would have been suspected of untre Aboli By eleven o'clock quite a number of the commanders of regiments had fellen, and hade to suffer in every possi-somewases not a single field officer remained. By eleven o clock quite a number of the unit toops, they were the first to open the commanders of regiments had fellen, unit in battle, which they did about 4-o-clock, and with considerable edicative. The attack then the fifth of the fifth of the fifth of the mean to be the fifth of the mean to be the misketry, were all that could be beard is the misketry, were all that could be beard is the misketry, were all that could be beard is the misketry, were all that could be beard is the misketry, were all that could be beard is the misketry, were all that could be beard is the misketry, were all that could be beard is the misketry, were all that could be beard is the misketry, were all that could be beard is the misketry, were all that could be beard is the misketry, were all that could be beard is the misketry, were all that could be beard is the misketry, were all that could be beard is the misketry were of any silently delivered their fire, evidently bent on the ground and silently delivered their fire, in the misketry were all that could be beard is the misketry were all that could be the energy and strength that desperation

THE GREAT BATTLE.

Full Details of the Conflict.

PIREAS ENGAGED AND THE LOSSES THE SCENE BY DAY AND NIGHT. Gallant Cavalry Charge. INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHT.

Marin the editorial correspondence of the succount yet furnished of the late terrific battle ... With the first demonstration of the enemy

remi-circle, the right testing on a point north and body of good marksman and desperate man, fought will a valorillat was only equalled in front of the man road to Cortest, and our by those who record their finering fire, and the direction of returned it with an energy which assured them

tether. No pickets, it is said, have ever been blaced in front of General Prentiss' division, eifhough it was known that the Secesh spies and scouting parties were continually hovering twent near to the cutting and the tents of his trainments. They were to be met by every

mil, and the Seventy-second, Col. Buckland.— circuitous rout from Crump's Landing and ap-The troops here had never been in action; and peared addlerly on the right wing of the enemy. being so unexpectedly attacked, ere they could In face of this combination of circuitous and circuitous rout from Crump's Landing and apbeing so unexpectedly attacked, ere they could in face of this combination of circumstances, willy understand their position, or get unto file, they made as able a resistance as was possible that the fire their price price was too the they made as able a resistance as was possible that were, in common with the force of General Prentiss, forced to seek support on the troops immediately in their rear. The Fifth Ohio Cayairy, formerly belonging to this this divison, had been removed to General Hurlburt's command the day before yesterday, and their place supplied and camp occupied by the Second Illinois Cavalry. These latter knew nothing of the battle on the first day.

After a wearied watching of several hours

At half-past eight o'clock the fight had be-come quite general, the second line of divissions having received the advance in good order and made every preparation for a suitable re-

of the wounded were allowed to preceed, but to me at I write, the self-constituded gillard, who had chosen Many of the reg or me wounder were anowed to precent, but to me as I write.

The self-constituted gland, who had chosen that as a means of escape, were made to keep this as a means of escape, were made to keep the brust of the entire day's light have not trifting increase in numbers, but on either side one mouthful of food since last night, the battle was fought with a desperation which

furned back, and the road given, as far as was practicable, to the use of the ambulances, practicable, to the use of the ambulances, stores were in their phissession they have no which were not, however, splicient for the demands of the occasion, there being, in many cases, but two to each regiment, and heavy army wagons were used to make uprine left beind, and the beating rain being sufficiently. These gattled along over the jagged point, through the much over roots and stones, filled to the top with the wounded and such of the top with the wounded and such of the top with the wounded and such of the rick as were unable to leave the regimen

was engaged in one of the most terrible battles of the roost form the rever known in this country. The roar of the rever known in this country. The roar of the rever known in this country was without intermisting the troops belonging to felson advision from the opposite shore. Every load was such factor the root of the proposite shore. Every load was such as the two days fight, at near one thousand run from the opposite shore. It is not the two days fight, at near one thousand run form the opposite shore. It is not the root of t such from the left wing. The great triumgle was more upon the gathered forces, which had san opportunity by those who had so opporting the same at the the state of the s

cated people into the rebellion, to give them stretched blanket received his crippled comfine energy and strength that desperation rade, as the only available method by which almost a first stretched be carried to the rear. Many (who were maimed fell back without help, while others still fought in the ranks until they were actually forced back by their company officers. A STRUGGLE ON THE LLET.

