Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 10.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 55 Fifth street, corrected daily:

	IN SUN	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	34
12 " M.	00	42
6 " P. M.	00	38
Barometer,		29 2-10

Contributions Acknowledged.

The Subsistance Committee of this city, have just received following letter from St. Louis. The the terrible battle at Corinth will create an increased demand for Hospital supplies. Read and act:

ST. LOUIS, March 31, 1862.

The Ladies' Union Aid Society, of St. Louis, would acknowledge the receipt of nine boxes, from the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

From no other source have we received more material aid. At different times, having received forty-one boxes, whose contents have made glad one hundred times as many suffering soldiers.

We still hope our friends will continue their labors for the relief of our sick and wounded, as St. Louis must of necessity be a depot for hospital stores, for our western armies.

Six general hospitals, and as many regimental hospitals in the city, are to be kept comfortable. All along the river distinct hospitals are being established, and to St. Louis they appeal for aid. Two large steamboats have been converted into floating hospitals, to follow our army, to be ready for any emergency. A soldiers' Home has been recently established in the city. Troops bound for New Mexico here receive an outfit of hospital supplies. When this demand will cease none of us can say.

We shall be glad to continue to act as a benevolent institution, by which, any goods you may consign to us, will be appropriated for the benefit of our suffering, but brave volunteers.

Shirts, drawers, sheets, pillow slips, towels, handkerchiefs, slippers, dressing gowns, work bags, combs, dried fruit, wines, jellies, and reading matter, are the articles most needed.

May the God of Liberty and Justice reward your generous hearts, and crown your efforts with abundant success.

In behalf of the Society,

H. A. ADAMS, Sec'y.

Extraordinary Fall of Snow.

We have just been visited by an extraordinary fall of snow—a regular snow storm, in fact, which set in about two o'clock Wednesday afternoon, and continued without interruption until after nightfall, at which time there were between four and five inches of snow on the ground. This storm was preceded by a cold rain, which continued at intervals during Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday forenoon, finally terminating with a light fall of hail. The rivers are rising rapidly, and if no frost ensues we may anticipate high water with the melting of the snow.

Some apprehension has been expressed for the safety of the fruit buds, but as yet all is safe. Every branch and twig is now covered with snow, and the fruit buds being almost ready to burst forth, a sharp frost just now would probably cause a wholesale destruction of peaches, pears, and other tender varieties. Such a result would be a sad disappointment indeed, but let us hope for the best.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.—The Subsistance Committee beg leave to acknowledge contributions of clothing and eatables, from the following persons, for the hospitals of Missouri and Kentucky: Mrs. J. McClintock, Mrs. Hartman, Mrs. A. M. Marshall, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Hare, Mrs. George, Mrs. S. Magill, Miss Leslie, Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. M. Dravo, A Friend, Mrs. Wallingford, one box sundries from Soldiers' Aid Society of Venice; also contributions of cash from Mrs. M. P. Oliver, $3,75; J. A. Maurie, $10; collections in Third U. P. Church, Pittsburgh, $31; German M. E. Church, $9; First Presbyterian Church, Birmingham, $3,50.

CHIMNEY CORNER.—This interesting drama is posted for to-night at the Theatre. Mr. Couldock will portray the peculiarities of old Peter Probity, and the favorite actor Mr. Mackay, will appear as grand-father Solomon, a character which he has performed a number of times during the former engagements of Mr. Couldock, and never failed to attract special attention by the faithful manner in which he counterfeited the decrepit old man. The other parts of the drama are well cast, and as the piece is one of the best, in the portfolio of the present star, we anticipate the fullest satisfaction to all who attend.

ELEGANT Furniture at auction. This afternoon at Masonic Hall Auction House, will be sold a quantity of superior household Furniture, Carpets, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CAUTION.—The market is full of imitations, represented to be the same as *Brown's Bronchial Troches*, which are in many cases productive of positive injury. Many dealers will recommend inferior preparations and lower priced articles, affording more profit to themselves. Ask for and *obtain* only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," which by long experience have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, when allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, have a direct influence to the affected parts; the sedative and soothing effect to the mucus lining of the windpipe into the Bronchii allays Pulmonary irritation and gives relief in coughs, colds, and the various throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable.

SAMUEL GRAHAM, Merchant Tailor, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 54, Market street, one door from 3d street, where he is now opening a large and well selected stock of spring and summer goods, direct from New York. Having purchased for cash, is prepared to offer inducements in both price and quality to all who may favor him with their patronage.

