the boats, and it was not known what effect the firing had on the fortifications.

The confirmation of the report of the occupation of Beaufort, N. C., by the Federal forces has at last been received, but no dates are given. Fort Macon was not blown up, as reported, but is occupied by the Confederate forces, who retired from the town on the advance of Gen. Burnside. They are supposed to have not more than one week's provisions.

Reports from Fredericksburg state that the people there are greatly alarmed at the apprehension of an early advance of the Federal army on the place. It is believed there that the Confederate army will fall back towards Richmond and give battle.

The Confederate Col. Morgan captured another railroad train in Kentucky on Friday last, and took several Federal officers prisoners. (Baltimore Sun.)

The Bombardment of Island No. 10.

CAIRO, March 28.—(Special to the Chicago Times)—An arrival from Island No. 10 yesterday, reported the effect of our fire on the Rebel batteries was very serious, and the upper battery was entirely silenced. Sixty-one men have been killed, and twenty or thirty were wounded on the Island.

The Rebels continue to fortify. Steamers can be seen continually running up and down between the Island and main land. There have been no tidings from General Fore.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

U. S. FLAG SHIP "BENTON," March 25, 12 M., 1862, three miles above Island No. 10 Mississippi River.—From army officers who visited the Benton we learn that our mortar shells have in several instances, proved very disastrous to the enemy. One shell fired from a mortar moored low down on the Missouri Point, yesterday afternoon, was seen to burst directly over one of their camps on the main (Kentucky) shore. Limbs of the dead and wounded could be seen flying in the air in the air, while the enemy carried off several of their unfortunates.

During last night they likewise removed many

of their tents further back from the shore, evidently to get out of the range of our mortar shells, if possible. A little in elevation, however, will reach their new quarters.

The enemy nightly send scouts or pickets to the sunken steamer *Warrenton*, lying in the point chute, on the Missouri shore, to observe our gunboats attempt to run the blockade.

From 6 to 8 o'clock P. M., yesterday, fighting in the east and from camp on Island No. 10 indicate that the enemy were communicating. From 12 to 4 A. M., to-day, the firing of great guns, in direction of Point Pleasant was distinctly heard.

The mortars have been paying their respects to the enemy at intervals all day—a number of the shells, apparently, doing execution.

Important from the Mississippi.

St. Louis, March 28.—A Cairo despatch says that heavy firing and rapid cannonading at Point Pleasant was heard at the feet, night before last.

Point Pleasant is on the Missouri side of the Mississippi, about seven miles below New Madrid. It is occupied by Gen. Pope, who has erected batteries for the purpose of preventing the Rebel transports and gun-boats from passing to and from Island No. 10.

Captain Maynadier and Colonel Buford, who accompanied Professor Steiner in his balloon reconnaissance on Tuesday, discovered that the shells from our mortars have generally fallen beyond the enemy's batteries.

The elevation of the mortars and the charge of powder have both been too great. This will be remedied immediately, and greater execution may be expected hereafter.

The Latest from Island No. 10.

THE BOMBARDMENT RESUMED VIGOROUSLY.

CAIRO, March 29.—After a lull the bombardment of Island No. 10 was renewed vigorously yesterday. The rebels appear to have received and put in position new guns of longer range. There is nothing important from Tennessee. An arrival from Memphis to-day reports a feeling of general despondency there. But little confidence is felt even in the ability of the large rebel force concentrating at Corinth to stay the progress of the Federal arms.

LATER.

St. Louis, March 30.—The army correspondent of the Republican, writing under date of Cairo, March 29, says the firing on Friday at Island No. 10 was quite heavy. The rebels are opening from a new battery mounting, it is supposed, 128-pounders. They are cutting away trees and rapidly pushing forward their means of defense, with apparently no idea of evacuating the place at present. They are daily getting more cannon in position.

From Strasburg.

STRASBURG, VA., March 28.—The rebel Ashby, with four guns, appeared near Strasburg yesterday, and threw several shells into our camp, killing or wounding one of our men. His position was such as to prevent any attempts to cut him off—but our guns drove him away.

Gen. Banks reconnoitered all the positions within several miles of the camp, returning after dark.

Jackson is supposed to be keeping very quiet below Ellensburg.

Most of the people of Strasburg have been Unionists throughout the war, and are so still.

An agent of the Manassas railroad, who has been hiding in the mountains for weeks to avoid Jackson, has returned and given valuable aid to Gen. Banks.

Many of the inhabitants have been residing for weeks in the mountains and caves. All is quiet to-day.

An Abolitionist Mobbed.

BIRMINGHAM, N. J., March 28.—The Rev. Samuel Aaron, a Baptist preacher of Mount Holly, N. J., attempted to deliver an abolition lecture at the city hall last evening. He commenced by denouncing the Administration and avowing himself opposed to the man in which the war was conducted, whereupon the crowd commenced hissing and storming him with eggs. This produced much excitement, especially among the ladies in the audience. Several of them jumped out of the windows. In the meanwhile the crowd was crying, "Kill him, tar and feather him!" The Mayor of the city was present, and endeavored to stop the confusion, but did not succeed. Finally Mr. Aaron withdrew, and was taken away by his friends. No one was hurt so far as is known.

RELIGIOUS.

By divine permission the Rev. Mr. Hoffmeyer will hold the communion of the Lord's Supper at Bloody Run, on the second Sabbath (13th) of April. Services to commence at 10 o'clock. A. M. Preparatory service on Saturday previous, at 1 o'clock.

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!—Pain, diseases, and exposure, with hot climate, muddy water and bad diet will be unavoidable, but armed with HOLLWAY'S PURIFYING & STRENGTHENING PILLS you can endure all these and still retain good health. Only 25 cents per Box.

BRUCE ALBERT POTATOES.

For sale at Hartley's Hardware Store. They yield equal to "Glay ovals" are an excellent table potato, and not apt to rot.

ALSO,

CHOICE SEED BARLEY, free from oats, for sale at Hartley's.

ALSO,

Choice Philadelphia Garden Seeds, for sale at Hartley's Hardware Store. April 4, 1862.—3t.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS at Blymire and Son's.

(March 25th 1862.)

TURPENTINE, LINSSEED OIL, and OILS and PAINTS IN GENERAL, for sale at Blymire and Son's.

(March 28th 1862.)

BASKETS, BROOMS, TUBS, CHURNS, WILLOW and WOODEN WARE of every description, to be had cheap at Blymire and Son's.

(March 25th 1862.)

DRUGS, a large assortment, at Blymire and Son's.

(March 25th 1862.)

ADDLERY and SHOE FINDINGS, a good stock, at Blymire and Son's.

March 25th 1862.

LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS, COAL OIL, the first in great variety, and the best of excellent quality, at Blymire and Son's.

March 25th 1862.