enemy, and presented a splendid spectacle, reflecting great credit on Gen. Pope, whose energy and skill have been severely taxed. He has triumphed, and within the next fortyeight hours the fate of Island No. 10 will be fully settled, and another bright page added to our history.

CHICAGO, April 8.-When General Pope ordered the troops across, which was accomplished without the loss of a man, the rebels fled toward Tipton, sinking several of their transports and-gunboats.

Their floating battery, mounting ten guns, drifted down the river last night, and is now aground near Point Pleasant and will be recovered with its armament.

Gen. Pope took the Pittsburg and Carondelet, and with a part of his army marched to Tipton and attacked the enemy this morning.

The rebels fled to the swamps in great consternation.

Great quantities of stores, cannon, and ammunition have fallen into our hands. Also, all the baggage and supplies.
The rebel Adjutant General Makull

is a prisoner. The country between Island No 10 and New Madrid, on the east side of the river is being scoured by our

The entire rebel force, at and about No. 10, are either taken prisoners or utterly routed and demoralized.

Col. Bissell has been ordered to Tipton, which is twelve miles below New Madrid, with a transport, to bring up the cannon and other prop-

The Chicago Times' special deanatch says:

A messenger arrived on the Benton at 9 o'clock last night, with a letter from the commanding officer of the Island, proposing a capitulation. Commodore Foote replied that he

would except of no terms other than an unconditional surrender. At 1 o'clock this morning the surrender was made.

Further advices from New Madrid represent that Pope has taken 3,000 In their retreat the rebels abandon-

ed everything. CHICAGO, April 8.—A special from

Cairo says the boats commenced running to New Madrid to-day. The river has fallen four feet in the last nage duties on the Pennsylvania railtwo days, which greatly facilitated road, failed on account of disagree- leaders in Congress spend their time the operations of General Pope. Hon. Emerson Etheridge arrived this evening from Paducah. He has

telegraphed to a large number of citizens who were driven away by the are also permitted to issue ten per at the end of weeks of agitation derebel troops to come down and return cent. additional of small notes to those cide to compel their loyal constitu. with him to their homes. They will probably leave to-morrow.

Reliable reports received from Jeff. Thompson, a week ago, place him in the swamps some eighty miles west | Senate during the recess. of here, with a few hundred marau-

A special to the Times says that of ammunition, muskets, and small arms were captured on the Island. THE SPOILS CAPTURED.

captured three generals, six thousand prisoners of war, one hundred siege guns, several field batteries, an immense quantity of small arms, tents, wagons, horses, and provisions. In accomplishing all this he has not lost a single man.

was received at the Navy Department this

FLAG SHIP BENTON, Island No. 10, April 8, via Cairo. Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the

Navy:I have to inform the Department that ing the surrender to me of Island No. 10. possession has been taken of both the 1sland and the works upon the Tennessee the command of Gen. Buford.

and sixty privates, besides one hundred them. Mr. Clay tells us the reverse, of their sick and one hundred men employed on board the transports, are in our hands, unconditionally prisoners of war.

be made of the forts, batteries, and muni tions of war captured. There were elev- goes South, although he would be Friday, in which we had two men en earthworks, with seventy heavy cannon, varying in calibre from 32 to 100. pounders rifled.

The magazines are well supplied with powder, and there are large quantities of shot, shell, and other munitions of war, and also great quantities of provisions.

our hands, and two others, with the rebel gunboat Grampus, are sunk, but will be easily raised.

The floating battery of six heavy guns, turned adrift by the rebels, is said to be lying on the Missouri shore, below New Madrid.

The enemy upon the mainland appear to have fied with great precipitation after miles of it at the last accounts. dark last night, leaving, in many cases, half-prepared meals in their quarters. There seems to have been no concert of action between the rebels upon the Island and those occupying the shore, but the

latter fled, leaving the former to their fate. These works, erected with the highest been impregnable, if defended by men

fighting in a better cause. A combined attack of the naval and land forces would have taken place this afternoon or to-morrow morning had not the rebels so hastily abandoned this strong, hold. To mature these plans of attack, has absolutely required the twenty-three

days of preparation. Gen. Pope is momentarily expected to arrive with his army at this point, he having successfully crossed the river yester-day under a heavy fire, which no doubt led to the hasty abandonment of the works

I am unofficially informed that the two gunboats which so gallantly ran the fire of the rebel batteries a few nights since, yesterday attacked and reduced a fort of the enemy opposite, dismounting eight heavy guns.