MESSRS. W. H. MOORE & Co., Clothiers, corner of Diamond and Federal streets, are receiving their spring goods. The stock just purchased consists of the most fashionable patterns, and any one desiring to buy spring clothing of the newest style should call at their store and examine the goods, and we are sure they will not purchase elsewhere. They are ready to sell at prices to suit the times.

TO LOVERS OF GOOD TOBACCO.—Those desiring an excellent article of tobacco, consisting of chewing, smoking, snuffing, &c., can be accommodated at Wm. C. Wray's, No. 78 Fifth street, opposite the Post Office. Mr. W. has removed to the above stand, and will be pleased to see his numerous friends and old customers, where the choicest tobaccos can be had. Imported segars always on hand. Give him a call.

WE would call attention to Mr. Robert H. Jacks' advertisement, "Mulford Cream Saleratus." It is made of pure salt, perfectly healthy and pure; will produce a more healthy cooking than any other saleratus; and will impart a cream-like flavor to the food. For sale wholesale and retail at his store, Nos. 1 and 2 Diamond.

MEASLES are prostrating the volunteers by hundreds; the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. Holloway's Pills are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per box. 224

WM. FORREST, Carpenter and Joiner, Jobbing Shop Virgin alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. All kinds of House Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner. Charges moderate. Leave your orders. All orders promptly attended to. t

ELEGANT FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On Thursday, at 2 p. m., at Masonic Hall Auction House, will be sold a quantity of superior Household Furniture, Carpets, &c. Also, one beautiful set of Silver Plated Ware. See advertisement in another column.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—On Saturday afternoon and evening, and continuing each day at 10, 3 and 7½ o'clock, at the Masonic Hall Auction, will be sold the entire stock of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

Religious Intelligence.

Reformed Presbyterian—On the 2d inst., the Reformed Presbytery of Pittsburgh met in the First Church, Allegheny. Presbytery granted leave of absence to the Rev. John M'Millan, of Allegheny, for six months, to enable him to go as Chaplain to the 109th regiment, Pa. Volunteers.....The Rev. John Alford accepted a call to the united congregations of New Castle and Neshannock, Lawrence county, Pa.....Inquiries from Chaplain Stewart as to the administration of Baptism and the Lord's Supper to soldiers in the army, were referred to General Synod for consideration and advice.....A goodly number of persons formerly connected with the congregation of Beulah, in connection with the U. P. Presbytery of Mercer, renewed their petition for an organization under the care of the R. P. Presbytery of Pittsburgh. Presbytery, being unwilling to do anything hastily or uncourteous towards brethren of the U. P. Church, appointed a Commission to meet at Beulah on the 23d of April, inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., review matters and grant an organization if the way be clear. The Commission consists of Rev. Dr. Douglas, Chairman, Revs. John Alford, J. F. Hill and Robert T. Millan, with David Minich and John Randolph, ruling elders.....The following delegates were appointed to attend the meeting of General Synod, in Princeton, Indiana, on the second Wednesday of May next: Revs. John Douglas, D. D., George Scott, John Alford, J. F. Hill, Thomas Johnston, John M'Millan and John Navin—ministers; and James Patterson, James M'Master, Duncan Dallas, J. R. Truesdale, Wm. Stunkard, Andrew Watterson and John Randolph—ruling elders. General alternates: Revs. F. W. M'Naughton, J. R. Stewart and Robert M'Millan.....Mr. Wm. G. Scott, of Darlington, was licensed to preach the Gospel as a candidate for the holy ministry.

United Presbyterian.—At a late meeting of the Presbytery of Frankford, Mr. Samuel H. Graham, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Monmouth, was received on certificate. A call from the congregation of Burgettstown addressed to him was received, sustained as regular, presented and accepted.....A call from the congregation of Hanover, addressed to Mr. William M. Ritchie, was received, sustained as regular, and ordered to be forwarded to the Presbytery of Mansfield, for presentation..... Rev. William L. Wilson tendered to Presbytery the resignation of his pastoral charge, assigning as his reason for so doing—*physical inability* to discharge the onerous duties of such a large charge. His resignation was laid on the table, and the Clerk directed to notify the congregation with regard to the matter. .....Rev. James T. Wilson, of Conemaugh Presbytery, has received a call from the congregation of Williamsburg, New York, which was forwarded to the Presbytery for presentation.

Bank Note Quotations.

Corrected especially for the *Gazette* by Messrs. Feld & Lare, of the *National Bank Note Reporter*. Rates uncertain at present:

PITTSBURGH, April 9, 1862.

