

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.



GARLISLE, PA., APRIL 9, 1863.

Our Terms.—Letters frequently reach this office inquiring the subscription price of the *Volunteer*. To all such inquiries we answer in *Two Dollars a Year*, and nothing less. At the present prices of paper, ink and other articles used in the printing business no person can print a paper the size of the *Volunteer* for less money. In fact, there is nothing made at that price; but under the hope that the panic in the paper market would not last long, we determined to keep the paper at that price. There are few papers in the State, containing the same amount of reading matter of the *Volunteer*, published at two dollars per annum. Nearly or quite all the large papers throughout the State were reduced in size about New Years. We are gratified to be able to say that we are continually adding new names to the list, running from eight to twelve a week for the last three months. Within the twenty-four hours preceding this writing we have added six advance paying subscribers to the list.—There is a good feeling awoke throughout the county, and the people cannot do without the *Volunteer*. It is gratifying to know that among the number are some men who formerly voted and acted with the Republican party.

SENATOR CLAYMEN'S SPEECH.—We hope every reader of the *Volunteer* will give the sound and able speech of Senator CLAYMEN, which appears on our outside columns, a careful perusal. We feel certain that every sentiment therein expressed will meet with the earnest endorsement of every loyal heart in the Old Keystone.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO PUT DOWN A CRIPPLED SOLDIER.—In Monroe township, a young man who had never voted, and who was not identified with either party—a discharged soldier, who had lost his right arm in battle—asked the Republicans (they being in the majority in that township), to do him the favor of placing him in nomination for the "paltry office of tax collector." They promised to do so, but when they assembled to nominate their ticket, they argued that "policy dictated that they should nominate a more active politician for the position," and the crippled soldier was dropped by them.—The day following the Democrats nominated their ticket, and the young cripple soldier was named for the position he desired. This provoked the Blacksnares, and they worked with more zeal against the soldier than any man on the ticket. He was elected, however, after a severe fight, and defeated his opponent as he had defeated the rebels in the field. We were right glad to hear of his success, for it is but another evidence of the friendship of the Democratic party for those who have been unfortunate in battle. Go way, blacksnares!

THE HANDEL MUSICAL ASSOCIATION OF OUR BOROUGH, will give its first grand concert at Rheim's Hall, this (Thursday) evening.—This association is composed of amateur musicians of our town, who meet together for mutual benefit, the dissemination of musical knowledge, and the establishing of a permanent musical society in our midst. We hope to see this, their first concert, well patronized, for the objects are highly meritorious. Doors open at 7. Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents.

LANCASTER COUNTY.—The Democratic Convention of Lancaster county met on Wednesday last week, and appointed Hon. I. E. Heister, Dr. H. Carpenter, Dr. J. K. Raub, Richard M. Green, H. S. Koons, and R. T. Ryan delegates to the State Convention, with the unanimous instruction to support the claims of Hon. GEORGE SANDERSON for Governor. There is no man in the State who could support more heartily for Governor than Mr. SANDERSON. He possesses sterling good sense, is an able writer, and a true Democrat.

TANNERY BURNED.—The valuable steam tannery of Mr. SAMUEL BLACK, of Raccoon Valley, Tuscarora township, Perry county, was consumed by fire on Friday night last. The building is a total loss, the machinery is much damaged, and the stock partially.

"THE AGE."—A new Democratic Philadelphia Morning Daily, commenced its issue on Wednesday the 25th ult. The numbers which have already appeared indicate that it will be a reliable and valuable journal, and furnish an antidote to Blacksnares tendencies of the Press and kindred journals. See notice in our advertising columns.

SODER'S LADY'S BOK.—This superb magazine is ever welcome to our table. The number for April reached us in advance of the newsdealer's copies as usual, and is full of good things. If there are any of our lady readers who pretend to keep house without today, we can only say, that there are many things they could spare better.