Funding it impossible to drive back the centhe of our column, at twelve o'clock the enemy slackened his fire upon it, and made a most vigorous effort on our left wing, endeavoring to outflank it by driving it into the river bank at a point about one and a half miles above Pittsburg Londing. This wing was moder command of Gen. Hurlburt, and was composed of the Fourteenth! Thirty-second, Forty-fourth and Fifty-seventh Indiana, the Eighth, Twenty-birst, and Eighteenth Illinois. Fronting its entire line, however, was a brigade under Gen. Sherman, composed of the Fifty-faith, Fifty-seventh, and Seventy-seventh Ohito. Taylor's Fifth Ohio Cavalry were also in Gen. Hurlbur's division, but from the improper nature of the arms with which they were provided, they were not able to do one-half the execution the men desired.

with the first demonstration of the enemy upon the left wing it was to be seen that all the fury was being poused out upon it with the determination that it should give way.—

The battle ground chosen for the struggle of the day occupied a semi-circle of about three and half uples from the lown of Pittsburg, our forces being stationed in the topin of a point north in the first demonstration of the enemy upon the left wing it was to be seen that all the fury was being poused out upon it with the determination that it should give way.—

Ear nearly two hours a sheet of fire blazed from both columns, and I could liken the explosion of the enemy upon the left wing it was to be seen that all the fury was being poused out upon it with the determination that it should give way.—

Ear nearly two hours a sheet of fire blazed from both columns, and I could liken the explosion of the enemy upon the left wing it was to be seen that all the fury was being poused out upon it with the determination that it should give way.—

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Ear nearly two hours a sheet of fire blazed from both columns, and I could liken the explosion of the enemy upon the left wing it was to be seen that all the first demonstration of the enemy upon the left wing it was to be seen that all the first demonstration of the enemy upon the left wing it was to be seen that all the first demonstration of the enemy upon it with the determination that it should give way.—

Ear nearly two hours a sheet of fire blazed from both the enemy upon it with the determination that it should give way.—

Ear nearly two hours a sheet of fire blazed from both the enemy upon it with the determination that it should give way.—

Ear nearly two hours a sheet of fire blazed from both the enemy upon it with the determination that it should give way.—

returned it with an energy which assured them that many of those who had endured them that many of those who had endured them to the flex proper attention has not been paid to the placet of pickets a sufficient distance from our first marrier it seemed, for the period of marriy althour, that the enemy would succeed and in the likes in insure against sulprise; and in resume against it had even been neglected altogether. No pickets, it is said, have ever been affined in four of General Prenties division.

THE GUNBOAT TAKES A HAND. weignest in the culside row of the tents of his regiments. They were to be met by every recouring party which left our tamps, and the remounters of the last few days have proven so disastrous to them that they determined to repart them with interest.

At two o'clock this morning, Col. Peabody, or Prentiss' division, fearing that everything were not right, despatched a body of four hundred men beyond the camp, for the purpose of dooking affering, force which might be linking in that direction. The step was wisely taken for a half mile's advance showed a heavy force approaching, who fired upon them with great brighter. Those who escaped, fell back to the Twenty-fifth Missouri Regiment, swittly

While the conflict raged the hottest, in the quarter we are writing of, the gunboat Tyler passed slowly up the invert to a point directly opposite the force of the enemy, and poured in a producing through the woods, telling: trees in their course, and spreading havor wherever they fell. The explosions were tremendous; and the shell-falling trees in their course, and spreading through the woods, telling: trees in their course, and spreading the woods, telling: trees in their course, and spreading the woods, telling: trees in their course, and spreading the woods, telling: trees in their course, and spreading the woods, telling: trees in their course, and spreading the woods, telling: trees in their course, and spreading the woods, telling: trees in their course, and spreading the woods, telling: trees in their course, and spreading the woods, telling: trees in their course, and spreading the woods, telling: trees in their course, and spreading the woods, telling: trees in their course, and spreading the woods, telling: trees in their course, and spreading the woods, telling: trees in their course, and spreading the woods, telling: trees in their course, and spreading the woods, telling: trees in their course, and spreading the woods, telling: trees in their course, and spreading the poposite the form her imprent through the While the conflict raged the hottest,

shots of the Tyler.