	Discount.		Discount.
New England States	½	Virginia, Wheel'g	3
New-York State	½	Wheeling & Ohio	4
New-York City	par	Eastern	no sale
New Jersey	½	Virginia, east	no sale
Penna. (Phila.)	par	North Carolina	no sale
Penna. (Pittsburgh)	par	Georgia	no sale
Penna. (Interior)	¾	Alabama	no sale
Delaware	¾	Louisiana	no sale
Dist. of Columbia	¾	Kentucky	½
Maryland, Baltimore	par	Tennessee	no sale
Maryland, Interior	2½@3	Ohio	par
Iowa	1	Indiana, free	½
Michigan	1	Indiana, bk state	par
Missouri	5@6	Illinois	no sale
Canada	1	Wisconsin	no sale
South Carolina	no sale		

The above rates are based upon bankable funds and not for coin.

EXCHANGES—Selling rates on New-York and Philadelphia ⅛ ⅜ cent, over bankable funds.

COIN—Selling at 2¾ over bankable funds.

Larceny of Clothing.

On Monday night, a large basket of household goods, and wearing apparel, numbering about fifty articles in all, including children's dresses, shirts, pillow slips, sheets, towels, table cloths, etc., were stolen from the house of Mr. McKibben, 426 Liberty street. They were taken in rather a mysterious manner, the empty basket having been found at the back door next morning, and every door and window fastened as usual. Mr. McKibben seems to be particularly unfortunate, as he was robbed of four hundred dollars recently by some party who gained access to his house in the night.

The Criminal Court.

Thomas Farrow, of Elizabeth township, charged with keeping and maintaining a nuisance, in the erection of a bridge across a public road in said township, was convicted, sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars, and abate the nuisance within ten days. The defendant, with others, was interested in a coal pit in that vicinity, and the bridge had been built to facilitate their business, but a freshet having rendered the road impassible at that point, they were indicted upon information of the Supervisor of the township.

"Cheap John," indicted for selling goods without license, was next tried. Jury out.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES, EDITED BY ISAAC HAYS, M. D.—The April number of this able quarterly has just been published. It contains in the department of original communications, eight memoirs and cases contributed by some of the most eminent physicians in the country; then it gives a careful summary of the transactions of the College of Physicians and Pathological Society of Philadelphia; then reviews and notices of new books relating to the medical sciences; and, finally, a quarterly summary of the improvements and discoveries in the medical sciences, both abroad and at home. The subscriber to Dr. Hay's *Journal of Medical Science* is sure to be kept well posted up on every subject embraced within the wide field of special knowledge to the examination of which it is devoted. The usual subscription for this valuable work is $5. The publishers are Messrs. Blanchard & Lea, Philadelphia, to whom subscriptions may be sent.

THE LUMBER TRADE.—Last week's Olean *Advertiser* has the following: "As the prospect for an early opening of navigation becomes more and more apparent, our lumbermen begin to show signs of life. Large quantities of lumber are now being rafted into the Allegheny river, and its tributaries, preparatory to the spring floods. The amount will go South this spring, within forty miles above and below us, we estimate at 100,000,000 feet.

SALE OF STOCKS.—The following stocks were sold at auction last evening:

Pittsburgh Trust Company	$63 00
Mechanics Bank	54 00
Allegheny Bank	51 25
Citizens Insurance Company	49 25
Monongahela Insurance Company	30 00
Western Insurance Company	40 00
North Western Copper Stock	1 00

THE DEFENSE OF THE DELAWARE.—On Monday evening last, the report of the Committee on Judicial Relations was read in the Senate. It states that it is not necessary for the State of Pennsylvania to take any measures for the defense of the Delaware river, as the General Government is providing iron-clad vessels which will be sufficient for harbor defence.

THE WHEAT PROSPECT.—We see it stated that the wheat fields in the eastern section of of the State have not been injured in the least by the writer frosts. The fields look remarkably fine, and give promise of an abundant yield. The same may be said of the western section of the State.

BANK ELECTION.—The election for Directors of the Mechanics Savings Bank, of Allegheny, held yesterday, resulted in the choice of the following: L. McIntosh, Arthur Hobson, Robert H. Davis, John Irwin, Jr., S. H. Geyer, H. L. Fleming and T. H. Nevin.

SUNDAY PASSENGER TRAVEL.—Petitions are being presented in the Legislature, against the bill authorizing the running of passenger cars on Sunday. What are our citizens doing? Have they nothing to say on the subject?

