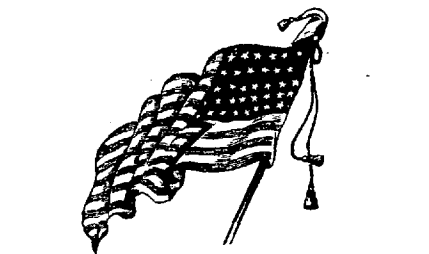


Daily Telegraph



Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us, With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

OUR PLATFORM THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Wednesday Afternoon, March 26, 1862.

GENERAL M'CALL.

The State Capitol, within a few days past, has been rife with rumors of the most painful character, calculated to effect the reputation of this gallant and distinguished gentleman and soldier. These rumors have not, as we are aware, assumed any official shape, and therefore it is not necessary to refer to them any further than to seriously question their truthfulness, and confidently to rely on the facts for a full vindication of Gen. M'Call from any implied or expressed charge of dereliction of duty as a soldier or a man. In regard to the march made by the division of Gen. M'Call, during which it was asserted that he had harassed his troops by a useless and tedious departure from a regular route to a certain point, we now have the testimony of those who participated in that march, that that departure was the result of a necessity growing out of the vandalism of the rebels. We quote the following extract from a letter, dated "Camp near Alexandria, Virginia, March 17, 1862," received in this city by Mr. Armstrong, from his son, J. C. Armstrong, who is attached to M'Call's division, fully explaining this whole matter:

"We left Camp Pierpont about eleven o'clock, last Monday morning, and had a very tiresome march of fifteen miles, not halting until about seven o'clock in the evening. My knapsack was so heavy for me that I had to stop on the road and throw out two shirts, a pair of drawers and a pair of stockings, for I was determined to keep up with my regiment, if I should be obliged to throw away all my baggage. Numbers of the men threw away their overcoats, blankets, boots, &c., and a great many gave out before we stopped. The next morning we marched about three miles, and then, being about six miles from Centerville, we halted. Our company was sent out as a picket guard and occupied the same post that the rebels had occupied the day before. The following day we got the news that the rebels evacuated Centerville and Manassas, and that both places were held by another division of our men. This was rather a disappointment to us, for we expected to have the pleasure of driving them out of those places. We remained encamped there until Friday, when we received orders to get ready to march immediately for Alexandria, from which place we would go, by water, (destination not named.) That evening we marched about four miles, till we came to the Alexandria and Leesburg turnpike, where we camped for the night. The next day we started at seven o'clock, A. M., and on account of the bridges below us on the river, having been destroyed, we had a round about way of over ten miles to go, when we struck the pike, but about four miles further on than we were in the morning. This was the hardest march I have had since I have been in the army."

It is to be hoped that this letter, written immediately after this march, when the facts were all fresh in the writer's mind, and when he could have no possible object in communicating any information but the truth, will forever silence the tongue of slander that has so recklessly wagged against General M'Call for the last few weeks.

THE MISSION TO RUSSIA.

The telegraphic announcement in the Philadelphia Inquirer, to the effect that Gen. Cameron had in contemplation the purpose of resigning his position as minister to Russia, is one of the wholesale sensation paragraphs peculiar to the Inquirer, and is false in every particular. Gen. Cameron has completed his arrangements, and will sail for Europe, en route to St. Petersburg, in a very few days. This is all the announcement necessary to explode the fabrication of our Philadelphia cotemporary.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Nashville and the Cumberland, says that the most bitter secessionists are the women, and it is the opinion that it is part of the secession programme to urge these females to such indiscretion and indecencies as to provoke retaliation, and thus make capital out of it. Our soldiers bear the taunts of the she-devils with becoming fortitude, and merely laugh at their ravings. The hospitals at and about Nashville, and on the Ohio river, are in pretty fair condition, though scarcely adequate to the command. There is an abundant supply of beds and bedding, those articles having been prepared in by Sanitary Commission from every quarter. But there is a sad lack of proper food. The invalids are suffering everywhere on this account, and many deaths are the result.