I regret that the painful condition of my foot, still requiring me to use crutches, prevented are from making a personal exof the works. I was therefore compelled to delegate Com. S. Phelps, of the Flag-ship Benton.

A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer. Commending the Naval Forces.

Lebanon Advertiser.



WREN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CRASE TO LEAD, WE CRASE TO FOLLOW." WM, M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1862,

THE WAR. The tide of battle rolls on swiftly, for the arms of the Union. Island Landing are heard in all parts of the of \$200 per month; and all other doubtless the most bloody and awful ever fought on this Continent, and while we rejoice in the victory of the Union, we are weighed down with the terrible truth that such events have deep sorrow for the dead, and sympa- of the negro and against the interests thy with those homes that will long of the white man.

of this battle. The Legislature adjourned finally on Friday last. The Congressional Apportionment bill, as passed, connects Lebanon with Schuylkill county as a Congressional District .-(We shall next week give all the districts in full.) The bill to repeal the act of last year commuting the tonments between the two houses. The suspension of specie payments by the in worse than unprofitable discussion banks has been legalized, and they of the eternal slavery question, and already issued.

be desolate and sad with the memory

George V. Lawrence, of Washington county, was elected Speaker of the

The President, last week, issu 480 prisoners, including 7 officers, 30 people to render thanks to our Heav-societies in every county in the State. pieces of artillery, a large quantity enly Father for the signal victories Mr. Hosea Carpenter, or his agent, St. Louis, April 8.—General Pope has tion of peace, unity and harmony throughout our borders.

The U.S. Senate, on Friday, Washington, April 9.—The following The result of all such negro legisla. getting up this new Know Nothing clusion of white laboring men.

In another column we publish a letter written by Henry Clay in ple are to be led blindfolded by the since I sent telegram last night announce 1843. He saw the evils of abolition tricksters,—the novelty of the thing, and gives its results. Some short- it is supposed, will be a sufficient insighted abolitionists would make the shore, by the gunboats and troops under people believe that after the abolition of slavery the Northern blacks would Seventeen officers and three hundred go South and thus free the North of which is self evident. Negroes from the South, free and slave, are con-I have caused a hasty examination to stantly coming North, while it is never heard of that a Northern negro with the rebels before Yorktown on he is in the North.

The President has approved the joint resolution, suggested by him, and passed by Congress, declaring Four steamers affoat have fallen into that the United States ought to co. operate with, and afford pecuniary aid, to any state which may adopt the gradual abolishment of slavery.

last. Our pickets were within eight which we take the greatest pleasure

The traveling members of the Cabinet are sometimes heard from .-Mr. Chase was last week in the northern part of Dauphin county looking up some coal lands, and Mr. Seward engineering skill, are of great strength, and is now in the West following a dodge with their natural advantages, would have for obtaining popularity. The one is after money, the other after the Pres-

> idency. CORINTH has not been taken known to have retreated in good order to the protection of his entrench- neighbors, as the Courier is weekly than even that of Sunday and Monday has yet to be fought before the stronghold is in our possession. They have the facilities for procuring immediate and formidable reinforce ments, and as the game is a desperate one, they may play it boldly.

The rebel steamer Merrimac made her appéarance in Hampton Roads, on Friday, and after flirting about for some time seized two of our merchant brigs and a schooner, and carried them off. No resistance was made to her, the reason for which is your feelings?" not yet known.

The Control of the Co

ABOLISHING SLAVERY.

District of Columbia has passed both we look upon them as so much the Senate and House of Represents. the Senate and House of Represental gained in favor of the Constituif consistent will veto the bill, because equality, while the Courier sees only distance of over four miles. of pledges he made against some of in them so much gained towards the the very provisions now in the bill: but should he even do so there is suf-Houses to pass it over his veto. The ultraists have the power and they are determined to run abolition thro'. Having failed to do it wholesale they see any others. are now at work by retail, and will probably succeed.

The bill just passed has many obhave slowly but surely invested it, pointed to carry out the provisions question waswithout loss to our side, while the of the bill, at a salary of \$2000 each: shouts of victory from Pittsburg | they shall employ a clerk at a salary land. This last field of battle was reasonable expenses of said board shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States.