ICE.—The heavy rains of Tuesday and Tuesday night were followed by a stiff breeze from the northeast, and ice of considerable thickness was formed in this vicinity. The atmosphere is still raw and chilly.

WILD PIGEONS are said to be very numerous in the mountain regions, and hunters are shooting them in scores.

LADIES, Misses and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, at M'Clelland's auction.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

The Presbyterian Banner and the Cause of the War.

Our attention was called a few days since to an article entitled "ABOLITIONISM," which appears in the *Presbyterian Banner*, of the 29th of March. Business of an important character prevented us from noticing it sooner.

The article is, in its own way, a moral and logical curiosity. When it was first handed to us, we thought that a mistake had been committed, and that we were reading from the New York *Herald*; but we easily verified what had seemed doubtful, and found that we were really reading the *Presbyterian Banner*.

The editor, or writor of the article in question, *defines* Abolitionists to be "those who, *unscrupulous as to means, and reckless as to constitutional law and social rights, would put an end to slavery.*" Shades of Watts and Aristotle, what a definition! But passing by its illogical character, it is easy to see from the *description* given, that the author of the article looks upon Abolitionists as very bad and lawless men. The term abolition has not undergone the slightest modification in meaning since the year 1818, when the General Assembly, of which the *Banner* is a recognized or reputed organ, resolved itself into an Abolition Society. Then the Assembly declared that slavery was inconsistent, "both with the dictates of humanity and religion"—that it was "manifestly the duty of all christians, to use their honest, earnest, and unwearied endeavors, as *speedily as possible, to efface this blot on our holy religion, and to obtain the complete abolition of slavery*." This is just the abolitionism of the present day. No Abolitionist could ask more. No lover of humanity and religion could ask less. Has the *Banner* done its duty? Has it used "earnest and unwearied endeavors to efface this blot on our holy religion"—let its files date during the Scott campaign answer these questions. Let the "discontinuances" during that or another campaign give the response. But, has the Presbyterian Church discharged her self-defined duty? Has she put forth unwearied endeavors to efface the foul blot? Let the pulpit blasphemies of Moore, Vandyke, Thornwell, and others, answer these questions. But it will be said, these men are not the Church. Granted. Have they unfairly represented the Church? Does the Church approve or disapprove of their teachings? They have never been arraigned before any Presbytery, Synod or Assembly for heterodoxy. They have been allowed to make the blot *fouler* and *foulest*, and yet, have never been rebuked nor even admonished! This is the way to efface the guilty stain. *O tempora, O mores!* This is the abolitionism with which the *Banner* "set out." We hope not. Such abolitionism, like the Irishman's *independence*, is not to be depended upon. 'Abolish' has never yet received the signification of to cherish; it always signifies to destroy. But the editor of the *Banner*, since he first "set out," has been endeavoring to abolish slavery on the principle of *similia similibus curantur*.

Webster defines abolition, the putting an end to slavery; emancipation. The editor of the *Banner* says, "Good abolition, we have said but little." Why has he been so reticent? His reason is very strange indeed. Here it is exactly in his own words:

"The reason of our comparative silence was, that *slavery has been the prevalent and crying sin; the root of bitterness; the disturber of Zion's peace; the enemy which gave birth to the crimes of conspiracy; then of secession, and then of a numerous warrior host for the subversion of our General Government and the destruction of the country.*"

Oh! tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon; lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice, lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph. Here is a watchman on his beat—a sentinel on duty—he hears the enemy conspiring—sees him marshalling "a numerous warrior host" for the destruction of the government and the country—he sees the city in flames—yet, faithful watchman—noble sentinel—worthy citizen—brave soldier—he gives no alarm. Well, little said is soon mended. But who has acted the more loyal part—the open Secessionist, or the editor of the *Banner*? Most unquestionably the former. He is not worthy of the name of an American citizen who could stand quietly and see the *enemy* do all this and say 'but little!'

Let us look at the morality of this position. There are many lovers of humanity in our midst who would abolish intemperance, and destroy every drop of intoxicating liquor. But it is lawful to manufacture, sell and drink intoxicating liquors. Very fine and generous wines are drank in high society. The government licenses the traffic and sale, and imposes a duty on imported liquors. It must, therefore, be both lawful and constitutional to make, sell and drink. Now, the editor of the *Banner* will admit that intemperance, at the present time, is a "prevalent and crying sin." But, according to his logic, the friends of temperance are "unscrupulous as to means, and reckless as to constitutional law and social rights."