THE PILOTS OF OUR WAR VESSELS.—Here is a class of men deserving of the notice of the government and the notice of the people. They stand up bravely in the pilot boats, which are marks to be shot at by rebel cannon, and, without the aid or the excitement of wielding a weapon or commanding either soldiers or sailors, quietly and calmly face death for their country. They are true heroes, equal to any in the army and navy, and superior to the majority in either. They are worthy of all honor and renown.

By AN ACT OF CONGRESS appropriating money for the naval service the coming year, it is proposed to place in the hands of the government \$540,000 to be used in buying hemp. That's right—we second the motion with the hope that it will be as freely used in choking traitors as in stretching canvass.

THE TWO SUPERINTENDENTS.

Much has been said and written in reference to those who have been and still are connected with the different railroads of the country, directly engaged in the transportation of troops, supplies and munitions of war, commending them for their energy, sagacity and promptness. We have no objection to urge to all this approval. We are rather inclined to endorse this commendation, and while we do so, we deem it entirely in place to refer to two individuals in whose zeal and perseverance the traveling public and the government of the United States have been much indebted; and while we make this reference, we protest most solemnly against any attempt to win the favor either of those thus named, or from the company for which they act. In fact, we have no personal acquaintance with one of these gentlemen, while the other is only one of the recollections of our boyhood, a recollection which has been darkened by time, and is now further dimmed by those stern years of age, which cast their shadows over all that is bright and glorious. We allude to the superintendents of the eastern and western divisions of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Charles J. Francis, of Philadelphia, and Samuel H. Young, of Harrisburg. These gentlemen have been connected with the transportation business for years, and started with the Pennsylvania railroad when that enterprise was in an untried experiment and when neither of them dreamed of filling positions of the responsibility and labor they now occupy. They have grown with the road, and as it enlarged its business and extended its lines, they gathered knowledge and became efficient, until they found themselves in positions as honorable as any in business and as responsible as any in life, because while they are daily brought in contact with the best of their fellow citizens, they have daily in charge the limbs and the lives of thousands of human beings.

The Pennsylvania railroad has long since adopted and is now steadily pursuing a principle of promotion among all its employees, which, while it results in success to the business, awakens the energy and stimulates the ambition of the people in its employ. With this road, a man must earn promotion, as well by his term of service as his ability to serve. And on these qualifications and merits, Messrs. Young and Francis have risen to their present position. We refer to these facts now, because as we wrote above, there has been so much written and printed in relation to others in the same connection, a fact, alone, which reminded us of doing credit to the gentlemen in question.

THE ORGANS OF THAT DEMOCRACY which still reek with the disgraces of the Buchanan administration, such as the York Gazette, the Bedford Gazette, Lancaster Intelligencer, and their kindred cotemporaries, are howling and rejoicing in the most vulgar terms over the election in this city and York borough. They claim the results as decisive Democratic victories, and assert that in consequence the doom of the Republican party is fixed. It is not so much the doom of the Republican party that these journals desire to impress on their readers, nor is it for local impressions or effect that these journals so laboriously persist in perverting the truth. The object they aim at is to encourage the rebels to maintain their present antagonism for a few years, with the promise that the Democratic party will then be in power, and then, too, every demand now made by the south will be granted, the rebel chiefs themselves received into Democratic fellowship, and the slave power again established as an element of strength and political influence in the government. If these journals were so anxious for the truth, they would also print the result of the spring election in Reading, one of the ancient Locooco strongholds. In that city the Union men and Republicans achieved a clear victory, after the Locooco leaders had drawn their party lines and fixed their issues of opposition to the Republican state and national administrations. But this result is passed in silence by the journals in question. As fondly as the bear returns to his wallow in the mire, these Locooco editors incline to their habits of lying. Without falsehood, they would be impotent; and yet, with it, they only the sooner render themselves ridiculous.