The sewho escaped, fell back to the Twenty-fifth Missouri Regiment, swittly jurished by the enemy. The contest had been for but short duration, and the advance of the secessionists reached the brigade of Colonel Peabody just as the long roll was sounded and the men were falling min line. There restrict in as good order as was possible under a galling fire, until they retreated in as good order as was possible under a galling fire, until they reached the lines of the Second division.

At six o'clock the attack had become general whom the fire the second division.

At six o'clock the attack had become general who is the firing of the entery force upon the left wing, in the meantime, had arrived from Savannah, and after sending a messenger to General Grant to ascertain the direction in which the enemy lay from the river, the two boats took position become, and driven in the pickets of Gen. Sherman's division, and fallen with vengence on the Forty-eighth Regiment, O. V. M., Gol. Sullivan, the Seventieth, Col. Cockerall, and the Seventy-second, Col. Buckland.—

The troops here had never been in action, and the meantime, Gen. Wallace had taken a circuitous rout from Crump's Landing and upparated with the respective of the meantime, Gen. Wallace had taken a circuitous rout from Crump's Landing and upparated with the respective of the meantime, Gen. Wallace had taken a circuitous rout from Crump's Landing and upparated with the respective of the meantime, Gen. Wallace had taken a circuitous rout from Crump's Landing and upparated with the respective of the meantime, Gen. Wallace had taken a circuitous rout from Crump's Landing and upparated with the respective of the content of the firing of the enemy, there in the firing of the enemy, the firing of the enemy the firm of the firing of the enemy the firm of the firing of the enemy the firm of the firing of the enemy the fire of the firing of the enemy the firing of the enemy

This was done in considerable disorder, both officers and men losing every particle of their baggage, it, of course, falling into the enemy's hands.

THE PROSPECT AT THAT HOUR.

At half-past eight o'clock the fight had befreadful day. Wathout a moment's delay, they tisembarked and marched to the advance. where they rested on their arms for the night.

" THE SCENE AT MIDNIGHT.

nition at the hands of the established line in it can I see how they are to be supplied with of sentries.

All the wagons and other vehicles of transported in the darkness, be reached by containing on their way to the camps, were furned back, and the road given, as far as was practicable, to the use of the ambulances, which were now ketting to be very plenty.—

They were not, however, sufficient for the design way on the present of the pres

The o'clock, the entire line on both sides not too heavily laden with stores or too much

left wing were actively engaged. The rebels were, however, not so anxious rto fight their way. To the river's bank as on the pigyious day, having had a slight experience of what they might again expect if brought gain under the powerful guns of the Tyler and Lexington, whose black hills steamed slowly along the stream, keeping a careful watchfulness for any signs they might be able to gather as to the event location of the enemy in the dense forest which stretched way to the light. The forward not, however, lacking in activity, and they were met by the reinforcements, together with the still unwearied soldiers of yesterday, with an energy that they could not have expected. At nine o'clock, the sound of the artillery, and musketry fully equalled that of the day previous, though it could not be said to continue so long in one quarter. It now became evident that the rebels were avoiding the centreme of the left wing, and endeared hig to find some weak point in the lines by which to turn our force, and thus to create an ifrecoverable confusion. It is wonderful with what perseverance and determination they adhered to this purpose. They left one point but to return to it immediately, and then as successful would have the propose. They left one point but to return to it immediately, and then as successful as trange and immates of the burned hospital tents, I cannot to it immediately, and then as successful as trange and the top of their heads, their wasterns and the top of their neads, their wasterns and the top of their upper clothing, burned away. They presented a strange and glassity apperance. Whether these were mere wanton acts on the part of the ends of their upper clothing, burned away. They presented a strange and glassity apperance. Whether these were mere wanton acts on the part of the ends of the confusion. this purpose. They left one point but to return to it immediately, and then as suddenly would, by some masterly stroke of generalship, direct by some masterly stroke of generalship, direct a most vigorous assault upon some division wherest ey fancied they would not be expected.

Not with standing the continued febbli of the rebels wherever they had made their assault, up to eleven a clock they had given no evidence of retiring from the field. Their firing had been as rapid and vigorous at times as during the most terrible hours of the previous day, yet not so well directed, nor so long conday, yet not so well directed, nor so long con-

rng the most terrible hours of the previous day, yet not so well directed, nor so long contined to one point of attack.