So, too, when the Minister preaches against Sabbath desecration, and endeavors to have it abolished, he is "unscrupulous as to means and reckless as to constitutional law," for Congress and the Government license the carrying of the mails on the Lord's day.

The only question with us should be: Is slavery right, or wrong? If right, perpetuate it. If wrong, abolish or destroy it. We have nothing to do with consequences. We must discharge our duty, and leave results with God. The editor has told us in other articles that we cannot abolish slavery at once—its immediate abolition would be followed by great evils. So, also, would the abolition of the whiskey traffic. Those engaged in it would be subjected to great losses—and the consumer would have to suffer great inconvenience, at least for a time. The polygamist, too, would be subjected to great inconvenience if his wives were taken from him. Polygamy is not a fouler stain than slavery, but, according to the *Banner*, to attempt its abolition wherever it exists under the sanction of law, would be a recklessness as to constitutional law and *social rights*. Now, the editor, according to his own description of African slavery in the *Banner* on the 25th of January, 1862, evidently views it as a greater evil than any we have referred to. He says: "*It deprives* men of the first *social* right of creation; a right belonging to Paradise, that is, the family right." Would it be a recklessness of social rights to restore this right to the slave? Again, in the same article, he says, the "slave may not be taught even to read God's Word!" Would it be unconstitutional to give him this right at once? The command of God is, "Search the Scriptures." The prohibition of slavery is, "Thou shalt not search the Scriptures." Which is more constitutional, the command or the prohibition?

But we have exceeded our limits in this paper, and must reserve further comment for another occasion. DOULOS.

OMNIBUS CALLS will be taken at Hunt's Book Store, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, and at the Omnibus office, No. 405, Liberty street. Day or night, all orders left in either the two places will be promptly attended to. t

DOCTOR C. BEALS, Water Cure and Homopathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. Corner of Penn and Wayne streets. t

A MAN AND WIFE wish to board in a private family on Penn street, betwen Wayne and St. Clair streets. A good price will be paid. Address D, *Gazette* office. 3t

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246 Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession. t

Go to M'Clelland's Auction for your Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, if you want bargains.

MARRIED:

FLEMING—RUTHERFORD—On Tuesday morning, April 8th, 1862, by Rev. Mr. Finley, of Morner, Pa., Mr. JOHN FLEMING, of Oakland, to Miss RACHEL RUTHERFORD, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 312 Penn street.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.—A full assortment of Standard Works on Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Animals, Rural Architecture and Rural Economy. For sale by KAY & CO., 55 Wood st. sp7

STONE WATER PIPE—2000 yards from 2 to 6 inch calibre received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. sp8

WHISKY BARRELS—61 iron bound Whisky Barrels received and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER, sp9 corner Market and First streets.

DRIED PEACHES—50 bbls. choice Dried Peaches, halves, just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER, sp9 corner Market and First streets.

CORN MEAL—40 sacks fresh ground sifted meal just received and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER, sp9 Corner Market and First streets.

FLOUR—The choicest brands of Saint Louis, fancy brands Family Flour, superior to anything in the market, for sale by J. S. LIGGETT & CO. sp5

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE BATTLE NEAR CORINTH.

One of the Bloodiest Battles of Modern Times!

GEN. A. S. JOHNSTON KILLED!

GEN. BEAUREGARD WOUNDED!

OUR LOSS 18,000 TO 20,000!

REBEL LOSS 35,000 TO 40,000!

Brig. Gen. Wallace, Cols. Pegram, Ellis and Maj. Goddard killed.

GEN. SHERMAN WOUNDED!

Gen. Prentiss Captured.

TWO DAYS' SEVERE FIGHTING!

Complete Rout of the Rebels!

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The special dispatches to the *Herald* give many particulars of the errible conflict at Pittsburgh Landing.

The rebel General, Albert Sidney Johnston, was killed by a cannon ball.

General Beauregard's arm was shot off.

From eighteen thousand to twenty thousand of the U. S. forces, and from thirty-five thousand to forty thousand rebels are either killed, wounded or missing.

Our loss in officers is very heavy, but it is impossible at present to ascertain their names.

The following are among the number:

Brigadier General W. H. Wallace, killed.

Colonel Pegram, acting Brigadier General, killed.

Col. Ellis, 10th Illinois, killed.

Major Goddard, 15th Illinois, killed.

Lieut. Canfield, 72d Ohio, mortally wounded, since dead.

Lieut. Col. Kyle, 41st Indiana, mortally wounded.

Col. Davis, 46th Illinois, mortally wounded.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, wounded in the hand by a cannon ball.