THE NEWBORN PROGRESS, formerly one of the most violent and virulent secession sheets in the Old North State, has passed into the hands of E. L. Davenport & Co., and is now edited with ability as a loyal Union journal, by George Mills Joy. Newborn possesses one of the best harbors on the North Carolina coast, with railroad communication, and all the other facilities demanded and used by an enterprising people. When the deluded masses of the south are served with a press not wholly controlled by those who wield the power and influence of the rebellion, they will learn to understand their true position in the Union, and learn also that, in all the acts of friendly reciprocity and national good will, the people of the north only ask that the Union shall be respected, the laws obeyed, and there will then be no delay in the establishment of peace. Under its present auspices and control, the Progress bids fair to be a useful and profitable enterprise. Its proprietors have our best wishes for success.

THE YORK GAZETTE fairly gloats over the recent result of the election in that borough. The fact that Locoocoism achieved a triumph in which there was no issue of principle or test of policy, is made the occasion for an exuberant and jubilant display of feeling which it has not exhibited while relating any of the successes of our troops in their contests with traitors. The Gazette has always been one of the sickly adulators of the men who are at the head of the rebellion, so that it is fair to infer that this exhibition is one of its sly modes of assuring the rebels at least of its increased and increased sympathy. Doughfaceism is as prolific in its apologies for treason as the traitors themselves are determined in their assaults on the government. But the Gazette is welcome to its present joy in view of the future disgrace which defeat will entail on its conductors.

LETTERS from Barbary report that the Sultan has not yet been successful in persuading the Rif tribes to surrender the land in the neighborhood of the Spanish fortress of Melilla.

The Apportionment Bill.

The select committee on this subject, appointed by the Senate, has reported the following bill districting the State into Congressional districts. From a careful examination of the same we have come to the conclusion that both political parties can elect twelve members to Congress if they nominate good men, which is rather a more liberal bill than a Democratic committee would have reported:

Table with columns for District, Name, and Population. Lists districts 1st through 24th, including Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, Berks, Lancaster, Schuylkill, Lebanon, Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne, Luzerne, Susquehanna, Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Juniata, Dauphin, Cumberland, York, Perry, Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Somerset, Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga, Potter, Erie, Warren, M'Keas, Forrest, Elk, Cameron, Jefferson, Clearfield, Crawford, Venango, Mercer, Clarion, Indiana, Westmoreland, Fayette, Allegheny county, south of the Ohio river, Allegheny county, north of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and Butler and Armstrong, Lawrence, Beaver, Washington, Greene.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH. SENATE. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1862.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock A. M., and was called to order by Chief Clerk HAMERSLY, who read a note from Speaker HALL, deposing the Senator from Washington, Hon. GEORGE V. LAWRENCE, to act as Speaker during the day. Mr. LAWRENCE took the Chair. Several petitions were presented and referred. Several resolutions were presented against House bill No. 143, an act to prevent the fraudulent use of castings. Mr. KETCHUM read in place an act relative to foreign insurance companies. Referred to the Committee on Corporations. The bill to reduce the capital stock of the Girard Bank was reported and passed—yeas 18, nays 7.

The bill relative to gas companies was taken up and its provisions confined to Philadelphia, Erie, Bucks and Northampton counties. Passed—yeas 23, nays 2. Mr. KINSEY presented a petition of eighty-one citizens of Bucks county in favor of an alteration in the mode of collecting State and county taxes in said county. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. BENSON called up the general appropriation bill, and it was progressed with in committee of the whole. Mr. PENNY in the chair, to the twenty-sixth section, granting the usual appropriation to the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, when a debate ensued until one o'clock, when the Senate Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1862. The House met at 10 o'clock, A. M. On motion of Mr. PERSHING, the use of the hall of the House was granted to Prof. S. S. Haldeman, on the evening of Thursday week, for the purpose of delivering a lecture on American literature. On motion of Mr. BIGHAM, the use of the hall of the House was also granted to Hon. Wm. H. ARMSTRONG, who, at the request of numerous

gentlemen of the Legislature and citizens of Harrisburg, has consented to repeat his lecture, the result of his travels and observations in Egypt, which he delivered here last winter, on next Tuesday evening.