The House of Representatives at Harrisburg has passed a bill to prevent the immigration of negroes into this State. The same body has also passed resolutions protesting against the tyrannical and unconstitutional acts of the President of the United States.

The *Volunteer* talks of "striking down would be young soldiers." Probably the "struck down" young Kaufman, of South Middleton, a young man who lost his right leg in the service of his country.—*Herald*. Yes, Blacksnares organ, we can tell you all about that. Young KAUFMAN's competitor in South Middleton, was also a cripple—a man with one arm. He is a Democrat, too, and of course Democrats voted for him and lectured him.

"A VOICE FROM THE ARMY."

The abandoned and shameless journals in the interest of the vernal and corrupt Washington administration and the Blacksnares division party, have been in the habit of "gracing" their polluted columns with resolutions purporting to have been adopted by certain regiments and companies belonging to the army. These resolutions approve the President's Emancipation Proclamation, the Negro Soldier Bill, the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, the Confiscation and Conscription Bills, and the other unconstitutional measures adopted by Congress and approved by the President. Nay, more; the resolutions go further, and speak of Democrats as "traitors," "secession sympathizers," "copperheads," &c. These resolutions, we say, purporting to come from the army, are published by the President's hired editors, under the caption of "A Voice from the Army."

This trick, this fraud—for fraud it is—was first concocted by the ingrate FORNEY, who the impression that our brave soldiers, without distinction of party, endorse the villainous acts of the administration, and disapprove the stand taken by the Democratic party in its efforts to maintain our Constitution and laws inviolate. A more base attempt at deception, a more wicked resort to prop up the gamblers in blood who surround the sinking fortunes of a condemned party and a repudiated administration, could not have been suggested by the most hardened reprobates the world ever produced. This so-called "voice from the army," bears the lie upon its face, for no man—not even a shoddy contractor—will dare say that there is a single regiment in the service composed wholly of vindictive, persecuting negro-worshippers. No—it is a fact beyond dispute, that even the Regiments from Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, and other Abolition States, contain a majority of Democrats; whilst the Regiments from Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, New Jersey, and other Democratic States, contain at least three Democrats to one Republican. This is notorious, and will not be denied by any man who has the least regard for truth. Such being the fact, it is likely, or at all probable that a single regiment in the service would or could "unanimously" adopt resolutions denouncing their political associates—their fathers and brothers at home—as "traitors," "secession sympathizers," "copperheads," &c. Is it likely, we say? No it is not; and if this feigning, corrupt and despised administration, and the army of greedy buzzards who cling to it, can be sunk lower in public estimation than it is at present, this last trick, fraud and lie, should and will engulf it in a "sea of despair" that plummet can never sound.

How then are these resolutions from the army obtained? In this way—they are written in the North, by some of the second-rate men who are robbing the Government and becoming fat on loyal blood and widows' tears. They are then sent to a sneaking Blacksnares General or Colonel, with instructions from "headquarters" that they must be adopted by the men under his command. The Blacksnares officer calls on the different Companies of his Regiment, and after reading the libellous resolutions to them, makes an appeal that they be passed, leading in, unmistakable language at the same time, to those who vote for them will be favored by the administration, and those who vote against them will hear of the displeasure of ABRAHAM I, his Secretary of War, and other understrappers. A vote is then taken, and perhaps one voice in twenty responds "aye," and the balance remain man and refuse to answer, knowing very well that if they vote "no," they will be marked men—persecuted by the minions who for the time being are their masters.

This is the way, the *modus operandi* resorted to by the hirelings and hangers-on of the administration to get up "a voice from the army." And the President, weak, shameless and reckless that he is, gives his official sanction to this new feature in scoundrelism, and listens to punish those officers and privates of the army who dare open lips against his infamous measures, and still more infamous tyranny. It was only a few days ago that the Secretary of War, by direction of the imbecile LINCOLN, dismissed from the service a Lieutenant for circulating Democratic tickets during the late political contest in New Hampshire; and late despatches from Washington state that the army is to be "weeded" of all officers who disapprove of the President's Emancipation policy. While they are at the weeding business, hadn't they better weed it of all the soldiers who disapprove of the policy? The same principle should certainly be applied to both cases. They would have a beggarly looking army if they did.