Col. Sweeny, 42d Illinois, acting Brigadier General, wounded. He received two shots in the only remaining arm, having lost one in Mexico; also a shot in one leg. Colonel Sweeny kept the field until the close of the fight, and he excited the admiration of the whole army.

Col. Dave Stuart, of the 55th Illinois, acting Brigadier General, was shot through the breast, on Sunday. He returned to the field on Monday.

Col. Charles Craft, of the 31st Illinois, acting Brigadier General, shot through the right shoulder, and dangerously wounded.

Col. Hayne, of the 48th Illinois, slightly wounded.

Col. C. McKenny, of the 17th Kentucky, slightly wounded.

Lieut. Col. Stout, of the 18th Kentucky, slightly wounded.

Lieut. Col. Morgan, of the 25th Indiana, badly wounded in the head.

Col. Mason, of the 71st Ohio, slightly wounded.

Major Eaton, of the 18th Illinois, acting Colonel, fatally wounded.

Major Nevins, of the 11th Illinois, slightly wounded.

Capt. Irving W. Carrow, Gen. Grant's scout, head shot off by a cannon ball.

Capt. Preston Morton killed.

Capt. Dillon, of the 18th Illinois, killed.

Capt. Mace, of the 5th Illinois, killed.

Capt. Carter, of the 11th Illinois, killed.

Major Page, of the 57th Illinois, killed.

Gen. Prentiss, with several hundred of our men, were taken prisoners on Sunday.

PITTSBURGH LANDING, *via Fort Henry*, April 9th, 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 interruption during the entire day, and was again renewed on Monday morning, and continued undecided until 4 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 wounded and missing, from 1,800 to 2,000, and that of the enemy is estimated at from, 35,000 to 40,000. The fight was brought on by 300 of the 25th Missouri regiment, of General Prentiss's Division, attacking the advance guard of the rebels, which they supposed to be the pickets of the enemy. The rebels immediately advanced on General Prentiss's Division on the left wing, pouring in volley after volley of musketry, and riddling our camp with grape, cannister and shell.

Our forces soon formed into line, and returned the fire very vigorously, and by the time we were prepared to receive them, they had turned their heaviest fire on the left centre, Gen. Sherman's division, and drove our men back from their camps, and bringing up a fresh force, opened fire on our left wing, Gen. McClernand's division.

This fire was returned with terrible effect and determined spirit, by both the infantry and artillery, along the whole line, a distance of over four miles.

Gen. Hurlburt's division was thrown forward to support the centre, when a desperate struggle ensued. The rebels were driven back with terrible slaughter, but soon rallied, and drove back our men in turn.

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 with apparently their whole strength, they would suddenly open a terrible and destructive fire on the right or centre. Even our heaviest and most destructive fire upon the enemy did not appear to discourage their solid columns.

The fire of Major Taylor's Chicago artillery raked them down in scores, but the smoke no sooner dispersed than the breach was again filled. The most desperate fighting took place late in the afternoon.

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

At 5 o'clock the rebels had forced our left wing back so as to occupy fully two-thirds of our camp, and were fighting in their efforts to drive us into the river, and at the same time heavily engaged our right.

Up to this time we had received no reinforcements, Gen. Lew Wallace failing to come to our support until the day was over, having taken the wrong road from Cramp's Landing; and being without other transports than those had for the Quartermasters' and Commissary's stores, which were too heavily laden to bring any considerable number of Gen. Buell's forces across the river, the boats that were here having been sent to bring up the troops from Savannah. We were, therefore, contending against considerable odds, our forces not exceeding 38,000 men, while that of the enemy was upwards of 60,000.

Our condition at this moment was exceedingly critical; large numbers of our men were panic struck, and others worn out by hard fighting, with the average per centage of skulkers, had struggled towards the river and could not be rallied.

Gen. Grant and staff, who had been recklessly riding along the lines the entire day, amid an increasing storm of grape and shell, now rode from the right to the left inciting our men to stand firm until the reinforcements could cross the river.

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

About an hour before dusk a general cannonading was opened upon the enemy from along our whole line, with a perpetual crack of musketry. For a short time the rebels replied with vigor and effect, but their return shots grew less frequent and destructive, while ours grew more rapid and terrible.

The gunboats Lexington and Taylor, which lay a short distance off, kept raining shells on the rebel train. This last effort was too much for the enemy and we doubt the firing had nearly ceased, when, night coming on, the combatants rested. Our men rested on their arms in the position they had at the close of the night, until the forces under Major Gen. Buell could took a position on the right, and Gen. Buell's entire forces, from the opposite side and Savannah, are now being conveyed to the battle grounds. Gen. Nelson's division was ordered to form in the right, and the forces under Gen. Crittenden were ordered to his support.

