Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 11.

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	37
12 " M.	00	46
6 " P. M.	00	49
Barometer,		29 8-10

Meeting of Citizens---Relief for the Wounded Soldiers.

Pursuant to call, a meeting of citizens was held last evening, at the rooms of the Board of Trade, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the aid and assistance of our brave volunteers, wounded in the late battle at Pittsburgh, Tenn.

James McAuley, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Messrs. J. R. Hunter, George H. Thurston and Wm. Anderson were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. Thurston, at the request of the President, read the proceedings of the Board of Trade, together with the call for the meeting.

Wm. M. Shinn, Esq., made a few remarks, relative to the previous action of the Board. All could not go to war, yet all who remained at home should feel it a privilege to contribute of their means for aiding and assisting those who had been wounded in the late terrible battle in Tennessee. We should all consider that the battle was fought for us, and that those who were wounded in the desperate struggle were wounded in defense of our rights and property. We are now appealed to for money, and the Board of Trade, having raised some $1,500 among themselves, thought it proper to lay the matter before the public. It was the intention of the Board to fit out two steamboats, with surgeons and nurses, and the tender had already been made to the Secretary of War and Gen. Halleck. The former replied that the boats would not be needed, while Gen. Halleck had accepted the tender. The dispatches on the subject would doubtless be laid before the meeting.

Maj. Montgomery submitted the following dispatch, which was read:

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1862.

To Maj. A. Montgomery, Q. M. U. S. A.: Telegram of this date received. Steamers with hospital supplies, nurses and surgeons, are ordered from Cincinnati. There is danger of overloading this matter, if every city on the Ohio sends out vessels to bring back the wounds. There must be an abundance of transports now at Savannah in the service of the United States. If there are no hospital supplies, and real nurses and surgeons enough, it may be chartered, but certainly more cannot be needed. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

Mr. McCreery, from the Committee to telegraph to the Secretary of War, read the following dispatches:

PITTSBURGH, April 10, 1862.

To Stanton and Halleck: Our citizens will send two steamboats with surgeons and nurses to Pittsburgh, Tenn., for the relief of the sick and wounded, if you desire. ANSWER. COMMITTEE BOARD OF TRADE,
B. Preston, Chairman.

ST. LOUIS, April 10, 1862.

To B. Preston, Chairman Com. Board of Trade: Maj. Gen. Halleck accepts your offer of two steamboats, with surgeons and nurses, to proceed to Pittsburgh, Tennessee. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1862.

To B. Preston, Chairman Com. Board of Trade: It is believed that an adequate supply of surgeons, nurses and steamboats for taking care of and bringing away the wounded have been already sent from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indiana, and other places. If the supply should prove deficient you will be at once notified, and your offer accepted. The Board of Trade, and the citizens, have my thanks for their patriotism and liberality. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Mr. Brunot, from the committee to procure two steamboats, reported the following:

The undersigned Committee, appointed by the Board of Trade to procure two steamers, to be sent immediately to the Tennessee river to the aid of the wounded in the late battle at Pittsburgh, respectfully report,

That we have engaged (subject to the approval of the Citizens' Meeting) the steamers J. W. Hallman and Marengo, to make the trip to Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee, and return, for the sum of $115 00 per day for each boat, which sum is to cover all expenses except fuel and damage to mattresses, and the board of the Physicians and Nurses.

The Physicians and Nurses are to be paid for at the rate of 75 cents per day, each, in addition to the sum above named.

It is expected that the boats can start by noon to-morrow, or as soon thereafter as the proper arrangements can be made on them for the care and comfort of the sick.

FELIX R. BRUNOT,
JAS. I. BENNETT,
J. R. HUNTER.

Pittsburgh, April 10th, 1862.

Mr. James Park moved that the report of the Committee be accepted. Agreed to.

E. Simpson, Esq., was opposed to taking any further action in the matter, as the dispatch of the Secretary of War was conclusive on the subject, coming from the highest authority.

Mr. M'Creery announced that he was authorized to state that Drs. John and Thomas Dickson had tendered their services as surgeons, and would leave at any moment. Applause.

Mr. Park moved that the report be adopted, and the plan of the Committee approved. He thought that, aside from the dispatch of Mr. Stanton, Pittsburgh had a right to take and nurse a proportion of the wounded, and thus bear a share of the labor and expense.