Thus one of the pet schemes of the Abolitionists and Republicans has been carried through, and is only anbecome part of our national history. other evidence of their complete sec-Mingled, too, with all our triumphs is tionalism and discrimination in favor

Forgetful of the great burthens and roubles already resting upon the loy-I people of the country, in providing for the NECESSARY taxes required ing every nerve to quell the wide. spread and wicked rebellion which threatens our national safety and which can only be conquered by the united efforts of all loyal men, giving their treasure and their blood to the cause of the Union, the Republican and waste the money of the nation ents to purchase negroes only to be a burthen upon our people after. wards. Is such a party worthy of the support of the people.

By an article in another column it will be seen that the Republied a proclamation calling upon the cans are organizing secret oath-bound recently vouchsafed to us, and to im- has probably been also in this county, plore Divine aid for the speedy resto- if not, he may be expected here before long. It is deplorable that, with brought upon the land, that individpassed a bill that no person by rea. | uals will still lend themselves to be son of color, shall be disqualified from made the tools of the designing and employment in carrying the mails - corrupt. The parties who are now tion will be to run the negroes into organization have not the interests of all manner of employment to the ex. | the country at heart. Their very constitution betrays it, that they design making money from the deluded and obtain the paying offices. The peoducement for them to bow to the yoke

nea_ It was reported on Monday, in a despatch from Gen. Banks, that Gen. Beauregard is dead. He should have died in camp, from his wounds. The information is from rebel sources.

Our forces had two skirmishes just as secure from being enslaved as killed belonging to the 68d P. V., and four wounded, two of whom were of the 63d and the two others of the 57th

The Lebanon Courier of last week shows considerable ill-feeling; in fact it is downright mad. With papers, as with individuals, it is one of the finest and most pleasing points in human nature to be able to control the temper. But in all its passion it 07 It was expected that Savan- does not answer our questions, but nah would be assaulted on Monday in lieu thereof puts several to us, in answering concisely as follows :--"Do you still hold Floyd, Davis, *Buchanan, and Brackinridge, in the high estimation you did when they robbed the national treasury and inaugurated active treason?"

No! [#So far as Mr. Buchanan is concerned we except him from our answer until the *Courter* shows that he ever committed any of the acts charged.] "Why is it that you persistently abuse North-

ern loyal men and have nothing to say against the traitors?" To answer this question understandngly we should like the Courier to specify what "loyal men we persistby our forces, and as the enemy is ently abuse." We would be ashamed to abuse loyal people, friends and ments at that important point, it is doing. We can differ with people in evident that a more deadly conflict politics, but we cannot hate them and indirectly counsel injury to their persons and property on that account. We deny the charge in toto, and await

the evidence. "Do you believe that slaveholders should rule his country by Divine Right?"

way into Pennsylvania, was it your determina-tion to influence all you could to join them?" No.

"Would you not at this day rather see Jeff. Dais at the head of our government than Presi-No.

"Does not the intelligence of every victory gained by our gallant army grate harshly on No. On the contrary we receive

emancipation of slavery, and is un-

United States. We now trust that the Courier will answer our questions before it propo-

The attempt of the Courier to avoid jectionable features. The owners are a gorilla (pretty language!) should our heaviest and most destructive fire to be paid not exceeding \$800 for each be ashamed to put," may seem to upon the enemy did not appear to discourslave. A sum not exceeding \$100 ad. some of its renders pertinent, although | age their solid columns. The fire of Maditional shall be given to each free rough, nevertheless we have a reason jor Taylor's Chicago Artillery raked them negro and freed slave in the District to put the questions and the Courier down in scores, but the smoke no sooner who wishes to emigrate to Hayti or has reasons for avoiding to answer and with greater and greater success Liberia, and for this purpose a liberal them. We will re-state them and appropriation is made in the bill. give the reasons the Courier has in late in the afternoon. No. 10 has yielded to the forces which | Three Commissioners are to be ap. not answering directly. Our first

"Are you in favor of a restoration of the Union Its refusal to answer this lies in the the States under the Constitution. opposed. With its consent there will our right. be no restoration on the old basis. Our second question was :--

"Is it in favor of the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the Supreme

To this it refuses its assent, because the Supreme Court, (the only, legal and constitutional power in the land to interpret that instrument,) has deery in the States. It would prefer a for the Government, which is strain- John Brown to interpret the Constitution.