Early in the morning, General Buell having arrived, the ball was opened at daylight by Gen. Nelson's division on the left, and Maj. General Wallace's division on the right. Gen. Nelson's force opened a most galling fire on the rebels, and advanced rapidly as they fell back. The fire soon became general along the whole line, and began to tell with terrible effect on the rebels.

Gens. McClernand, Sherman and Hurlburt's men, though terribly jaded from the previous day's fighting, still maintained their honors won at Donelson. The resistances of the rebels was terrible and worthy a better cause, but they were not enough for our undaunted bravery and the dreadful desolation produced by our artillery, which swept them away like chaff. Knowing that defeat here would be the death blow to their hopes, their Generals still kept 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 Gen. Nelson, was driving them back with wonderful rapidity, and at 4 o'clock Gen. Buell's forces had succeeded in flanking them and capturing their batteries of artillery. They, however, again rallied on the left and the right forced themselves forward in another desperate effort, but reinforcements from Generals Wallace and Thomas arriving, regiment after regiment, which were sent to General Buell, who had again commenced to drive the rebels.

About 3 o'clock p. m., Gen. Grant rode to the left, where fresh regiments had been ordered, and finding the rebels to be wavering, he seized a portion of his body guard to the head of each of the five regiments, and then ordered a charge across the field, himself leading; the cannon balls were falling like hail around him; the men followed with a shout that sounded above the roar and din of the artillery, and the rebels fled in dismay and never made another stand. Gen. Buell followed the retreating rebels, driving them in splendid style, and at half past 5 p. m., the whole rebel army was in full retreat to Corinth, with our cavalry in hot pursuit.

We have taken a large amount of artillery, and also a number of prisoners. We lost a number of prisoners, yesterday, among them is Gen. Prentiss. The number has not been ascertained yet, but is reported at several hundred. Gen. Prentiss is reported wounded.

Among the killed on the rebel side is the General-in-Chief, Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston, by a cannon ball on the afternoon of Sunday. Of this there is no doubt, as it is corroborated by several rebel officers, taken to day.

It is further reported that Beauregard had his arm shot off this afternoon.

Gens. Bragg, Breckinridge and Jackson were commanding the rebel forces.

There never has been a parallel to the gallantry and bearing of our officers, from the Commanding General to the lowest officers. Gen. Grant and his staff were in the field and riding along the line in the thickest of the enemy's fire, during the entire two days, and all kept on the grounds Sunday night, during a heavy rain. On several occasions Gen. Grant got within range of the enemy's guns and was discovered and fired upon.

Lieut. Col. McPherson had his horse, shot from under him when alongside of Gen. Grant.

Capt. Carrow was between Gen. Grant and your correspondent, when a cannon ball took off his head and killed and wounded several others.

Gen. Sherman had two horses killed under him, and Gen. McClernand shared the like dangers, and also Gen. Hurlburt, each receiving bullet holes through their clothes.

Gen. Buell remained with his troops during the entire day, and, with Gen. Crittenden and Gen. Nelson, rode continually along the lines encouraging their men.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The *Times'* account of the battle at Pittsburgh Landing, on Sunday and Monday, says that the enemy surprised General Prentiss' Brigade, which was in advance five miles beyond Pittsburgh Landing, five o'clock Sunday morning, taking two regiments prisoners, including General Prentiss. The fight continued the entire day—the enemy driving our forces back to Pittsburgh, with fearful loss.

General Buell, with Nelson's division, arrived about 4 o'clock, and turned the tide of battle.

The enemy, commanded by Polk and Beauregard, suspended the attack about 6 o'clock.

On Monday morning, the troops having rested on the field, and being reinforced by Nelson's division, supported by the gunboats, drove the enemy back, occupied the former position, and completely routed the rebels, immediately followed by several thousand cavalry, who, at last accounts, were some miles beyond Corinth.

The *Tribune's* dispatch places our loss at 600 to 1,000 killed; wounded, 3,000 to 4,000. The rebel loss is twice that number.

Six of our batteries were taken and retaken six times.

The *Times* says Beauregard had given orders not to destroy any camp equipage taken on Sunday, as he expected a complete victory the next day.