Numerous reports from committees were received, among which Mr. PERSHING, (Ways and Means), reported with negative recommendation, supplement to the act, entitled "An Act for the sale of the main line of the public works."

Mr. ARMSTRONG, from the committee appointed in the contested election case of Peter Walsh vs. ROBERT F. RUSSELL, reported in favor of ROBERT F. RUSSELL, sitting member.

Mr. STRANG offered a resolution for the pay of L. A. Iyer, clerk to the committee in the above case, which was agreed to.

In the contested election case of HENRY J. MYERS vs. J. BUSHY, sitting member. Mr. BARLEY presented a minority report against the sitting member.

Which was laid on the table. "An act to change the venue in a certain case from Dauphin to Bradford county."

Passed finally. A large number of bills were read in place; among which, Mr. ROSS, (Luzerne), read in place joint resolutions for the pay of Peter Walsh, contestant in the case of Walsh vs. Russell, and for the pay of S. W. Trimmer, contestant in the case of Trimmer vs. Hall.

An act to attach Erie and Crawford counties to the Eastern District of the Supreme Court, was taken up, considered and Passed finally—yeas 57, nays 29.

An act for the more effectual protection of the owners of logs and lumber on the Susquehanna river, was taken up, considered and Passed finally, as amended.

The House then adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon.



The Winchester Battle.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

THE RETREAT OF THE REBELS WITH TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Rebel Loss 200 Killed, 300 Wounded and 300 Taken Prisoners.

Union Loss Sixty-five Killed and One Hundred and Twenty-five Wounded.

CAPTURE OF 200 REBEL WAGONS.

The Rebels Throw Their Dead and Wounded from the Train Wagons.

THE ARMY FIVE MILES BEYOND STRASBURG STILL PURSUING THE ENEMY.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF THE UNION TROOPS.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

GEN. SHIELDS SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Capture of a Son of John A. Washington.

The Battle on Sunday.

WINCHESTER, March 25. On Sunday morning, at sunrise, Gen. Jackson being reinforced, attacked Gen. Shields near Kearns town, three miles distant. The rebel force was composed of five hundred of Ashby's cavalry, five thousand infantry, and nine pieces of artillery, with a reserve of eighteen pieces of artillery.

The fight was kept up till noon, when a charge was made by the Ohio infantry, the first Michigan, and the first Virginia cavalry on the right, which drove the rebels back half a mile, when the enemy got their guns again in position in dense woods, flanked by the infantry, and drove us back. A short artillery engagement ensued, when General Shields, through Col. Kimball, ordered Col. Tyler to turn their left flank, which was executed by our troops, but with terrible loss, the enemy being protected by a stone ledge.

The eighty-fourth Pennsylvania and thirteenth Indiana charged their centre, and the fight became general, with a terrible slaughter on both sides.

Col. Murray of the eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, was killed. The enemy retired slowly, bringing their guns to bear at every opportunity. Our men rushed forward with yells, when a panic of the enemy ensued. Our troops followed, and drove them till dark, capturing three guns, three caissons, and muskets, equipments, &c., innumerable. Our troops bivouacked during the night.

The dead and wounded were sent to this place at noon yesterday. Gen. Williams' first brigade, Col. Donnelly, of the twenty-eighth New York, commanding, reinforced Gen. Shields' forces.

Progress of Banks' Command.

WINCHESTER, March 25.—Evening.—It is currently reported to-night that Gen. Banks overtook and destroyed two hundred of Jackson's wagons.

Gen. Banks, who was on his way to Washington, on Sunday, returned and assumed command. In the meantime, Gen. Shields' division, commanded by Col. Kimball, pursued the enemy beyond Newtown, shelling them the whole way.

Jackson's men, who were perfectly demoralized and beyond control, threw overboard their dead and wounded, to lighten the wagons in their retreat.

A noticeable fact that nearly all of the rebels wounded were shot in the head and breast, thus showing the superiority of our marksmen.

