

Daily Telegraph



PEOPLES' STATE COMMITTEE

The members of the Peoples' State Central Committee will meet at the Continental Hotel, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, May 1st, 1862, at three o'clock, P. M., to determine upon the time and place for holding a State Convention to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to transact such other business as may be presented for consideration.

A. K. M'CLURE, Chairman. JOHN M. SULLIVAN, Geo. W. HAMMERLY, Secretaries.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Tuesday Afternoon, April 8, 1862.

WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK.

Any man who has ever passed a year or six months in the south, could not have failed to observe that the minority rule in the land of chivalry as absolutely as a similar class rule in any of the kingdoms or empires of Europe. The construction of southern society is such as to preclude the majority from that prestige which rightfully belongs to them in a political sense. The influences are all against the masses. Power is not vested in them, because they are unwilling to risk as rivalry with the wealthy minority who own the soil, control labor by owning also the larger force of this element, and thus the majority of the governing classes are really made the subjects of a power that is constituted by capital, and which has ruled the south, as it is invested in slave labor, ever since the formation of the American Union. But there seems to be an influence at work which is working a most salutary change in localities where this power was heretofore most potent. Slavery no longer inspires the majorities of the south with awe; it is no longer an overshadowing influence, controlling the preferences of those who have nothing invested in its success or failure, but it is beginning to be made an issue on which men exercise their judgment, their likes and their dislikes, as do the people of any other section decide questions affecting their vital interests. Wherever slavery has been made a fair issue, and whenever the people could fairly decide on its merits either as a domestic institution, a political principle or a legal right, the decision has invariably been against the institution. This is not mere idle assertion. We do not indulge it to gratify any feeling we may entertain in opposition to slavery. We make it to vindicate the truth, and to prove that the declaration is based on facts, we have only to quote the result of the late election in Virginia. The question was on the adoption of the new Constitution for Western Virginia, and whenever the issue of gradual emancipation was made, the majority in its favor was of the most unmistakable character. We quote a portion of these returns as they were found in the Wheeling papers, as an indication of the feeling to which we refer:

Table with 2 columns: County and Votes. Includes Wheeling (part), Marshall county, Upshur county, Elkwater, etc.

These figures prove the fact that the people of Western Virginia are opposed to slavery—that they are in favor of emancipation, and that they are willing to devise the ways to promote this emancipation, when they are left to their own preferences and judgments. And, yet, in the face of these facts, Senator Carlisle, who professes to represent the loyal men of Virginia, has been devoting his time and talents to berating every man who has the independence to avow just such opinions as the people of Virginia, at their late election, so unambiguously endorsed. This case in point proves the truthfulness of our declaration, that the minority have heretofore ruled in the south, and when Senator Carlisle wages war on emancipation, he is fulfilling his mission as the representative, not of the majority, but of the minority of the people of Virginia.

The result in Western Virginia is nothing more than an indication of the real feeling of the people in all the border states. The free labor of those commonwealths, constituting, as it does, the governing power, is opposed to slavery. It is opposed to it as a political element and power, with its indirect and direct influences on the government, and its monopolizing tendencies whenever it is brought into competition with the labor that is free. Therefore, the federal government should make it the law, wherever provisional governments are formed, for the states that are now in revolt, at once to submit this question to the people. It should freely permit the people to decide for themselves whether or not slavery should exist in the states thus about to be re-organized, and our word for it, even if it is allowed to exist, it will be shorn of many of its privileges by the masses who are now claimed to be so enthusiastically in its favor.

HERD, of the Brownsville Weekly Clipper, is daily becoming more deficient in memory and vision, because, when he quotes from the TELEGRAPH, he invariably gives credit to an "Exchange," instead of the simple acknowledgment which would place the credit where it belongs. If our friend Seth has any notion that a fashionable title would assist his memory, let him send us the measure of his head, and he shall have one of the best hats of the season. There is an old adage to the effect that a wink is as good as a nod to a blind horse, and we hope that our cotemporary will take the wink of this paragraph.