Who can respect or have confidence in an administration guilty of such despicable conduct? But all will not do, Messrs. Blacksnares—you attempt to use the army, your tyranny, threats, treasonable disunion Leagues, lies, frauds, perjuries and thefts will not save you. The people will judge you by your acts, and when they come to record their verdict at the polls, it will be—"guilty, guilty, guilty."

THE QUAKERS AND THE WAR.—We notice that the male members of the religious society known as Friends, (or Quakers), are sending petitions to our Legislature asking to be exempt from the payment of fines for having refused to go into the army when drafted. We presume no member of the Legislature will satisfy himself by voting for a bill to relieve these petitioners. The Quakers, almost to a man, are rampant Abolitionists; many of them are very wealthy, and they have contributed millions in aid of Abolition societies, speakers and publications.—For a quarter of a century they have been working for a dissolution of the Union, and no set of men of the same number have contributed more to bring about the civil war that is desolating the land, than these very Quakers. No, no, Messrs. broad-brims, you must either fight or pay. You prayed for war, worked for war, and war you have.—Now step up to the Captain's office and enrol your names, or if you are too cowardly to fight in your war, pay up, and be off to your Abolition Leagues, or to a "loyal League" sentiments.

What is that which works when it plays, and plays when it works?—A fountain.

THE ARMY OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

It has not been able to move because of the absence of Abolition Officers.

The army of the Rappahannock, we see it stated, is ready for an advance into rebeldom. Indeed, the advance might have taken place before this, it is asserted, had it not been for the fact that all the Abolition officers belonging to the Division capable of doing stirring stump speeches, have been absent for some weeks, making harangues in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The elections in these States have been held, and the Abolition officers are about to return to their duties in the field, and therefore, the "forward movement" so long delayed, will soon take place.

This is a beautiful state of affairs, truly. An immense army is delayed in its movements for several days, perhaps weeks, at an expense of about a million and a half of dollars per day, to say nothing of the sacrifice of life, and all for the purpose of giving Blacksnares officers an opportunity to vote and make speeches, and thus earn promotion from AB E. Is it any wonder our army has not been more successful? The President and the horde of plunderers about him, have no time to think of our bleeding country, for their hours are wholly occupied in the consideration of party and robber movements.—A Democratic officer is dismissed the service "because he distributed Democratic tickets," but all Blacksnares officers are granted leave of absence for weeks for the purpose of voting and making libellous speeches. Nay more, these itinerant speakers are promoted, not for their bravery, not for their military achievements, not for their worth, but for the number of speeches they made in behalf of the Emancipation Proclamation and other outrages which the people of the North have so signally condemned. This is the way Abolition officers, in many cases, earn promotion, whilst Democratic officers are refused a similar favor even for heroic deeds, and are dismissed from the service if they dare to vote or distribute tickets!

A beautiful state of affairs, we repeat.—What Government on the face of God's earth has ever been trifled with in this manner? What other despots beside LINCOLN has ever dared to practice such pranks? Who but a minority Abolition President would thus outrage decency, right and justice? If the people of this once happy country—happy until a remorseless Abolition faction was foisted into power and into places formerly occupied by decent white men—if the people, we say, must have a tyrant over them, and if they must submit to a despotism, it would be some relief to have a man of sense, a statesman, to wield the despotic power. But to be the serfs of a small man of a man with but one idea, and that idea the negro—is a humiliation that is hard indeed to endure.