Mr. J. M. Cooper opposed the adoption of the report, under the circumstances. We had better save our energies. The highest authority had informed us that our tender was not necessary at present, and as other battles are yet to be fought, we might at a future time find a more favorable opportunity for extending aid in that direction.

After some further discussion, the names of those who intended to volunteer as surgeons and nurses were called for by the President, when the following responded either personally or by proxy:

Wm. McCreary and wife, F. R. Brunot, Robert Allingham, George Irwin, Mrs. Hawdon, James B. Palmer, Henry Power, and Rev. Dr. McClaren, as Nurses. Dr. John Dickson, Dr. Thomas Dickson, Dr. Perseman, Dr. McCook, Sr., Dr. Patrick, Dr. Geo. Fisher, Dr. J. L. Duncan, Dr. Kern, Dr. W. D. Kearns, Dr. Hauseltter, Dr. Aughenbaugh and Dr. J. D. Patterson, as Surgeons.

On motion of Mr. Hunter, a Committee consisting of Dr. John Dickson, George L. McCook, Rev. Dr. McClaren, and Wm. Bagaley, was appointed, to meet in the room of the Board of Trade, at nine o'clock on Friday morning, to receive the names of surgeons and nurses who wish to volunteer.

The discussion on the adoption of the report was renewed, when Mr. Cooper moved to amend by empowering the Committee just appointed to consummate the arrangements relative to the chartering of the boats, provided the Secretary of War will yield to the request of Gen. Halleck.

Discussion was suspended, when the following resolution, offered by Geo. H. Thurston, was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the corps of Surgeons and Nurses be regularly organized, consisting of one Chief Surgeon, with Assistants, and one Head Nurse, with Assistants, for each boat, with power to organize their respective corps.

On motion of Mr. Park, the Surgeons were requested to appoint two of their number, one for each boat, as Chief of the Corps, who shall be responsible to the public for the faithful and proper discharge of their duties.

The report of the Committee, as submitted by Mr. Brunot, was again taken up and discussed at some length, and terminated by the adoption of the following, offered by Mr. Park:

That if the Secretary of War telegraphs that the boats are not needed, the Committee acting to-day be instructed not to send them; but should the Secretary telegraph that the offer of the boats is accepted, then the Committee be instructed to use every dispatch in forwarding the boats.

Mr. J. I. Bennett offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That F. R. Brunot, Esq., is requested to take charge of the business connected with the transportation of wounded soldiers allotted to this city—going to Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn., for them, and returning with them—and he is hereby authorized to make all necessary arrangements for their comfort and transportation.

On motion of Mr. Park, the President was authorized to appoint a Finance Committee of two from each Ward, in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, to collect funds, and also a committee of three to disburse the funds thus collected.

The Chair announced the following:

Collecting Committee—1st Ward, Pittsburgh—D. Fitzsimmons, Adams Getty.
2d Ward—R. Miller, Jr., Thos. Bakewell.
3d " S. M. Kier, Jas. Montooth.
4th " J. R. McCune, Richard Hays.
5th " John Mackin, Wm. Seibert.
6th " A. G. McCandless, J. Blackmore.
7th " Thos. Hanna, M. K. Moorhead.
8th " J. H. Sawyer, Saml. Morrow.
9th " Thos. Dickson, Thos. S. Rowley.
1st Ward Alleg'y—J. W. Baxter, S. Mercer.
2d " Jos. Kirkpatrick, Wm. A. Reed.
3d " C. P. Whiston, Wm. Walker.
4th " Josiah King, John Dean.

Finance Committee—R. Miller, Jr., Thomas M. Howe, Alex. Nimick.

The meeting then adjourned.

Mysterious Murder at Norristown.

The citizens of Norristown, Pa., are in a state of great excitement, in consequence of the discovery of a mysterious murder. Mr. Daniel Brunner, a respectable young man, was the victim. He had been spending the evening at the house of his betrothed, a Miss Beans, to whom he was engaged to be married on Thursday next, and left her a short time before 12 o'clock, stopping at Bearer's Hotel for his horse and wagon, in order to proceed to his home, at Eaglesville, which is located about five miles off, and where he kept a country store.