Those of our troops principally engaged were as follows: The Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment; the One-hundred-and-tenth Pennsylvania Regiment; the Fourth Ohio Regiment; the Seventh Ohio Regiment; the Eighth Ohio Regiment; the Seventh Indiana Regiment; the Thirteenth Indiana Regiment; the Fourteenth Indiana Regiment; the First Virginia Regiment; the Michigan Cavalry; Dana's Battery of Parrott guns.

three hundred prisoners, including an aid-de-camp (J. Jackson's staff).

Our loss was sixty-five killed and about one hundred and twenty-five wounded.

LATER.

Our column is now five miles beyond Strasburg, and still in pursuit of the enemy.

All letters for officers and soldiers of Gen. Banks' division should be directed to Winchester till further notice.

WINCHESTER, March 25.—Dispatches to the associated press were sent by a special messenger from one of the outposts, yesterday, but he has failed to deliver them.

The latest advices from Strasburg are to the effect that Gen. Banks, with Gen. Shields' command, and one of his own brigades, was there, with Gen. Jackson's rebel troops in sight. A battle was expected to day.

LATER PARTICULARS.

WINCHESTER, March 25. The details of the fight on Sunday record more details of personal history and daring than any battle in history.

Capt. Shriver, aid and inspector of Gen. Shields' division, while riding to the crest of a hill to the left of Stone ridge, in company with two orderlies, was confronted by five rebel cavalry, who emptied their revolvers, killing the two orderlies. Capt. Shriver charged on them, running one through to the hilt of the sword, and receiving a ball through the cap, but he escaped unhurt.

Capt. Perkins, the chief of General Banks' staff was mainly instrumental in planning the attack and performed deeds of skill and valor.

The twelfth rebel regiment engaged were all Virginians, including the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 13th, 23rd, 42nd and 52nd Virginia regiments, and one provisional and one Irish regiment. They had the assistance of Ashby's cavalry and two eight gun batteries, one six gun battery, and one four gun battery, making twenty-six guns, among which were some of the captured Bull Run pieces.

The four color bearers of the 5th Ohio were successively killed, when Capt. Witcomb seized the colors, and prepared sword in hand to defend them. He fell with a shot through the head.

A youthful rebel fell, receiving two wounds in the breast. When he was approached by one of our officers, he enquired if the officer knew General Banks. He received an affirmative reply. "Tell him I want to take the oath of allegiance," said the boy, "for I have three brothers in the federal service, and I want them to know that I did true to the Union."

Gen. Shields' arm was badly shattered, and owing to the imperfect setting it first received, he must undergo the painful operation of having it re-set.

This morning many of the bodies of both Union and rebel soldiers remained on the field, but they have since been interred.

Many of the wounded have died since having been brought to this city.

The ladies of this town are busy furnishing the wounded with comforts.

The ladies connected with the theatre, which is now occupied as a hospital, are also assiduous in their attendance to the sufferers.

The latest reports to-night represent all quiet in the neighborhood of Strasburg.

It is reported that two sons of the late John A. Washington were in Sunday's fight, and both were wounded, while one was taken a prisoner.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad have taken charge of the Winchester and Potomac road.—Tickets can be purchased at the Baltimore company.

SAILING OF THE STEAMER AFRICA.

Arrival of the Cunard Steamer China.

NEW YORK, March 26. The steamer Africa sailed for Liverpool with seventy-three passengers. She takes \$208,000 in specie.

The new Cunard steamer China is reported below, and will be up about four o'clock. Her dates will be to Sunday, the 16th.

[SECOND DISPATCH.] SANDY HOOK, March 26.—The steamer China, from Liverpool, has been signalled, and a summary of her news obtained.

The steamship Bohemia arrived out on the 14th.

The proposed amendments of the Liberal party, in the French Legislature, to the paragraphs relative to American affairs in the address to the Emperor had been withdrawn.