Still further reinforcements now began to all the steamers Criscent City, Himbothia, Linuxville, John Warher, and others thaving left Savannah loaded to the guards with troops belonging to Gen. Buell's command. These immediately mounted the hill, and took possession upon the right of the main centre, under Gen. Wallace.

So far the fight of the morning had been wared some ope and a half miles within our

waged some one and a half miles within our toumer lines, and but a short distance from the diver's bank, in a due westerly direction.

Generals Grant, Buell, Nelson, Sherman, and Generals Grant, Bueil, Meison, Sherman, and Clittenden (I learn, though I have not seen them) were present everywhere directing the movements for a new stroke on our part against the foe. Gen. Wallace's division, on the Tight, had been strongly reinforced, and suddenly both wings of our army were turned to the strong of divising the strong were turned. upon the enemy with the intention of driving upon the enemy with the intention of driving the immense body into an extensive ravine. At the same time a powerful battery had been stational make a continuation of the same time a power field known as the "battalion drill ground," for Sherman's division, and this, loaded with canister, poured volley after volley upon 'the somewhat disgusted rebels: 'The bannonading of the day previous had been mostly roundred to shell' and hear head here mostly roundred to shell' and here mostly reported to had been mostly contined to shell said heavy ball, but it was evident that the change now made was having a telling effect. "At half past eleven o'clock the roar of the

battle almost shook the earth in this vicinity, for the Union gans were being fired with all the energy that the prospect of the enemy's deteat could inspire. The fire from the rebels was not, however, so vigorous, and they began to evince a desire to withdraw. They fought as they slowly inoved back, keeping up their fire front their artillery and muskets along fire front their artillery and muskets along their whole column, and apparently disdaining any motion which could be considered as approximating to a retreat. As they retreated they went in excellent order, battling at every advantageous point, and delivering their fire with considerable effect. Moving somewhat in the direction of the river, closely followed by our men, General Grant feared that some mistake might occur on the part of the guntheir fire. Accordingly a messenger was sent, ordering the Tyler and Lexington to steam up to Hamburg, four miles above, and on no oc-casion to fire inland before reaching that point, as our men had driven the enemy so far that

the shells might injure the wrong party. AT NOONDAY. It was now a matter, settled beyond dispute, that the enemy were retreating. They were making but little fire, and heading their entire column for Corinth; by both roads leading in that direction. From 'all 'divisions of our lines they were closely pursued, a galling fire being kept upon their rear, which they still returned at intervals, but with little or no effect.

nand the day before yesterday, and their passent of the approach of the enemy until they were in their midst, firing into their tents and applying the forter tents and applying of the most intense anxiety, the advance regiments of the most intense anxiety, the

greater advantage than was awarded us by the trifting increase in numbers, but on either side the battle was fought with a desperation which I could not have believed to exist in the minds of men, unless in cases of strong personal grievance. The determination appeared, even under the most galling fire, to be victory or death. The Mixissippians, on the side of the victory or the ruling spirits.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHT.

One strange feature of the battle was, that neither yesterney nor to day haved seen many prisoners. On our side it did not seem a conmisoners. On our side it, did not seem a con-test for captives. It wasta life and death struggle to us, and the rebelt seemed to enter-tain the same idea as to the market prisoners believe that more than any hundred prisoners were taken to the rear, daring the battle of both days. All I know is, that, if any prisoners were taken, I do not see how they disposed of them.

I found that even at the end of the first day's fighting, that many of our surgeons were missing. They were known to have been at the hospital tents at the period in which, the battle opened, but after that time they were not to be found. After the retreat of the enemy had began, and those of the sick who had been left in the hospitals were again hider the pro-tection of our troops, they stated that the reb-els had forced the surgeons away with them, in order that they might attend to their wounded. I have no doubt they greatly need-ed their services.

One singular feature was remarkable after

the battle, which, as it may have some connec-nection with this department. I mention here. Numbers of our men were found with the hair on the top of their heads, their whisters, and say. If the latter, they had made an attemp to escape, and had so far succeeded that they had reached the woods, and there, from sheer exhaustion, had laid them down to die. Tayments ran-the Seventy seventh with out firing a gui-leaving Waterhouse's battery withou

The latter fought for half an hour, however, Caplant Waterhouse retiring with three of his gons. He was wounded in the thigh by a Minie Lut up. His battery was badly cut up. Taylor's battery continued the fight, splendidly supported by the Illinois regiment, until his support was outflanked on both sides. He ther retired, through a cross fire, having t one man killed, with sevenceen wounded.

pieces were brought off.
The general retreat of the enemy commenced at dark on Monday, our cavalry following unti the horses were tired out. But for the almost impassable condition of the roads, the rout would have been made complete, and we could have carried their entrenched camp at Corintl

the Zouave uniform."