SOCIAL ORDER

There may have been sound policy in the practice of the Congress in session when the slave states left the Union, which compelled the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House to call the names of the Senators and Representatives thus retiring, and yet no man can be so imbued with sophistry as to assert that South Carolina and her sister rebel states were then within the Union. As states, they acknowledged their organization dissolved the moment they neglected to send Senators and Representatives to Congress, because without a state organization, such representation in either branch of that body cannot be had or claimed. Then of course the states are out of the Union, but the territory remains and for this it becomes the duty of Congress to provide governments. There should be territorial governments organized and provided for every state that seceded from the Union, and such governments should be kept in operation until the people of the territory in question have formed regular constitutions and asked again to be admitted into the Union. The necessity for such a course is based on the fact that without such a government there can be no social order or security, and until these are established and maintained, we can hope for little action in the direction of loyalty by the masses of the south. The success of the rebellion in the states where it has been rioting for a year, grew out of the destruction of all social order. There was no judgment at work to guide or control men in their preferences for the confederate or national government. There was no fair issue made on which freemen could decide between the old and the new. It was a wild burst of passion, which at first impelled the masses of men at the south to take part in the rebellion, and when that passion subsided, social order was gone, and thus the inducement to return to allegiance was very small, when the government was not at hand to protect men thus returning.

WHAT WASHINGTON THOUGHT OF SLAVERY.

Says George Bancroft, and there is no more trustworthy historical authority in this country: On the 12th of April, 1786, Washington wrote to Robert Morris: "There is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of slavery." In the following month he declared to Lafayette: "By degrees the abolition of slavery might, and as surely ought, to be effected, and that, too, by legislative authority." On the 9th of September of the same year, he avowed his resolution "never to possess another slave by purchase," adding, "it being among my first wishes to see some plan adopted by which slavery in this country may be abolished by law." The old confederation unanimously prohibited slavery forever in all the territory belonging to the United States. This was done while the convention was in session which formed our present Constitution, and among Washington's first acts as President was to approve a law by which that ordinance might "continue to have full effect." On the 6th of May, 1794, disposing of lands in the west, his "most powerful motives" for so doing was "to liberate a certain species of property which I possess," said he, "very repugnantly to my feelings." In his Farewell Address he says: "Nothing is more certain than that Maryland and Virginia must have laws for the gradual abolition of slavery, and at a period not remote."

MISSISSIPPI.

This state is one of the most flourishing among the batch of states which lie along the Gulf of Mexico. Mississippi is rich in negroes and rich in cotton and sugar—that is, she was so before the slaveholders' rebellion broke out and rendered her slaves and productions alike worthless for the time. Suddenly Mississippi was hurled down from the height of what she called her prosperity to her present forlorn condition. It is slavery that has overturned her social order—blasted her prosperity. If Mississippi should succeed in the revolution she has begun, what will be her condition? Worse even than now. By making the revolution successful she will only the more surely fix herself upon the volcano. She will more certainly prepare herself for another explosion, more terrible, more destructive than the present. Mississippi has now about 450,000 slaves. In fifteen years hence her slaves will be 900,000. In thirty years they will be 1,600,000. In forty-five years, 3,600,000, and in sixty years, 7,200,000. In the meantime, the white population will be, probably, very little greater than it is now. How long does any one suppose that the white race will continue to dominate in Mississippi? What is to be the upshot of this state of things? Will Mississippi prepare in any way to escape the catastrophe which impends over her head? No. She never will. She will hug the dread incubus to her bosom till it crushes her to death.

RATHER SHARP.

The American Board of Missions, in 1860, dismissed their missionaries to the Cherokee nation, with an emphatic declaration, in this wise:

"The Cherokees are a Christian people." "The Cherokees people have been Christianized through the divine favor, and we remain for building up and sustaining the institutions of the gospel—which is everywhere never brought to a close—must be left to others; for the reason that our appropriate work is no longer there."

Mr. Charles K. Whipple, one of the sharp opponents of the Board and its operations, quotes this allegation, and with it the following passages respecting the battle of Pea Ridge, from the Tribune: "Scalping and robbing were, as of yore, their favorite pastimes. They plundered every wounded, dying and dead Unionist they could find, and very frequently murdered those they discovered so badly hurt as to be incapable of further resistance." "The Indians in many instances could not refrain from scalping their enemies, and it is said that as many as a hundred of our brave men were thus barbarously treated. They frequently scalped the dead they found on the

field, and in ten or twelve cases so served soldiers who were merely wounded."