CAIRO, Ill., April 9.—Further advices from Pittsburgh Landing give the following about the late battle:

The enemy attacked us at 4 o'clock Sunday morning. The brigades of Gens. Sherman and Prentiss being the first engaged, the attack was successful, our entire force being driven back to the river, when the advance of the enemy was checked by the fire of the gunboats. Our force was increased by the arrival of Gen. Grant with troops from Savannah, inspirited by a report of the arrival of two divisions of Gen. Buell's army. Our loss this day was heavy. Besides the killed and wounded, it embraced our camp equipage and 36 field guns.

Next morning our forces, now amounting to eighty thousand, assumed the offensive, and by two o'clock p. m. had retaken our camp and batteries, together with some forty of the enemy's guns and a number of prisoners, and the enemy was in full retreat, pursued by our victorious forces.

Our casualties are numerous—Gen. Grant wounded in the ankle, slightly; Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, killed; Gen. Smith, severely wounded; Colonel Hall, 10th Illinois, killed; Cols. Logan, of the 32d Illinois, and Davis, of the 51st Illinois, wounded severely; Major Hunter, of the 32d Illinois, killed. Colonel Peabody, of the 25th Wisconsin, was also severely wounded. The wounded and missing is not less than 5,000.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The following dispatch was received by the Secretary of War this evening: Gen. A. Sidney Johnston's body was left on the battle field, and is now in our possession, as well as the bodies of a large number of other prominent rebel officers.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The *Tribune's* special Cairo dispatch has the following summary reports, gathered from persons who witnessed the battle at Pittsburgh Landing:

The federal army was posted between two streams, about four miles apart, that run into the Tennessee river nearly at right angles to it, about two miles from Pittsburgh. The left front was commanded by Gen. Prentiss, who had several raw regiments. In his rear was Gen. Sherman, with his division, completely cutting it from the main army. Gen. McClernand put himself at the head of his troops, cut his way through the rebels, and rejoined the army.

The fight had now become desperate. On Gen. Grant assuming command, the enemy were driven back, and the federal forces occupied at night nearly the same position they did in the morning. The fight lasted fifteen hours.

During the night Major General Lew Wallace came up from Crump's Landing, with 19,000 troops, and in the morning the battle was renewed with great fury. Neither party seemed disposed to yield. Between 10 and 12 o'clock the fight was terrific. Soon after noon Gen. Buell crossed the Tennessee river and attacked the enemy in the flank with 40,000 men. The rebels were soon routed and Gen. Buell pursued with 12,000 men, mostly cavalry.

The latest rumos were, that we had taken Corinth.

Eight hundred wounded soldiers are reported on one steamer on their way down.

[NOTE BY EDITOR.—The discrepancy with figures above is so great, that we cannot pretend to say which is right. We give the news just as it comes to us by telegraph.]

From Fortress Monroe--The Merrimac--Advices from Yorktown.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—The Old Point boat has arrived. She left at eight o'clock last evening.

Our letter says the rebel steamer Merrimac is confidently expected, with seven other gunboats, on the first favorable day.

The weather is cold and foggy, with northwest winds.

The latest from Yorktown, by telegraph today, is that everything is progressing satisfactorily, but that a battle is not expected within a day or two.

An order has been issued from this Department announcing that Capt. Wm. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant General, has been appointed to the rank of Lieut. Colonel. Lieut. Col. Whipple will continue to perform the duties of Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of the staff of Gen. Wool, which office he has filled with great ability and success since September last.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the *American* says that the storm which commenced on Monday afternoon and continued throughout yesterday, doubtless prevented the Merrimac from coming out as she intended. She is now looked for confidently as soon as the weather permits.

A gentleman who was on board the steamer Rancocus when she went up with a flag of truce on Monday, says that the Merrimac was then lying off Craney Island. The Yorktown, Jamestown, Teaser and four small tugs were in company with her—all under steam. No particular change in the appearance of the Merrimac from that presented when she was here before was noticed. It was the impression of those on board the Rancocus that the whole fleet was on the way down when the flag of truce appeared.

The storm must have been severely felt in the army now advancing up the Peninsula, deprived, as they are, to a great extent, of the shelter of tents, and compelled to constant watchfulness in the face of the enemy. The roads, none too good before, will now be brought to a horrible condition, and the public must not be impatient in expecting early results in this direction.

We have enlarged reports here as to the number of rebels on the Peninsula, the formidable character of the fortifications, the number of guns, etc., but exaggeration is the forte of rumor, and it is safe to deduct one-half. Whatever the force may be, they will be overcome.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—*War Department, April 9, 1862.—Order First*, That at the meridian of the Sunday next after the receipt of this order at the head of every regiment in