Requiregard intended to make his attack two days previously, but the extraordinary rains impeded his progress, and delayed his arrival at the time intended. Gen. Buel could not posdefeat had Beauregard's original plan suc cecded."

The Columbia Spy.

Rev. Mr. Uphan will preach in the norning and evening at the usual hour.

SATURDAY, APRIL 91, 1862.

their new establishment.

New FIRM .- It will be seen on reference to our advertising columns that Mesers. Steacy & Bowers-both well known sale tair share of patronage.

enemy, were the ruling spirits.

The rebel loss in killed must have been nearly double the estimate I have made as to more raits now tied up here (Friday) than our own. Their wounded are also very great at any one time last season. The river is our own. Their wounded are also very great in numbers, although perhaps not so great in proportion, as Minie balls are mare fatal than those usually fired from Mississippi rifles, the odd Harper's Ferry, or even the Algebra rifle, of which they seemed to have a large number.

In regard to our killed and wounded, I shall refrain from mentioning anything further than I have in former parts of the epistle. The various romors affort, without a stadow of Condesion justify me in this determination. good raiting stage vie may expect large accessions to the ficet already here.

Prices are searcely yet settled, sellers being a little stiff, and huyers holding off for lower rates. But a small partion of the regular stock has been yet laid in.

appear under the raft. In spite of every exertion at the time and since, and the stimulus of a reward offered by Mr. Snyder, the body still remains undiscovered. It is probably under one of the numerous rafts which lie thickly crowded immediately around the scene of accident. Mr. Snyder has general sympathy in his sad loss.

A HANDSONE MONUMENT.—Those who delight in good workmanship, and above all lor's and Waterhouse's butteries, supported by the Twenty-third Illinois and the Seventy the new cemetery, where Mr. Donald Knox seventh and Twenty-third Ohio Regiments, were first in the fight. Both of the Phio Regiments ment to the late George Wolf, which will the new cemetery, where Mr. Donald Knox dation to the neighborhood. ment to the late George Wolf, which will compare favorably with anything in that line yet produced hereabout. We visited Mr. Knox's Marble Yard a couple of weeks He then retired, through a cross fire, having on our native talent. It is cortainly a handsome addition to the momorials erected in Several-Mississippi regiments, who had arrived on Saturday night, came into the fight on cutouble quick." They were almost immediately repulsed.

On Monday a Michigan hattery, which was content to the description. We advise our Chaplain, a prayer giving thanks to the Lord our cemeteries." We are not sufficiently no | head of every regiment in the armics of the important despatch was received by the Secquainted with the technicalities of the trade United States, there shall be offered by its retary of War to day:

On Monday a Michigan hattery, which was cantured the day before, was retaken by the Fisteenth Wistonsin' Regiment." The fight over this battery was conducted on the part of the rebels by Beauregard in periods. In his efforts to recover it he was wounded in the arm. He was successful in taking it but it was again taken from him. It was captured and recaptured no less than six times.

Company A, of the Chicago Light Affillery, was so severely handled on the first day that they were only able to man three guns on Monday, but with these, after a desperate contest, they succeeded in completely silencing and day, but with these, after a desperance contest, they succeeded in completely silencing and capturing a rebel battery of six guns; but they were, however, compelled to abandon it from lack of horses to draw it off. Their own for Naval Academy.

The examiners reported to Mr. Sterens that the applicants as a body stood a most admirable examination, so many of them deserving the appointment, that it was only after the most careful comparison of their One of the New Orleans regiments, the Lollstana Tigers, were almost entirely left on the battle field, killed or wounded. They were nearly all wealthy men, and were dressed in the Zousve uniform."

To spective merits that a decision was arrived at. We hope the appointees will in no mannerly all wealthy men, and were dressed in the Zousve uniform."