The Cherokees were not the only tribe, (it is fair to say) who served under Albert Pike, a renegade Yankee, in that battle. Nor ought the character of the Cherokees to be judged by the barbarities of that field alone, any more than that of New England from Albert Pike, the brutalized son of civilization, who was the leader of savages, himself perhaps, as barbarous as they.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

SENATE. TUESDAY, April 8, 1862. The Senate met at 11 o'clock, A. M. The various Committees reported all bills in their possession mostly of a private nature. The school bill, which was yesterday recommended, was worked with amendments. A bill for the protection of owners of logs on the Susquehanna, was passed. The further supplement to the Union canal bill, after being amended by G. B. SMITH, to make it a compromise between conflicting parties, was passed finally. Mr. LOWRY called up the bill to punish fraud against bank creditors. After being discussed at length, the first section was negatived—yeas 15, nays 13, and the remaining sections, being distinct propositions, were discussed until one o'clock, P. M., when the Senate Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, April 8, 1862. MORNING SESSION. The House reassembled at ten o'clock, A. M. Prayer by the Rev. Franklin Moore. MILITARY CLAIMS. The vote on the final passage of the act for the adjudication and payment of military claims was, on motion of Mr. CRESSNA, reconsidered by the House, and the bill was verbally amended.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The House adopted the following resolution: Resolved, That the House bills remaining on the private calendar, and afterwards all other private House bills shall be the special order for the session of this morning.

DEFENCES OF DELAWARE BAY AND RIVER.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the joint Committee on Federal Relations of the Senate and House of Representatives, who were deputed by the joint resolution of the two Houses to visit the city of Washington, in company with the Governor, for the purpose of conferring with the appropriate departments and committees of Congress in relation to the defences of the Delaware bay and river and the harbors thereof, reported.

That in obedience to the request embodied in the said resolution they proceeded to Washington on Friday, the 28th ult., in company with the Executive for the purpose of performing the duty imposed upon them.

That as soon as practical, after their arrival, they repaired to the Navy Department, as that is one of the public bureaus which seemed to them most especially charged with the subject of river and harbor defences and sought an interview with the chief officer; that in course of that interview they were informed by the Secretary that the government was strongly impressed with the necessity of such a system of defence as should be adopted to the new and formidable means of attack which, but for the seasonable and providential intervention of the Monitor, would, in the recent affair at Hampton Roads, have inflicted a much more serious injury upon the interests exposed thereto; that they were further assured that the government were not insensible to the magnitude as well as the national character of the interest involved in the question of the defences of the Delaware, or to its obligations to protect, in the fullest manner, all the important inlets along our coast.

That in accordance with this idea the Department had already placed under contract two other iron clad vessels in addition to the Monitor, and the most powerful of which is now in process of construction at the port of Philadelphia, and will be completed about the first of June; and that under the appropriation already made, other contracts of the like kind, either for the manufacturing skill and resources of the country will authorize; that the means and credit of the government which have been placed at the disposal of the administration by the patriotic and ungrudging liberality of the representatives of the people are abundantly adequate to all the wants of the service in this direction without drawing upon the resources of the State government for that purpose, and that every undertaking on the part of the government, or any of its municipalities, to construct upon their own responsibility floating defences of the like armature, would only have the effect of embarrassing the federal government and prejudicing the general interests by bringing a new bidder in the market in case where the supply of material is already unequal to its own demands.

The undersigned were unable to confer personally with the members of the appropriate committee of Congress in consequence of the absence of those gentlemen from the city, and their own inability to spare the time which would have been required to procure an interview with them.

They are, however authorized by the Governor, who was detained a day or two longer in Washington, to say that he enjoyed the opportunity of conversing informally with several of the members of the committee, who were understood to reflect the opinions of that body, and he was satisfied from the tenor of that conversation that those opinions would be found in entire harmony with the views of the Department as already indicated.

The undersigned have only to add, that upon the assurances thus received they were not prepared either to question the wisdom of the policy of the general government or to insist on a departure from it in the present instance.

All of which is respectfully submitted. THOS. WILLIAMS, Chairman on the part of the House of Representatives.

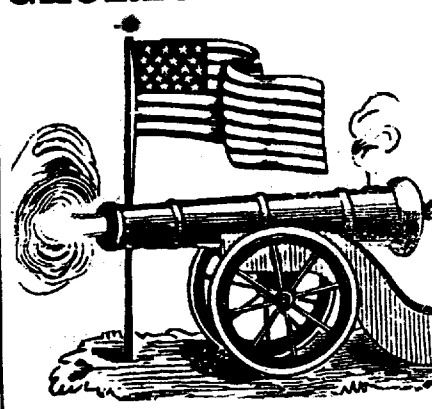
WINTHROP W. KETCHAM, Chairman on the part of the Senate.