> Our third question-"Is it in favor of the enforcement of all the

the mark on this question is about conscientious scruples. Nevertheless, it is opposed to the fugitive slave law citizen to obey the laws. If every one were to set himself up as the judge of what law is right and what not, we should be in anarchy and confusion at once. If laws are distasteful to a majority of the people there is a legal remedy that good citizens will pursue. If one counsels resistance to a certain law that may be distasteful to him, the thief, the counterfeiter, the murderer, and the trairesisted -even if they are "damnable." terrible.

Our last question to the Courier was pation of slavery to a restoration of the Union as it was."

will not answer our questions. The Courier must be loyal and patriotic all through. Its right hand must not display the Stars and Stripes while it carries the flag of disunion in its pockets. It may be convenient to do so, but it is not honest. The old story of the fellow during the revolutionary war, who had a coat blue on one side and red on the other, to wear is practically true to day. There are but two kinds of people, the loyal and

lows:-"Whoever is against the Constitution of the "Whoever is against the Constitution of the United States, in whole or in part, in spirit or in letter, is a rebel. Whoever is against any of the laws of our government whether they relate to fugitive slaves or freemen, is a robel. Whoever insists that a law of Congress can be violated any elson, but the resistance of the rebels are in New York or Massachusetts than in more in New York or Mussachusette than in South Carolina or Alabama, is a rebel. Let us make a clear and clean work of our loyalty and apply to it the rigid rule that he who offends in ne point offends in all."

GREAT BATTLE AT PITTSBURG LANDING. VICTORY

PITTSBURG LANDING, via Fort Henry, April 9, 3.20 A M .- One of the greatest and bloodiest battles of modern days has just closed, resulting in the complete rout of the enemy, who attacked us at daybreak on Sunday morning. The battle lasted, without intermission, during the entire day, and was renewed on Monday morning and continued undecided until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy commenced to retreat, and are still flying towards Corinth, pursued by a large force of our cavalry.

The slaughter on both sides has been immense, We have lost in killed, wound-10,000 to 15,000.

The fight was brought on by three hundred of the Twenty-fifth Missouri Regi-"If the traitors had been able to force their they supposed to be the pickets of the en-

General Prentiss: Division, on the rent wing, pouring in volley after volley of muskets self leading.

The cannon balls were falling like

This fire was returned with terrible effect tives, and hence, if signed by the tion, the Union and the laws, and and determined spirit by both the infan-President, is a law. The President the eternal principles of liberty and try and artillery along the whole line, a Gen. Hulburt's Division was thrown tor-

ward to support the centre, when a desperate struggle ensued. The rebels were willing to say that it cares less for driven back with terrible slaughter, but ficient force and disposition in both that than it does for our glorious soon rallied and drove back our men in

From about 9 o'clock until night closed there was no determination of the result of the struggle.

The rebels exhibited remarkable good generalship. At times engaging the left answering us, on the plea that no with apparently their whole strength, they "one with an intellect above that of would suddenly open a terrible and dedispersed than the breach was again fill-

The most desperate fighting took place

Gen. Buell's forces had by this time arrived on the opposite side of the river, and another portion was coming up the river

At five o'clock, the rebels had forced mplication that slavery remains in two-thirds of our camp, and were fighting To this the Courier is constitutionally er, and at the same time heavily engaged

Up to the time we had received no ered and fired upon. reinforcements, Gen. Lew. Wallace failing to come to our support until the day was over, having taken the than those used by the Quartermaster's and Commissary stores, which were too heavily laden to ferry any considerable number of Gen. Buell's has no power to interfere with slav- were here having been sent to bring up the troops from Savannah.

We were, therefore contending a gainst fearful odds, our forces not exreeding 38,000, while that of the enemy was upwards of 60,000. Our condition at this moment was exceedingly critical. Large number of our Its reason for not wishing to toe men were panic-struck, and others worn out by hard fighting. The avthe same as people generally have erage per centage of skulkers had who break the laws. It probably has straggled towards the river, and could not be rallied.

Gen. Grant and staff, who had been fearlessly riding along the lines the and to its enforcement. Now we con- entire day, and amid an unceasing tend that it is the duty of every good storm of bullets, grape and shell, now rode from the right to the left, inciting our men to stand firm until reinforcements could cross the river.

Col. Webster, the chief of the staff, wrong, what may be obeyed and what immediately got into position the heaviest pieces of artillery, pouring on the enemy's right; while a large number of .batteries were planted along the entire line from the river bank northeast to our extreme right, some two and a half miles distant.