To spective merits that a decision was arrived at. We hope the appointees will in no mannerly all wealthy men, and were dressed in the Zousve uniform. examining committee, and will do honor to the appointment of Mr. Stevens

adjourned sine die on Friday last. The crowding of war news for the past three months has prevented our chronicling the doings of the Legislature, The most important measure, however, before it, and the one consuming most time-the repeal of the "Commutation Act" of 1801-failed at the eleventh hour. A new Congressional Apportionment bill passed; also the bill re-Presbyterian Church to-morrow (Subbath) cuiring the resumpton of Specie payment by the hanks. It exempts the banks from all the panalties of suspension until the first REMOVAL. - The Misses Lindeay announce Tuesday in February, 1863, and gives them heir removal to Locust street opposite the immunity from all penalties by reason of Bank, where they invite inspection of their suspension incurred in the past. The notes complete stock of everything in their line. of all colvent banks in the State, and the They have opened a handsome assortment of legal tender poics of the general government new goods, and we would call attention to are to be deemed and taken as "currency" "for all purposes, us the notes of and bul ances due from specie paying banks."

FRANK LESILIE'S MONTHLY.-The May men in our Columbia stores—have succeed in full-page illustrations, as well as good tion and invasion. courier from Gen. Grant had scaecely delivered in our Columbia stores—have succeed in full-page illustrations, as well as good ed his message, before the entire body was in ed II. C. Fondersmith in the new store opstories. In fashions it always excels. The ed his massage, before the entire body was in motion!

Those who have never witnessed a charge of so large a force of borsems should have been there to have seen the wild tumult of the eager riders, and apparently equally excited a place of the enemy have been driven beyond.

The enemy have been driven beyond.

The streeds. The enemy have been driven beyond.

The streeds in massage, before the entire body was in motions it always excess. In mannounces is a feature hereafter, problems in their next of the United States, that at their next of the united States, that at their next of the problems in their accustomed the battle. He estimates our loss in killed, at from twelve to fifteen hundred; wounded, from thirty-five hundred; wounded, from thirty-five hundred; to four thousand; there expected they expec June number will open the list with a fine been received, they especially acknowledge and missing, twenty-five handred.

where they resided on their arms for the night and target preparating by a spright part and the property preparating by a spring stock. We ask for the new firm a point great part and the property preparating by a spring stock. The enemy have been prepared to the property preparating by a spring stock. The enemy have been prepared to the property preparating by a spring stock. The enemy have been prepared to the property preparating the preparation to the preparation property preparating bursement-large or small as circumstances yet a doubtful experiment. There are many may justify. We hope the attendance and establishments in the west, and several in our neighboring county of Chester, where men put up crushers and evaporators on a an unusually favorable spring freshot this scale competent to manufacture the syrup. or sugar, for a whole neighborhood-make a regular business of it for some months, manufacture it on the shares, or a certain per centage, and find it a paying business. Now, if some person in Columbia, or its vicinity, would get up an establishment of this kind, we would soon see farmers rais ing acres of the plant, and in the fall hauling the cane for miles to have it turned into of War has received the important informa- of their wounded cannot be made, as many ficiently to be competent to warrant it a paymuch resistance. Two hundred prisoners
many pieces disabled by the enemy's shot,
ing project all round, if properly conducted.

Why should farmers be continually treadlarge amount of the rolling stock of the
many of their men. Not less than two huning in the beaten path? raise oats, wheat, railroad. grass, beef? when, if we make a close calculation, we will find that we are barely bama and the residence of much of the

day afternoon about four o'clock, Henry B. the necessaries of life, this Sorghum plant Snyder a lad of about ten years, son of Mr. seems to have been introduced just at the Isaac Snyder, whilst playing on the rafts very "nick of time," when sugar is becomlying along the shore below the bridge, fell ing more and more a necessity, and at the in and was drowned before assistance could same time rising in price. "The said, "nereach him. He was id company with his cessity is the mother of, invention!" and death. "Reports as to the manner or the ac- ies, substitutes, &c. Now, it was thought porting that he fell from an oar-stem in en- king." That illusion will soon be dissi-

deavoring to cross from one raft to another; pated. Substitutes will be found. The whilst a riverman who was near says that same with sugar; this is no longer a Souththe little fellow was sitting on the head- ern, or slave production from necessity .block of a raft with his back to his comrades, Thus changes are continually taking place, who called to him, and on his turning sud- and it becomes "the wise man?" To watch dealy he lost his balance and fell in back- the "signs of the times" and keep race wards. The raftman ran to his assistance, with them. If we find one article of probut only arrived in time to see his feet dis- duction failing to pay expenses, substitute another. As the proverb has it "the early bird catches the worm!" thus in any new enterprise-the first who take hold of it gen this syrup and sugar business—the first who enters jato it will find it to pay.

dollars, and properly conducted-would be way communication between the Southern a better investment than many that are States. continually started, soon to be forgotten in Columbia handiwork, will do well to visit again, while it would be a great accommo-

Very Respectfully, J. B. GARBER.