In accordance with the resolution relative to the order of business, the House discussed and acted upon numerous private bills until the hour of one, when the House adjourned to reassemble this afternoon at three o'clock.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8. Flour quiet; sales at \$5 50 for family, \$5 62 @ 5 75 for extra; very little wheat coming in, and but a small demand; sales of red at \$1 23 @ 1 38, and white at \$1 37 @ 1 40. Corn in scarce and in demand at 55c. Provisions quiet. Whisky is unsettled; sales of 300 bbls. at 23 @ 24c. NEW YORK, April 8. Flour heavy; 7,000 bbls. sold; State \$5 10 @ 5 15, Ohio \$5 70 @ 5 75, Southern \$5 40 @ 5 95. Wheat quiet and drooping. Corn unchanged; 2,000 bush. sold at 64 @ 61c. Beef unchanged. Mess pork steady. Lard steady. Whisky held at 24 @ 25c; butyrs are free at 22c; flour 17,500 bbls.; wheat 6,655 bus.; corn 12,421 bus.

GLORIOUS NEWS



Surrender of Island No. 10.

STARS AND STRIPES WAVING OVER THE REBEL WORKS.

The Artillery, Baggage and Supplies of the Rebels Captured.

THE OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The Rebel Batteries on the Tennessee Shore Evacuated.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF MUNITIONS EXPECTED TO BE FOUND.

New York, April 8. We have information that Island No. 10 was surrendered at midnight last night, with all the men, transports, &c.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH.] STEAMER HUNTON, Off Island No. 10, April 7th, 8.25, A. M.

To Hon. GIBBON WELLES: Two officers have this instant boarded us from Island No. 10, stating that by order of their commanding officer they were ordered to surrender Island No. 10 to the commander. As these officers knew nothing of the batteries on the Tennessee shore, I have sent Captain Phelps to ascertain something on the subject.

General Pope is now advancing from New Madrid in strong force to attack the rear. I am ready with the gunboats and mortars to attack them in front.

Col. Buford is ready to co-operate, but it seems as if the place is to be surrounded without further delay.

[SIGNED] A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH.] FLAG STEAMER BRAD, Off Island No. 10, April 8th, 1862.

To Hon. GIBBON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy: My telegraph three hours since informs the Department that Island No. 10 has surrendered to the gunboats. Capt. Phelps has this instant returned, after having had an interview with the late commander.

I have requested Col. Buford, commanding the troops, to proceed immediately, in company with two of the gunboats and take possession of the Island.

The batteries on the Tennessee shore have been hastily evacuated where we shall find, no doubt, in the morning, large quantities of munitions of war.

I communicated immediately with Gen. Pope, who has, under cover of the two gunboats, which gallantly ran the blockade in a thunder storm crossed the river in force, and was ready, as well as the gun and mortar boats with Gen. Buford, to have made a simultaneous attack on the rebels, had they not so hastily evacuated the Tennessee shore, and surrounded Island No. 10.

A full report will be made as soon as we can obtain possession of the land batteries, and I am able to communicate with Gen. Pope.

[SIGNED] A. H. FOOTE, LATER.

St. Louis, April 8.—General Halleck has just telegraphed to the War Department that Island No. 10 was abandoned by the enemy last night, leaving all their artillery, baggage supplies and sick.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Military Operations near Yorktown, Va.

THE ABANDONED REBEL WORKS AT SEWELL'S POINT.

Norfolk Visitors at Sewell's Point.

Rebel Accounts of a Great Battle at Corinth, Miss.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 7.—Nothing done to-day in front of Yorktown except a reconnoissance and some cannonading at long range. A telegraphic line has been built to our Headquarters near Yorktown. The Spaulding came in this morning from Shipping Point. The rebel works abandoned there are quite formidable. They took off their guns but left their barracks complete. Shipping Point is about 6 miles from Yorktown affording a fine base of operations.

A great crowd of Norfolk people on Sunday assembled on shore near Sewell Point including men, women and children eagerly engaged in watching the Yankees.

The Norfolk paper of this morning contains a despatch from Mobile dated 6th, stating that a great battle had taken place at Corinth and that the Confederates had taken 8 federal batteries and a large number of prisoners, and it was expected that the whole federal army would be swept away.