About an hour before dusk, a gen ral cannonading was opened upon he enemy from along our whole line, with a perpetual crack of musketry. tor, may with equal propriety coun. For a short time, the Rebels replied the evils that politics has already sel resistance to laws punishing the with vigor and effect, but their return crimes they are committing against shots grew less frequent and destrucsociety. Let laws be repealed, not live, while ours grew more rapid and

The gun boats Lexington and Tyler which lay a short distance off, kept based upon the supposition, that as it raining shell on the rebel force. This refused to answer our questions af. last effort was too much for the eneceased, when, night coming on the combatants rested.

Our men rested on their arms in the Bluster, abuse, billingsgate and position they held at the close of the loud mouthed professions of loyalty night, until the forces under Brigadier Gen Wallace arrived and took position on the right, and Gen. Buell's forces from the opposite side and Savannah, were being conveyed to the battle ground.

Gen. Nelson's Division was ordered to form on the right, and the force under Gen. Crittenden were ordered to his support. Early in the morning, (Monday) Gen. Buell having arrived, the ball was opened at daylight by Gen. Wilson's Division on the according to the company he was in, left, and Major General Wallace's Di vision on the right.

Gen. Nelson's force opened a most but two kinds of people, the loyal and galling fire on the rebels, and advanthe disloyal; and Andy Johnson had ced rapidly as they fell back. The just such folks as the Courier in view fire soon became general along the when he put them in position as fol. whole line, and began to tell with terrible effect on the rebels. Gens. McClernand, Sherman and

was terrible and worthy a better cause. Their resistance, however, was not enough for our undaunted bravery and the dreadful desolation produced by our artillery, which was sweeping them away like chaff; and knowing that defeat here would be the death blow to their hopes, their Generals still urged them on in the face of destruction, hoping by flanking us to turn the tide of battle.

Their success was for a time cheering as they began to gain ground on us, appearing to have been reinforced; but our left, under General Nelson, was driving them back with wonder. ful rapidity, and at 11 o'clock Gen. Buell's forces had succeeded in flank. ing them and capturing their batte. ies of artillery.

They, however, again rallied on the left, and recrossed, and the right forced themselves forward in another desperate effort, but reinforcements from General Wood and General Thomas ed and missing, from 5,000 to 7,000 and came in, Regiment after Regiment, that of the enemy is estimated at from which were sent to General Buell, who had again commenced to drive the rebels.

About 8 o'clock, P. M., Gen. Grant ment of General Prentiss' division attack- rode to the left where fresh regiments ing the advance guard of the rebels, which had been ordered, and finding the alry. rebels to be wavering, he sent a portion of his body guard to the head of The rebels immediately advanced on each of the five Regiments, and then General Prentiss' Division, on the left wing, ordered a charge across the field, him-

hail around them. The men followed Our forces soon formed into line and with a shout that sounded above the returned the fire vigorously, and by the roar and din of the artillery, and the

and at half-past 5, P. M., the whole sistance, on the second day. rebel army was in full retreat to Co-

artillery and also a number, of pris-oner. oners.

wounded.

We lost a number of prisoners yes. terday; among them is Gen. Prentiss. The number has not been ascertained yet, but is reported at several hundred. Gen. Prentiss is reported

is the General-in-Chief, Gen. Albert ing out of his nose. Sidney Johnston, by a cannon ball,

It is further reported that Beaure. rebel forces. The rebel troops were mostly from

Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi, with Gen. Nelson's tent. many from Georgia and Alabama. There never has been a parallel to 36 of our guns and 8000 prisoners.

the gallantry and bearing of our officers, from the commanding General Gen. McCleHan's Army beto the lowest officer.

Gen. Grant and his staff were on the field and riding along the lines in the thickest of the enemy's fire duour left wing back so as to occupy fully ring the entire two days; and all slept on the ground on Sunday night, duhard in their efforts to drive us in the riv- ring a heavy rain. On several occasions, General Grant got within range lan. of the enemy's guns, and was discov

Lieutenant Colonel McPherson had wrong road from Crump's Landing, Carson was between General Grant and wounded several others. Gen. Sherman had two horses kill-

ed under him. Gen. McClernand cided that the general government forces across the river, the boats that shared like dangers, and also General through their clothes. Gen. Buell remained with his

troops during the entire day, and son, rode continually along the line bridge which had been destroyed. encouraging their men. Gen. Buell followed the flying foe

smiting without mercy those who would not surrender. He is reported to have taken Corinth with all its immense stores of arms and ammunition.