COLUMBIA, PA., April 12, 1862.

War Bulletin-Thanks to the Almighty.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 9th, 1862. Order giving Thanks for the Recent Great Vicforles over Rebels and Trailors. Ordered, First. That at the meridian of Sunday next, after the receipt of this order, at the of Hosts for the recent manifestation of His

treason, rebellion and civil war. Second. That the thanks and congratu ity and success that have distinguished all the army under his command, under every hardship and against every odds, in attacking, pursuing and destroying the enemy wherever he could be found.

Third. That the thanks of the Department are also given to Generals Curtis and Sigel, and the officers and soldiers of their FROM SOUTHERN TENNESSEE. commands, for the matchless gallantry at the bloody battle at Pea Ridge, and to Major-Generals Grant and Buell, and their forces, for the glorious repulse of Benuregard, at Pittaburg, in Tennessee, and to Major-General Pope and his officers and soldiers for the bravery and skill displayed in their op-

cution, persistent valor, and military result of these achievements are unsurpassed. Fourth. That there shall this day be a salute of one hundred guns from the United States Arsenal at Washington, in honor of

trenched at Island No. 10, on the Mississippi

river. The daring courage, diligent prose-

these great victories. (Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

By the President of the United States of America.
A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to vouchsafe signal victories to the land and naval Kentucky, asking for his father's body. forces engaged in suppressing an internal Further Particulars of the Great Battle-The rebellion, and at the same time to avert from Kulled and Wounded. of "Frank Lesl.e" is unusually rich our country the dangers of foreign interven-

and render thanks to Our Heavenly Father | The Rebels lost more in killed than we into affliction by the casualties and calami- left 2,200 Rebels had been buried! ties of sedition and civil war, and that they reverently invoke the Divine guidance of all the batteries which we lost on Sunday speedily result in the restoration of peace, enemy. harmony and unity throughout our borders. and hasten the establishment of fraternal truce requesting permission to bury his

States to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the City of Washington, our Lord one thousand eight hundred and the arm during the battle. sixty-two, and of the Independence of the From Pillsburg Landing-Arrival of Gen. United States the eighty-sixth. ABRAMAM LINCOLN.

By the President; Wn. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

ARMY NEWS!

ANOTHER UNION SUCCESS. HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA, CAPTURED.

THE REBEL LINE OF DEFENCE AGAIN BROKEN AND THEIR COMMUNICATION CUT OFF.

syrup or sugar. This is no visionary scheme, tion that Huntsville, Alabama, was occu- must have been sent to Corinth and other the writer of this faving experimented suf- pied resterday by General Mitchell without places. Our loss in artillery was great,

[Huntsville, the metropolis of North Ala-

A Sad Case of Drowning .- On last Sun- oft quoted sentence). Like many other of very reluctantly, some of the most prominent and determined Union men hailing from there. Its capture settles the fate of all hi ddle Tennessee directly to the north of it, and insures easy communication with Columbia, the old residence of President Polk, now held by the Union forces .- Eds. brother and other boys at the time of his necessity may also be the mother of discover- Official Desputch from General Mitchell, Washington, April 12 P.M.—The folcident differ some of his companions re by our Southern friends (!) that "cotton was lowing despatch has been received by the Secretary-of-War,-dated-

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, HUNTSVILLE, Alabama, April 11, 7 4 After a forced march of incredible difficulties, leaving Fayetteville yesterday at 12 o'clock Mr., my advance guard, consisting of Turchin's Brigade, Keunett's Cavalry and Simonson's Battery, entered Huntaville this morning at 6 o'clock. The city was taken completely by surprise, no one having considered the march practicable, in the time. We have captured about two hundred priserally make the most out of it. So with oners, fifteen locomotives, and a large amount of passenger and box and platform cars. Also, the telegraph apparatus and Such an establishment started in or near office and two Southern mails. We have at Columbia—costing say four or five hundred last succeeded in cutting the great line of rail.