But, friends of the Union, of a free press and free speech, never despair. Mr. LINCOLN has entered upon the last half of his term.—Time flies swiftly, and soon will we be relieved of the incubus that presses the people to the earth and makes them menials. The horizon is now dark, portentous and threatening; but the determined energy of the Democratic party—the party that made the country—can save it from destruction, notwithstanding the efforts of the Abolitionists to rend it asunder.—Two years more and the Democratic party will be in power, and then, but not till then, we fear, may we hope for a united Union and a united people. Let the LINCOLNITES make the most of their time—and this they are certainly doing in the way of stealing—they then persecute Democrats, if they will, let them up in government dungeons, destroy their property, and deprive them of the rights of freemen; but at the same time let them remember also that a day of reckoning is rapidly approaching when the sovereign people, mad, defiant and brave, will put their heels upon their oppressors, and smother them in their own corruption. Courage, Democrats! the bright sun of hope will, ere long be discernible in the political firmament.

A MISERABLE FALSEHOOD.—The Carlisle Herald, in its last issue, professes to account for the treachery of Mr. SEANE, (who was elected by the Democrats of the East Ward, to the Town Council), by asserting that his seal to appoint him Tax Collector, on account of a less he had sustained the year previous, in baiting a Borough officer, who had proved a defaulter, and that they deceived him.—We are authorized by the Democratic councilmen thus implicated, to pronounce this charge an infamous falsehood. No promise of the kind was ever made to Mr. SEANE or any other man.

Again, the Herald says that at the caucus meeting of the Democratic Councilmen (previous to the first meeting of council), they rejected the selection of discharged soldiers for one or two offices, because "those soldiers represented some forty votes; that personally (the Democratic councilmen), did not care a straw for these cripples," &c. We are authorized to pronounce this assertion a lie from the whole cloth—no such language, or anything like it ever having been used.

The Republican Blacksnares may chuckle over the defection of Mr. SEANE; they might think it was a smart trick to strike down two crippled soldiers; but we tell them and their lying organ, that their infamous conduct will recoil upon themselves. We have heard dozens of honest Republicans denounce the whole of this base business.

From the Patriot & Union.

Abraham Lincoln on the Campaign. The Administration Deliberately Nullifying the Democracy of the Legal States.

Start not, reader, at the apparent harshness of the expression. Read the following, and then, while your cheeks are tingling with shame—as ours did when we read it, and do still, that the man who directed it sits in the Presidential Chair of the United States, the Chief Magistrate of this great nation—tell us whether it is not warranted by the occasion:—The following official "Order" is published in the Concord (New Hampshire) Democrat, an Abolition paper:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, MARCH 13, 1863. Special Orders No. 119. (Extract).

By direction of the President, the following officers are hereby dismissed the service of the United States:—Lieutenant A. J. Edgerly, 4th New Hampshire Volunteers, for circulating "Copperhead Tickets," and doing all in his power to promote the success of the rebel cause in his State.

By order of the Secretary of War. L. THOMAS, Adjutant General. To the Governor of New Hampshire.

"Think of it, fellow-citizens of all political creeds—think of the President of the United States, the War Department, the Adjutant General, descending into the very mire and filth of low partisan slang, to insult and slander, in an official 'Order,' a large and powerful party, that comprises within its ranks as much intellectual ability, respectability, moral worth, genuine patriotism, honor and wealth as any party of equal numbers that ever existed. O, is it not pitiful! To what base uses have we come at last! Can it be possible that there is a single American citizen who can read it without blushing at the degradation into which his country has fallen? Can it be possible that there is one base day, enough to attempt to justify or even apologize for the offensive, insulting, disgraceful act? If there be, we must look upon him as less than man, as ignorant of the dignity and unworthiness of the enjoyment of citizenship, and excellently well fitted to be the abject slave of a master such as he serves.

In our judgment, that "Order" is a deep, dishonorable, damning stain upon him who directed, those who counselled, and those who performed, which no sophistry can hide, no art wash away. Let it remain where it is, a fitting mark to distinguish those whom the fanaticism of Abolitionism has honored and elevated; disgrace the nation; and finally damn itself to everlasting infamy.