On Saturday the Paris Bourse was dull; rates were quoted at 69f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—Flour has declined 6d; wheat dull and 1/2d lower; corn 6d lower; provisions, beef and pork steady, lard active and steady; produce ashes declining; pearls 32s. 6d.; rosin easier, common 13@12s. 6d.; spirits of turpentine dull at 66s.; sugar dull, coffee firm, Rio firm, linseed oil 36s. @37s.

LONDON, March 14.—Breadstuffs are declining. Iron dull. Sugar quiet but steady. Tea firm. Spirits of turpentine dull at 64s. Rio sales small. Linseed cakes slightly lower. American securities are active and advancing.

Latest via Queenstown.—LIVERPOOL, Saturday. Cotton is firm, but unchanged—sales to-day, 7,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. Breadstuffs are very dull, but unchanged. Provisions are quiet, but steady. Bacon firm.

LONDON, Saturday.—Consols are quoted at 93@93 1/2.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26. The Breadstuffs market very quiet. Export demands for flour limited, and only 600 bbls. sold, at \$5 for superfine and \$5 75 for extra. No change in rye flour or corn meal; sales of former at \$3 25, and latter at \$2 75. Fair inquiry for wheat, and 5,000 bushels red sold at \$1 80 @ 1 34, and 2,000 bushels white at \$1 40. 2,000 bushels rye sold at 70c. Corn in active demand, and 1,000 bushels yellow sold at 54c. Oats very dull at 33@35c. New York barley commands 89@90c. Coffee is dull, and in sugar and molasses there is very little doing. Provisions unchanged. There is some demand for lard, and 500 lbs. sold at 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4. 200,000 lbs. green meats sold at 6 1/2 @ 7c. for hams, 6 1/2 @ 5c. for sides, and 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4 for shoulders. Whisky has declined, and 300 bbls. Ohio sold at 24@24 1/2.

NEW YORK, March 26. Flour heavy at 6 cts. decline—9,000 barrels sold. State \$5 20 @ 25, Ohio \$5 70 @ 75, southern \$5 40 @ 85. Wheat heavy—4,500 bushels red sold at \$1 42, Jersey \$1 38 @ 1 34. Corn quiet—15,000 bushels sold mixed at 69c. delivered. Pork heavy—mess \$12 75 @ 18 25, prime \$10 @ 10 50. Hogs dull at 4 1/2c. Lard steady at 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2. Whisky dull at 22 1/2c. Receipts of flour, 821 bbls.; wheat, 29,116 bush.; corn, 19,382 bushels.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 26. The money market is unchanged. Sterling exchange is dull at \$1 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2. Stocks dull and lower. Chicago and R. I. railroad 65 1/2; Illinois Central, 85 1/2; Mich. Southern, 46 1/2; U. S. Central, 83; Reading, 42 1/2; Milwaukee & Mississippi, 35 1/2; Canton, 14; Missouri & Tennessee, 5 1/2; Ohio's, 98 1/2; Illinois & loan, 89 1/2; Indiana 5s, 79; U. S. 6s 1881 coupon, 94 1/2; U. S. 5s, 1871, 88.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE BLOCKADE OFF BEAUFORT.

ESCAPE OF THE PIRATE STEAMER NASHVILLE.

FORT MACON NOT BLOWN UP.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 25. The U. S. steamer Cambridge arrived here this morning from the blockade off Beaufort, N. C., which she left on Sunday evening.

The rebel steamer Nashville escaped from the harbor on Tuesday night, the eighth inst., having run the blockade.

The only United States vessels off the place were the Cambridge and the bark Gensbok, sailing vessels.

The blockading vessels had news of the capture of Newbern, and were on the look-out for the Nashville, but they were not numerous enough to prevent her escape.

The Gensbok just saw the Nashville, and immediately telegraphed to the Cambridge that she was coming out. The latter followed her and fired a number of shots, but the superior speed of the Nashville soon put her at a safe distance. Two shots from the Cambridge are supposed to have struck the Nashville.