> O. M. MITCHELL, (Signed) Brigadier General Commanding Volunteers. LATER.

> General Mitchell Following up his Achievement on the Charleston and Memphis Railroad. ADVANCE TO DECATUR ON THE WEST

AND STEVENSON JUNCTION ON THE EAST.

THE ENEMY RETREAT WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT.

Washington, April 14 .- The following

NASHVILLE, April 14 .-- Co Saturday morning two expeditions were started from power in the overthrow of the Rebels and Huntsville, Alabama, with the captured Traitors, and invoking the continuance of cars. One under Col. Sill, of the Thirtyiety has been expressed and felt on the part lis aid in delivering this nation, by the third Ohio, went east to Stevenson's Junearms of patriot suldiers, from the horrors of tion of the Chattanooga Railroad with the Memphis and Charleston Road, which point they seized, a force of 2,000 of the enemy ations of the War Department are tendered retreating without firing a shot. Here they to Major-General Halleck for the signal abil- | captured five locomotives and a large amount of rolling stock. The other expedition, under the military operations of his department, Col. Turchin, of the Nineteenth Illinois, and for the spirit and courage manifested by went west and arrived at Decatur in time to save the railroad bridge, which was in flames as they approached.

Gen. Mitchell now holds about one hundred miles of the Memphis and Charleston Raild.

Another Important Railroad Connection of The Rebels Seperca.

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 14 .- A forçe of 4,000 men, in five transports, left the Landing on Saturday night, accompanied by the gun boats Taylor and Lexington, erations against the Rebels and Traitors en and proceeded up the Tennessee to a point near Eastport, Mississippi, where they landed and proceeded inland to Bear Creck Bridge, and destroyed the two bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, one measuring 121 and the other 210 feet in length .-A cavalry force of 150 men was found there, who, after baving four killed, retreated in most approved style.

The expedition returned on Sunday night without having lost a man. This is one of the most successful operations of the kind Proclamation of the President on the during the war, completely cutting of the Recent Victories communication of the main body of Rebel communication of the main body of Rebel army at Corinth with Alabama and the rest of the "Confederacy," except New Orleans. A flag of truce arrived at the outposts

vesterday with Governor Johnson's son, of

CINCINNATI, April 15 .- The Commercial has information from a person who left the

for these inestimable blessings; that they did and not so many wounded. About 1,000 then and there implore spiritual consola- unwounded Rebel prisoners were taken and tions in behalf of all who have been brought about 1,200 wounded. Up to the time be Our troops, he says, retook on Monday

our National councils so that they may and captured twelve field pieces from the On Tuesday Beauregard sent a flag of

relations among all the countries of the dead, and saying: "Owing to the heavy reinforcements you received on Sunday night In witness whereof I have hereunto set and Monday, and the fatigue of my men, I my hand, and caused the scal of the United deemed it prudent to retire and not renew the battle." The permission asked was not granted. The bearer of the flag admitted this, the tenth day of April, in the year of that Beaurogard received a slight wound in

> eral Halleck-Gen. Grant's Official Report. Sr. Louis, April 15. - Several gentlemen connected with the army at Pittsburg Landing arrived here yesterday. Among them Captain Lagon, of General Grant's Staff. who is bearer of General Grant's official roport of the battle of Pittsburg. They left the army on Friday night. General Halleak arrived there that day and immediately assumed command.

Gen. Grant in his official report estimates our loss at 1,500 killed and 3,500 wounded. The number of the enemy killed and left on WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Secretary the field is greater than ours. An estimate dred horses were killed.

The Rebel army has its headquarters at Pea Bidge, extending two miles from Corinth The advance of the Federal troops is sight miles beyond Pittsburg, leaving a space of only two miles between the opposing armies. possession of the Fifth Ohio battlery, which dent, however, that the enemy had also been and those who wish to keep up with the phis and Charleston Railroad, and in the Abattle may thus be brought on at any tresulted in three of the guns being taken by strongly reinforced, for, notwithstanding they more accuracy than I have given in this par.

The Seression forces.

The Charleston Railroad, and in the enemy had also been early after the close of the battle, prevents any the general standard of excellence set up by times must be given in this par.

Godey.

The Chitor will allow a transposition of the arrival of the search of the second of Mr. Editor will allow a transposition of the those places that came into the rebellion our army is ready for the encounter-