He had gone but a short distance, as is supposed, when he was murdered, but not until Saturday was his fate certainly known, when his body was found in Stony creek, which passes through the town. The locality where the body was found is on Main street, a quarter of a mile above the town hall. From the testimony elicited, it appeared that during the day the murdered man had purchased goods for his store to the amount of seventy dollars. These had been paid for, and it was presumed that he had a considerable sum left. On the evening of his murder there was a small social gathering at the house of his betrothed. His wagon, on leaving Bearer's Hotel, appeared to be pretty well loaded with carpets and furniture, with which he intended to furnish his house immediately after the hymenial knot was tied. Along with the above were some goods for his store, a part of which consisted of medicines. When the contents were scrutinized, a bottle of chloroform was found, and it was surmised by many that he had been rendered senseless by the application of chloroform, and then thrown into Stony creek, with some heavy substance attached to his body, in order to keep it from view and hide the deed.

On the bank of the creek was found the cravat of the deceased. It was badly torn, and appeared as though it had been used to drag him. His watch and port-monie were also found near by.

Mr. Brunner was a man of considerable means, and surrounded by a host of influential friends. He was but thirty-three years of age, and as his nuptials were near at hand, it is surmised by many that he was killed through the jealousy of some admirer of the lady, whose hopes have been blighted by his successful rivalry.

The people of Norristown are so highly incensed at the vile outrage of the midnight assassin, that, had he been caught immediately after the occurrence, he would have been hung from the limb of the nearest tree. An already a subscription has been started in Norristown to raise the sum of $1,000, which is to be offered as a reward for his apprehension. A number of persons have given fifty dollars each towards the amount.

ESCAPE OF M'CONNELL, THE FORGER.—Robert Simpson, M'Connell, the notorious forger, escaped from the Washington county jail, on Tuesday morning last, together with a colored boy named Gordon, and an old man named Carman. They effected their escape by burrowing the door post so as to loosen the hinges, after which they escaped into the jail yard and broke a hole in the wall large enough to admit a horse. The officers were in hot pursuit at last accounts.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—A young man named Wm. Scott, while purchasing a pistol in Brown & Tetley's store, Wood street, yesterday, accidentally discharged one of the barrels, the ball from which lodged in his thigh. It was extracted by Drs. Wm. M. Kerr and Hauseltter, of Penn street. The young man had just arrived in the city, and is now at the residence of his sister on Fountain street. He is doing well.

THE "ADVOCATE" AND "CHIMNEY CORNER."—Mr. Couldock is to have a benefit to-night at the theatre, and it is announced that he will appear in both of the above pieces. Mr. Couldock is a great favorite with our theatre goers, and he will doubtless be greeted by a large audience.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—On Saturday afternoon and evening, and continuing each day at 10½ 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.

Important Meeting of the Board of Trade---Relief for the Wounded Soldiers.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Board of Trade, held this morning, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to telegraph forthwith to the Secretary of War and to Gen. Halleck, "We will send one or two of our best steamboats, with surgeons and nurses, to Pittsburgh, Tennessee, to return with wounded soldiers, to be taken care of in this city."

Resolved, That the Committee request the Mayor, on behalf of the Board of Trade, to call a public meeting of citizens at the Board of Trade rooms, to sustain the action of this board.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to procure the boats, and to report at the meeting this evening.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors subscribe the sum of $1,000, for the furtherance of the purpose stated.

The Committees appointed under the resolutions are as follows:

To Select Boats—Messrs. F. R. Brunot, James I. Bennett, and Joseph R. Hunter.

To Telegraph to Secretary of War—Messrs. B. Preston, Wm. Metcalf, and Wm. McCreery.

The sum of $1,000 was immediately subscribed, and the Board adjourned.

Shocking Accident.

An accident of a distressing character occurred in the plow works of Messrs. Hall & Speer, Manchester, on Tuesday, which will in all probability cause the death of the party injured. Some of the workmen had taken off a belt for the purpose of having it tightened, and after it had been placed on the drum a lad named Speer was accidentally caught up by the belt and dragged from floor to ceiling and ceiling to floor some ten or fifteen times. The engineer was not present at the time, and the machinery could not be stopped. The men present were so horrified that they lost all presence of mind, and never once thought of throwing off the belt. The first time that the lad passed over the drum it is supposed that both arms were broken, and at every subsequent turn his feet would strike the floor above, lacerating them and throwing off blood in every direction. His legs were also fractured, and his whole body bruised and lacerated. He was still living at last accounts, but not expected to recover. He was twelve or thirteen years of age, and resided with his parents in the borough.

Equalization of School Taxes.