But apart from the disgrace to the nation and the insult to the Democratic party, there is still, in this "Order," the great injustice inflicted upon a gallant and patriotic officer, Lieut. A. J. Edgerly, who "dismissed the service." What for? The official "Order" says "for circulating 'Copperhead Tickets,' and doing all in his power to promote the success of the rebel cause in his State." The "Order" is a falsehood. The President and all concerned were guilty of falsehood when they issued it. Just prior to the New Hampshire election a whole regiment of Abolition troops were sent home from the Army of the Potomac to vote the Abolition ticket, for the purpose of carrying the State for the administration. They voted—they circulated tickets, officers and men—they exercised their political rights, and the administration papers applauded them for it, as no doubt also did the administration. That was all well enough. But now comes the case of Lieut. Edgerly. Always a Democrat, he exercised his political right and voted the Democratic ticket. For this he was dismissed. The office was not there more nor less than we have stated, for in New Hampshire there are no "Copperheads," neither is there a "rebel cause" to be promoted, and if the administration, in its madness, would blush at the infamous act, it has committed. But we care not to argue the case for Lieut. Edgerly—let him speak for himself, and let us and our sons damn the violators of truth and honor.

Why no Terms of Peace have been Proposed to the South.

Do the Radicals really desire a Restoration of the Union?

Our readers will perceive from the European news printed in another column, that the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, has not disclaimed to offer the Polish rebels a general amnesty, with the promise of a charter to secure their political rights. This offer, if it secures, came too late, and the Dictator felt obliged to decline it; but it goes far to prove the humane intentions of the Imperial family, and will, to a great degree, disarm the coalition which was being formed against the Autocrat, not only among the different States of Europe, but by the enlightened public opinion of the entire civilized world. There is now no State, no Potentate, no victor, one general; and the Emperor of Russia, who is so enlightened a sovereign to hope to escape the verdict of his contemporaries. Had the Emperor Nicholas in 1832, instead of entering the subjugation, although himself offering amnesty and political rights, which they could have lived in peace, Poland would not now be in a state of revolution, and the Russian monarchy would not, at this time, be threatened by internal and external foes.—Still the Emperor Alexander has made an offer of reconciliation; he was willing to grant a general amnesty, and he was disposed to make those political concessions which the Poles claim as their right, and for which they are once more resolved to wage the unequal battle of five millions against sixty-five millions.

Now if the Emperor of Russia, without losing in the just consideration of his brother sovereigns, could offer the rebel Poles a general amnesty and reasonable terms of peace, why, we would ask, is it incompatible with the dignity of our Republican President, to offer terms of peace to the South? Is the Czar, as hereditary sovereign of six-fifty millions, can offer terms to five millions of subjects? Is Abraham Lincoln, the King of sovereigns by election, and the King of yesterday, "who will not be King to-morrow," hesitate to show a word of kindness to those who have, a short time ago, been his equals, and who, when we ask what success may crown our arms, he will never have the power to treat as subjects? Why will we answer the question for him. Is it because there are no terms of peace based on the Federal Constitution which President Lincoln could offer, which would be acceptable to the friends of the North, of whom, from the beginning of his Administration, he has had more in awe than of Jeff. Davis and all his followers. Why—were it but to show the world his honest intentions—his best effort would have been to grant a general amnesty, and to have nothing but punishments—confiscation and imprisonment—one hand and to olive branch in the other? Because the Abolitionists, from the beginning, fought, not for bringing the South back to the true recognition of the Federal authority, in which they would always have been supported by the Democratic party, but for the purpose of abolishing slavery.

For if for the avowed purpose of subjugating the Constitutional rights of the South, and since they cannot do that without tampering with the Constitution in all its provisions, and they have also attempted to subjugate the Democratic party in the North, which has always been disposed to maintain the Constitution in its original purity.

The war, we finally believe, could have been avoided if the Radicals had preferred the Union and the Constitution to their own advancement.—Had the Criticism Committee been adopted—the North shown a cordial disposition to live on terms of friendship and brotherhood with the South; there would have been no separation, or at least had a partial one.—The dissensions of 1861 would have faded and faded than those of 1792; for the idea of South Carolina seceding from herself, or two or three, or the whole Cotton States forming a separate Confederacy, would have been a mere preparation.