The bark Glenn which has been blockaded in the harbor of Beaufort for some time was set on fire by the rebels on Sunday and was burning when the Cambridge left in the evening.

She was supposed to have been fitted out as a privateer. The leaving of the Glenn was doubtless preparatory to the evacuation of the place. Fort Macon had not been burned at the last accounts.

The bark Gensbok and steamer State of Georgia were left at the station by the Cambridge.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

GENERALS BEAUREGARD, POLK, CHEATHAM AND CLARK AT CORINTH, MISS.

The Rebels transporting their Cannon From Island No. 10 to the Mainland.

A BATTLE ANTICIPATED.

ST. LOUIS, March 25. The Republican's Cairo dispatch says that persons who left Memphis report that Generals Beauregard, Polk, Cheatham and Clark are at or near Corinth, Miss., where it is expected a great battle will soon be fought.

The rebels at Island No. 10 have not burned their transports and barges, as previously reported, but were transporting their cannon and ammunition from the island to the main land. They communicated by signal lights with their forces at Union City the night-before-last.

WASHINGTON, March 26. The following dispatch from Gen. Shields to Senator Rice, dated Winchester to-day, was read in the Senate this morning:

On the morning of the 23d my command, 7,000 to 8,000 strong, was attacked near this place by Jackson with eleven regiments of infantry and twenty-eight pieces of artillery. After a severe fight the enemy was put in complete rout, leaving behind two pieces of cannon, four caissons, a large number of small arms and about 300 prisoners. Our loss 150 killed and 300 wounded. The enemy's loss is 500 killed and 100 wounded.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE BATTLE NEAR WINCHESTER.

Dispatch from Gen. Shields.

WASHINGTON, March 26. SENATE.

Mr. KING, (N. Y.) presented a memorial asking that 5,000 printed copies of the reports of the Patent Office be printed in German.

Mr. HOWE, (Miss.), presented the petition of the citizens of New York, asking the passage of the Bankrupt law.

Also a petition asking for a continuance of the liberty of the press in this country. Referred.

Mr. LATHAM, (Cal.) read an extract from the Detroit Tribune, which said that a curious document had been found showing that there was a league formed in Michigan for the purpose of overthrowing the Federal Government. The document was dated October 5th, 1861, and said that the league was doing noble work in Maryland, and among the soldiers at Fortress Monroe, and that ex-President Pierce was among the influential members of the league.

Mr. LATHAM also read a letter from ex-President Pierce, dated March 4th, calling his attention to an article published in the Boston Journal, the substance of which was before published in Michigan, and saying that the subject was not new to him, (Mr. Pierce), for he had a correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject, as early as last December. He asked Mr. Latham if he could offer a resolution calling for this correspondence with the Secretary of State, as such imputations ought not to rest on any man.

Mr. Latham therefore offered a resolution that the Secretary of State be requested to transmit to the Senate copies of all the correspondence between William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and Ex-President Pierce, having reference to the supposed conspiracy against the Government.

Mr. CHANDLER, (Mich.) said he knew there was such a letter. The writer of it was Dr. Hopkins. There was such an organization, and it was very widespread. At the commencement of the war, the Knights of the Golden Circle thought they would be very patriotic and go into the army, and to his certain knowledge a large number of the worst traitors were in the United States army, and they are there now.

Mr. HOWARD, (Mich.) said he knew there was such a letter in existence, as he had seen it. He suggested that the Senator frame his resolution so as to include that letter.

Mr. LATHAM said he only wanted to find out whether any man who had been a president of the United States was engaged in any such conspiracy or not. As amended the resolution includes all the other papers. The resolution was then adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAVIS (Mass.) rose to a privileged question in behalf of the government contract committee.

He referred to the pamphlet issued by Alexander Cummings, who charged the committee with having altered and falsified the record and testimony furnished by them wilfully and perversely for the purpose of creating a sensation in the House and country, and convicting him of charges which the committee knew were false.

Mr. DAVIS examined the statements of Mr. Cummings, and vindicated the integrity of the committee.