This is given as a specimen of the rebel mode of keeping up the spirits of their people and the courage of their army.

FROM WASHINGTON.

CONTRABANDS IN THE DISTRICT.

WASHINGTON, April 8. The number of slaves is progressively diminishing by each division removed beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, while others unceremoniously depart.

Persons from time to time arrive here to claim contrabands but their visits are attended with little or no success. The contrabands are in charge of the military authorities.

Abraham Cutler, of Kansas has been appointed Marshal for New Mexico.

The Latest War Intelligence

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

The Enemy's Works Examined by General McClellan.

They are Found Very Strong and the Approaches Difficult.

THE REBEL FORCE 30,000.

Operations at Yorktown and Fortress Monroe.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Midnight. The following is a summary of the intelligence received by the War Department up to 10 o'clock last night.

Yesterday the enemy's works were carefully examined by General McClellan and were found to be very strong and the approaches difficult.

The enemy were in force and the water batteries of York and Gloucester said to be much increased.

There was sharp firing on the right, but no hit was done.

Our forces were receiving supplies from Shipping Point, repairing the roads and getting up large trains.

It seemed plain that mortars and siege trains must be used before assaulting the enemy's works.

Another despatch, received at 10.30 A. M. states that Yorktown will fall, but not without a siege of two or three days.

Some of the outer works were taken. A despatch from Gen. Wool states that Magruder had 30,000 men at Yorktown.

Another despatch to the Secretary of War states that a new rebel camp was discovered on the beach at the Rip Rap, and was shelled out by Colonel Holiday.

Several regiments of the enemy's infantry were seen from the Rip Rap during the day.

There were no signs of the Merrimac. A rebel tug was seen making a reconnoissance off Sewall's Point on the afternoon of Sunday.

On the afternoon of Sunday, Shipping Point had been taken.

Our gunboats had shelled out the water batteries.

There was considerable delay caused in crossing Deep Creek, at Warwick Court House, and resistance was made by the rebels, during which several casualties occurred on our side.

All the fortified places of importance before Yorktown had been taken at every point.

The greatest excitement prevailed among the troops.

Dispatch to the Secretary of War.

A fuller detail of the operations of the army is given in the following dispatch: BIRMINGHAM, Saturday Evening.

To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War: That portion of the army of the Potomac, recently concentrated at Old Point, advanced yesterday morning in the direction of Yorktown, twenty-four miles distant.

The right was assigned to General Morrill's Brigade, of General Porter's Division, two companies of the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, and a portion of Berdan's sharpshooters acting as skirmishers.

Nothing of 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 there for two hours in reconstructing a bridge which had been destroyed.

The rebels retreated before the advance of our skirmishers to Havard's creek, where they had some abandoned earthworks.

Four shots were fired here by the rebels, from two 12-lb. 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 have rested for the night, while General Morrill's Brigade advanced three miles to Oakville, and six miles from Yorktown, and then encamped.

By seven o'clock this (Saturday) morning the column was again in motion, and at ten o'clock was in front of the enemy's works at Yorktown.

The first shot fired was by the rebels, the shell passing over the heads of General Porter and staff, without exploding.

The batteries of Griffin, the Third and Fourth Rhode Island, and the Fifth Massachusetts, were now placed in position, replying to every shot sent by the rebels.

The cannonading continued, with but slight intermission, until dark.

About four hundred shots were fired by both parties during the day.

The loss on our side was three killed, as follows: Edward Lewis and Charles L. Lord, of the Third Massachusetts Battery, and John Reynolds of the Fourth Rhode Island Battery.

Wounded—Timothy Donahoe, in the hand; Freeman Karrig and Charles Tucker, contusion of the chest—all of the Third Massachusetts Battery; Sergeant James Wade, company C, in the arm; Cyrus Wilcox, company G, piece of shell in the leg, and G. W. Peck, company F, in the leg—all of Berdan's Sharpshooters.

The position of the rebels is a strong one, from present indications. Their fortifications extend some two miles in length and mount heavy guns. The ground in front of their works is low and swampy, making it utterly impassable.

The Day after the Battle.