The Radicals and Abolitionists knew that, with peace and the re-establishment of Federal relations, their power was at an end; and, for that reason, they wanted first to know what they could do by coercion. They thought the South an easy conquest, and therefore resolved upon war.

The same reasons prevail with them now, but they will not accept of peace, as an alternative of war until subjugation, and the South will not accept of peace, as an alternative of war until the support of the party which they occupied in 1860.

In 1855 their majority was 8,327
1857 " " 4,787
1858 " " 4,352
1860 Lincoln's " 4,527
1863 their " is 2,300

Report of General McClellan of the Battle of South Mountain and Antietam.

The Washington Republican, of April 4, contains the preliminary report of Gen. McClellan, of October 15th, just, respecting the military operations under his charge, since the evacuation of Harrison's Landing, by the Government.

Owing to the absence of the full reports of the Corps Commanders, a simple outline of the brilliant operations which resulted in the carrying of the two points, could at that time, with justice to the troops and commanders, be communicated.

In the course of his narrative he says, on the 13th he received a verbal message from Colonel Miles, informing him of the condition of affairs. The messenger stated that there was no apparent prospect for the abandonment of Maryland Heights, and that though Colonel Miles asked for assistance, he said he could hold out certainly for two days. He directed the messenger to make his way back, if possible, with the information that he (McClellan) was rapidly approaching, and would undoubtedly relieve the place.

He states that on the 12th he was directed to assume command of the garrison at Harper's Ferry, but this order reached him after all communication with the garrison had been cut off. And he adds, "Before I left Washington, and while it was yet time, I recommended to the proper authorities that the garrison of Harper's Ferry should be withdrawn via Hagerstown, to aid in covering the Cumberland Valley, or that, taking up the pontoon bridge and obstructing the railroad bridge, it should fall back to the Maryland Heights, and there hold its own to the last."

In this position it could have maintained itself for weeks. It was not deemed proper to adopt either of these suggestions, and when the subject was left to my discretion it relapsed into the hands of the rebels.

I directed artillery to be frequently fired by our advance guards as a signal to the garrison that relief was at hand. This was done, and I learn that our firing was distinctly heard at Harper's Ferry and that they were thus made aware that we were approaching rapidly. It was confidently expected that this place could hold out until we had carried the Mountains and were in a position to make a detachment for its relief, &c.

He concludes as follows:—"While it gives me pleasure to speak of the gallantry and devotion of officers and men generally, displayed through this conflict, I feel it necessary to mention that some of the officers and men shrank from their places in the ranks until the battle was over. Both on the spot must have been the fate of all soldiers, and the hands of the military commanders must be strengthened with all the power of the Government, so illicit it sum-

The early and disgraceful surrender of Harper's Ferry deprived my operations of a brilliant sequel to the substantial and gratifying success already related. Had the garrison held out twenty-four hours longer, in all probability, have captured that part of the enemy's force engaged in the attack on the Maryland Heights, while the whole garrison, some 12,000 men, could have been drawn to reinforce me on the 15th of battle, certainly on the morning of the 15th. I would thus have been in a position to have besieged the Rebel army.

THE POLITICAL JIM CROW.

Van Buren is a funny man,
And something of a clown;
But he is never funnier,
Than when he jumps Jim Crow!

He wheels about and turns about,
And does just so
And then he jumps Jim Crow!
The O'Learys (sing their ballad)—
Van Buren was a democrat
For twenty years or so;
Then he jumped to the Free Soil
They made at Buffalo!

He wheeled about and turned about,
And did just so
And every time he wheeled about
He jumped Jim Crow!
The Chevalier (sings in a tenor voice)—
Van Buren stayed a democrat
Till a few nights ago
And then he jumped to the Free Soil
With poor Greeley & Co.
The Governor (sings in a basso profundo voice)—
Van Buren thought the Democrats
Old coach was very slow
And he'd get out and walk a spell
To see how it would go!