[In addition to the above account of the great battle of Pittsburg, we present the folowing particulars, which appear to have been collected carefully, and are probably more authentic than those at first received. Ep.1

CAIRO, April 9.—Further advices receivd from Pittsburg Landing, give the following particulars of the late battle: The rebels attacked the United States

troops at four o'clock on Sunday morning, the brigades of Generals Sherman and Prentiss being the first engaged. The attack was successful, and our entire force was driven back to the river, when the divisions from General Buell's army.killed and wounded, and embraced our killed and seven wounded.

camp equipage and thirty-six field-pieces. The next morning, our forces, amountcamp equipage and batteries, together with guns. some forty of of the rebel guns, and a number of prisoners. Soon after, the enemy was in full retreat, pursued by our victori- it utterly impassable. ous forces.

The casualties are numerous. Gen. Grant is wounded in the ankle lightly.

Gen. W. H. L. Wallace killed. Gen. Smith severely wounded. Col. Hall, Sixteenth Illinois, killed. Colonels Logan, thirty-second Illinois, and Davis, Fifty-first Illinois, wounded se-

Major Hunter, Thirty-second Illinois Col. Peabody, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin,

s also severely wounded. CHICAGO, April 9.—The Times' account Sunday and Monday, says that the ene-

ers, and capturing the General. The fight continued during the entire day, the enemy driving our forces back to Pittsburg with fearful loss.

suspended the attack about 6 o'clock,

On the morning of Monday, the troops completely routing the rebels, who were of our cavalry. At last accounts, the latter were some miles beyond Corinth.

Six of our batteries were taken and reaken six times. The Times says that Beauregard had

ed a complete victory the next day. General Halleck in the field. - Beauregard Profane.
St. Louis, April 9.—General Halleck.

with a portion of his staff, left for the Tennessee river this afternoon, and will immediately assume command on the field. rebels were pursued by 8,000 of our cav-

The rebel prisoners state that Beaure gard made a Speech to his troops before entering the fight, saying that he would water his horse in the Tennessee river or in hell, and that the fight before them was hell unless successful.

The Latest.—Our loss Reported 7,000.

CAIRO, Thursday, April 10, 1862 time we were prepared to receive them, had turned their heaviest-fire on the left another stand. but the stand wounded, and 2,000 el forces bere one commanding at

Gen. Buell followed the retreating prisoners. They were utterly routed, afrebels, driving them in splendid style ter the most determined and desperate re-

Gen. Bragg is reported to have been rinth with our cavalry in hot pursuit. killed. Provisional Governor Johnson of We have taken a large amount of Kentucky is wounded, and was taken pris-

It is stated that Gen. Prentiss escaped in

the confusion of the rebels' retreat on the

second day's fight. Gen. Wallace of Illinois was reported dead, as it was thought impossible that he could live. He was, however, living on Wednesday, and improving. He was Among the killed of the rebel side shot in the back of the ear, the bullet com-

Gen. A. S. Johnson was killed in the on the afternoon of Sunday. Of this forenoon of the second day's fight, during there is no doubt, as it is corrobor. the attack on his position by our forces, ated by several rebel officers taken to- while endeavoring to rally his men. Apparently fearless of danger, he rode along the entire front, waving his sword, shoutgard had his arm shot off. This af. ing to his dismayed officers and frightenternoon Gens. Bragg, Breckinridge ed men. When the rout was in its height, and Jackson were commanding the a cannon ball struck him, crushing his skull, killing him instantly. His body was found by our pursuers and brought to-The rebels claim that they captured

fore Yorktown.