SUNDAY MORNING, 8 o'clock.—There is no heavy firing, but an occasional shot by the pickets; apparently no response by the enemy. The report is they are changing the location of their guns, and have two gunboats on the York river, on a white charger, has been seen by our advances all the way up from Great Bethel. He was within fifty yards of Company G, Capt. Robinson, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, on Saturday morning. He turned and rode the Federals, and then vanished. He raised a very fast charger. At Camp "Misery" he was behind the rear of the flying Mississippians. The troopers swear they will have that white horse.

The men of the right amused themselves on Sunday morning by catching oysters in the creeks, which abound here.

If it were not for the picket firing, no one would imagine that a battle was raging. The morning is beautiful and clear, and the birds are warbling forth their spring notes. The men stand ready for the action. As yet nothing important has been done apparently.

Lieut. Libby of the Fourth Maine, was shot in the arm. He had been out for some stragglers, when he was attacked by two men.

Sunday morning, 9 o'clock.—The enemy are commencing to evacuate their batteries on the right.

FROM GEN. BANK'S COLUMN

ADVANCE OVER STONY BRIDGE.

WINCHESTER, April 7. Officers who arrived here from Woodstock today, report that the bridge over Stony Creek, was completed yesterday, and to day our brigades, when crossing, were greeted by a lively cannonading from Ashby's battery. The enemy was soon dispersed by our guns, and we are now in full possession of his late position. Ashby, in retiring, took advantage, as usual, of every position to retard our progress. Colonel Antisell has been restored to the

command of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry. EDWARDS, April 7.—Three guns were engaged to-day by the enemy, from their new position, by Capt. Hunting on the Battery, with rapid discharges, and our shells burst in their midst, scattering them suddenly. A private of Co. I, of the Thirtieth Indiana Regiment, crossed the river at this point, and fired from a place of concealment, five rounds of them. A body of Ashby's Cavalry, in the hands of them. Col. Colgrave, of the Twenty-seventh Indiana, who was detached to guard the supply train to Manassas, returned this evening, having accomplished some excellent marching. The bridge across the Shenandoah, at Castlement's Ferry, broke again on their return, and a negro woman and four mules were drowned. A snow storm is prevailing here.

The War on the Mississippi

A SUCCESSFUL MOVEMENT.

Gen. Pope Crosses to the Tennessee

MOBE GUN-BOATS RUN THE GAULTIER

WASHINGTON, April 7. The Secretary of War received a dispatch today from New Madrid, which states that Gen. Pope had just landed on the Tennessee river. The whole movement had been a grand success.

The General had received a letter from New Orleans through the swamps. Another gun boat had run the gulf stream and was at Gen. Pope's disposal.

WASHINGTON, April 7, Midnight. The following despatches were received at this afternoon:

To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War: The Chief Operator at Cincinnati telegraphs as follows:

"Commodore Foote got a number of his past the batteries last night, and is now now crossing opposite New Madrid."

"There is heavy firing in the air."

[Received at Washington April 7, 1862.] NEW MADRID, April 7, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War: General Pope has just landed on the Tennessee river.

The whole movement has been a grand success.

The whole army will be moved to the river and to-night.

General Pope has four steam batteries across, one of which arrived at New Madrid through the swamps last evening.

Another gunboat arrived this morning above Island No. 10.

I will report from the field as the opportunity shall be.

The latest dispatch from New Madrid is that nine o'clock, Monday evening, is the time of the effect.

A large force of infantry, artillery and cavalry have crossed the Mississippi within the last six hours.

Everything is working well.

FROM NASHVILLE, TENN.

Capture of 160,000 pounds of Meat

Rebel Mail direct from Corinth captured

IMPORTANT INFORMATION OBTAINED

CINCINNATI, April 7. A special dispatch to the War Department, dated Nashville, Tenn., states that Gen. Dumont is just now bringing his troops loaded with meat, weighing 160,000 pounds, captured by Col. Hazard's men, and is on the Cumberland River.

Yesterday Colonel Dumont's men captured a mail direct from Corinth, which contained one hundred and fifty packages containing valuable information of the strength and position of the rebels.

From these letters, General Grant has learned that a number of spies, Van Hook and Edgeland, and has had them arrested.

XXXVIIth Congress—First Session

WASHINGTON, April 7. SENATE.

Mr. COWAN, (Pa.) presented a petition to the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, and a committee of Congress to sit in the city to frame a general bankruptcy law, and a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania against a bankruptcy law.

On motion of Mr. TREMBLE a bill for the Attorney