So he turned about and wheeled about,
And did just so
And in this way he jumped in mud,
He jumped Jim Crow!
The Mayor (sings with indistinct voice)—
Van Buren's stomach is now turned;
Van Buren's stomach, you know;
He thinks the abolition matter
Is a hard row to hoe!

But it's turn about and wheel about,
And do just so
And every time he wheels about
He jumps Jim Crow!
The Doctor (sings the following)—
The party coach is driving on
Van Buren's crying "Woe"
But whether he'll jump in again
Depends upon Jim Crow!
(Grand chorus finale.)
We won't wheel about nor turn about,
But every time we wheel, we'll jump
We'll lay rebellion low!

THE WAR NEWS.
Victory in Kentucky.
A HARD FOUGHT BATTLE.
Fifty Rebels Slain—400 Captured.
The Enemy Driven to the River.

Our news from Kentucky is very good. General Gentry's official account of the battle at Smerston says that the Rebels, 2,000 strong, were overtaken four miles north of that place; skirmishing began at once. But the Rebels were driven back, and the army of the General was in a position to have captured the Rebels.

The objects and results of this brief campaign may be summed up as follows:—In the beginning of the month of September, the safety of the National Capital was seriously endangered by the presence of a victorious army, who soon after moved into Maryland, and then directly threatened Washington and Baltimore, while they occupied the rail of a loyal State, and threatened the invasion of Pennsylvania.

The Army of the Union, inferior in numbers, wearied by long marches, deficient in various supplies, worn out by numerous battles, the last of which had not been successful. First covered by its movements, the Rebels attacked the victorious army, then they were driven back, and drove them back with their superiority of numbers into the States of Virginia, thus saving the loyal States of Maryland and West Virginia from invasion, and subsisting upon our resources. Thirteen guns and thirty-nine colors, 15,000 stand of small arms and more than 6,000 prisoners were, the trophies which attest the success of our arms.

THE WAR IN THE KANAWAH VALLEY.

Rebel Raid into Point Pleasant.

On Monday last, the 25th of March, General Van Rensselaer dashed into Point Pleasant, Va., at the mouth of the Kanawah, gained possession of the Court House, fired seven thousand bushels of Government corn, and drove the Rebels into the mountains. The Rebels were driven out with a loss of five killed and thirteen taken prisoners to Gallipolis. They were refused a parole. Telegraphic communication is cut off along the Kanawah, from Charleston to Point Pleasant.

The Government steamer Victor No. 2 was fired into at Hall's Landing, forty miles above Buffalo, on the Kanawah. One man was killed, while the boat was completely destroyed by the fire of musketry. The Victor No. 2 and General Heintz finally succeeded in reaching Gallipolis.

The Victor and B. C. Lee are still up the Kanawah, it being rumored that they are captured by the Rebels.

PENSAOLA DESTROYED BY FIRE BY THE SOLDIERS.

New York, April 3.
A letter from New Orleans says that St. Mary's Hall, the fine hotel and all the dwellings in Pensacola, except the Mallory and Chase, were burned down by the Rebels. The Rebels were driven out with a loss of five killed and thirteen taken prisoners to Gallipolis. They were refused a parole. Telegraphic communication is cut off along the Kanawah, from Charleston to Point Pleasant.

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DISCOURAGING FROM VICKSBURG.
CINCINNATI, April 3.
The news from Vicksburg is not encouraging. The Steele's Bayou Expedition had returned to Young's Point, and the troops were being disembarked. The work on the cut-off opposite Vicksburg has been abandoned; rebel cannon command two-thirds of its length.
The Commercial's Memphis dispatch says, "information which can be relied on, reached here to-day of the whereabouts of the Indians. The rebels took her to Alton, and returned on Red River, and required her