Fighting and Important Out-works

DETAILS OF THE ATTACK. A full account is contained in the

following dispatch, from Gen. McClel-BEFORE YORKTOWN, Saturday evening.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: That portion of the army of the his horse shot from under him when Rotomac, recently concentrated at alongside of Gen. Grant, Captain Old Point, advanced yesterday, moving in the direction of Yorktown, 24 and being without other transports and your correspondent, when a can-miles distant. The right was assignnon ball took off his head, and killed ed to Gen. Morril's brigade, of Gen-Porter's division, two companies of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, and a portion of Berdan's sharp shooters acting as skirmishers. Nothing of Hurlburt, each receiving bullet holes interest took place until their arrival at Big Bethel, twelve miles distant, where they met the outer pickets of the rebels. The troops were delayed with Gen. Crittenden and Gen. Nel- here two hours in reconstructing a

The rebels retreated before the advance of our skirmishers to Howwith 12,000 troops, mostly cavalry, ard's Creek, where they had some abandoned earthworks. Four shots were fired here by the rebels from two field-pieces, which were soon silenced by the Fourth Rhode Island Battery, when the rebels beat a hasty retreat, taking their pieces with them. The main body of the army here rested for the night, while Gen. Morrill's brigade advanced three miles to Buckleville, and six miles from Yorktown, and then encamped. By 7 o'clock this (Saturday) morning the column was again in motion, and at 0 o'clock was in front of the enemy's

works at Yorktown. The first shot was fired by the rebels, the shells passing over the heads of Gen. Porter and staff without exploding. The batteries of Griffin, Third and Fourth Rhode Island, and advance of the enemy was checked by Fifth Massachusetts were now placed the fire of the gunbbats. Our force was in position, replying to every shot increased by the arrival of General Grant, sent by the rebels. The cannonawith troops from Savannah, and were in- | ding continued with but slight interspirited by the report of the arrival of two mission until dark. About 400 shots were fired by both parties during the Our loss this day was heavy, besides the day. The loss on our side was three

The position of the rebels is a strong one. From present indicaing to 80,000 men, assumed the offensive, | tions their fortifications extend some firmatively, it preferred "the emanci- my, and ere dusk the fire had nearly and by 2 o'clock we had retaken our two miles in length, and mount heavy

The ground in front of their heavier guns is low and swampy, making

LATER FROM GEN. McCLEL-LAN'S ARMY.

NEAR YORKTOWN, April 9 .- 1:20 P. M. The weather still continues unfavorable for military operations. It has been raining for nearly two days. The creeks are very much swollen, and the low grounds covered with water, making the roads almost impassable for empty wagons.

Information received shows that. the rebels have a force of 60,000, which is rapidly being added to by troops from the neighborhood of Richof the battle at Pittsburg Landing, on mond, which is one day from Yorktown by railroad and river, they havmy surprised General Prentiss' brigade, ing four steamers and sixteen transwhich was in the advance, five miles be- ports in use, and by the time the roads yond Pittsburg, at five o'clock on Sunday are in condition for the Union army morning, taking two regiments of prison- to move the rebels may be able to meet them with one hundred thou-

sand men. The flower of their army, with the best arms, are in a strong intrenched Gen. Buell, with General Wilson's divi- position. Previous to our troops ocsion, arrived at 4 o'clock and turned the cupying the present position, the miltide of battle. The enemy was command- itary authorities had no means of ased by Generals Polk and Beauregard, who certaining the extent of the rebel works.

Information obtained through dehaving rested on the field and been rein- serting contrabands and other sourforced by General Nelson's division, sup- ces show that the enemy have nearly ported by the gunboats, drove the enemy five hundred gnns, some of them ef back and occupied their former position, the largest calibre. The rebel Gen. completely routing the rebels, who were Johnston, with some of his forces, immediately followed by several thousand has arrived, and taken command in person, showing that they intend making a desperate resistance to the The Tribune places our loss at from advance of our troops at every point. 600 to 1,000 killed, and 3,000 to 4,000 Their entrenchments extend entirely wounded. The rebel loss is twice that across the peninsula from the James to the York river.

The cheering news from the Western Department arrived here to-day and our troops are wild with enthusigiven orders not to destroy any of the camp asm over the result, and are anxious equipage taken on Sunday, as he expect- to be led to active similar deeds of

> STILL LATER FROM GEN. Mc-CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Continual skirmishing is going on, and a brilliant little affair occurred yesterday morning, in which Griffin's The Democrat's Cario special says the rebels were pursued by 8,000 of our cav. tion extends across the peninsula, from Yorktown to Warwick, near the James river, a short distance above Mullberry Point. The conformation of the land and the making in of the creek from James river shortens their line of defence and enables them to command with their fortifications all

our victories with a joy foreign to centre, Sherman's division, and drove The bill abolishing slavery in the the feelings of the Courier, because our men back from their camps, and bring-