An important bill is now pending in the House of Representatives, having for its object the equalization of taxation for school purposes. The bill provides that hereafter a three mill tax shall be levied and collected, the same as the State tax is now levied and collected, to be called the school tax, and the yearly receipts from the same shall be distributed by the school department in the same manner as the State appropriation is now distributed, except that the number of scholars to be taught in the schools shall be taken as the basis of distribution, to be ascertained by the last yearly report from each district of the school, preceding the distribution, and all laws authorizing the levying of a school tax by the school directors be, and the same are hereby repealed, except their authority to levy building tax and such local school tax as may be necessary and desired to keep the schools open longer than would be practicable with the foregoing three mill tax alone.

THE GREAT FIRE.—To-day (10th of April) is the seventeenth anniversary of the great fire in Pittsburgh, when a large portion of the city was laid in ashes, and eleven hundred families were rendered houseless. Scarcely a vestige of the fire now remains.

The Tonnage Tax---Evidence of Bribery and Corruption---Money Abundantly Distributed.

The committee to investigate the means resorted to, at the last session, to procure the passage of the act for the commutation of the tonnage tax upon the Pennsylvania railroad, made their report to the Legislature Tuesday afternoon. The committee in their investigations have confined themselves to the means employed to secure the passage of the act, and have classed the testimony taken under three heads, as follows: Tampering with the press; the distribution of eight hundred thousand dollars due the State by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company among other railroad companies; and the distribution of cash by Thomas A. Scott, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mr. Fuller testified to having paid the editor of the Allentown *Democrat* two thousand dollars to sustain Senator Shindle and to publish the tonnage tax bill. This money Mr. Fuller states was his own, but the committee declare that this is improbable. The editor of the Brownsville *Clipper* visited the room of Mr. Scott, at Coverly's Hotel, and Mr. Scott handed to him three or four hundred dollars to support the bill. The editor testifies to that himself. The committee believe the money to the amount of thousands of dollars was thus expended.

It was in evidence that the section of the commutation bill requiring the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to assist other railroad companies in the State, was inserted for the purpose of inducing the members from the counties through which these roads passed to vote for the passage of the bill. Mr. Burns, a member of the Legislature from Allegheny county, was induced to favor the commutation bill, by the promise of Mr. Scott that the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad should be completed, and Mr. Scott entered into a written agreement to take four thousand dollars worth of the bonds of the Northwestern Railroad Company at par, when their value was only estimated at twenty-five cents on the dollar. The Senators and Representatives residing on the line of the Northwestern Railroad consequently voted for the bill. By such means as these eight hundred thousand dollars, which would have gone into the State Treasury, were divided among certain railroads.

The committee next considered the direct application of money as a means of bribery. The individual pointed out as being the chief agent in the distribution of the funds was Thomas A. Scott. In March last the committee addressed a note to Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, desiring to know at what time Mr. Scott could visit Harrisburg, without interfering with his duties to the government. Mr. Stanton replied, on the 8th of March; that Mr. Scott was then at Cairo, and would be ready on the 11th. A subpœna was then left at the house of Mr. Scott, but he did not come before the committee, and while they were temporarily absent, in Pittsburgh, he passed through Harrisburg without stopping. On the 25th of March, the committee telegraphed to Secretary Stanton to ascertain where Mr. Scott could be found. The reply was that Mr. Scott would be relieved from duty at Fortress Monroe in four days. The Sergeant-at-Arms was accordingly dispatched to Washington to subpœna Mr. Scott, but was unable to find the party, and the committee believe that he purposely kept out of the way.

Mr. Kennedy Marshall, a member of the House from Allegheny county last year, testified that at the close of the session he visited the room of Mr. Scott at Coverly's Hotel, and was handed a package which contained five hundred dollars. Mr. Scott remarked to Mr. Marshall that the package had been left for him, and that he did not know what it contained. There were other packages lying about the room at the time. Mr. Marshall further testified that he had always been in favor of the repeal of the tonnage tax, and had voted for the commutation bill without any expectation of a reward. Mr. Marshall also testified that he had visited the room of Speaker Davis and saw five or seven thousand dollars lying upon the bed. Mr. Davis said that he had received the money from Scott, but subsequently denied that fact. Davis accompanied Mr. Marshall up the Allegheny river, and gave him a portion of the money to carry, remarking that he was afraid to carry so much himself. The committee had endeavored to procure the attendance of Mr. Davis, but had not succeeded up to the present time.

Thomas Osterhout was a member of the Legislature from Wyoming county last year, and parties testified by having heard him say that he had made a good thing out of the tonnage tax bill, and that he had paid all his debts, amounting to one or two thousand dollars. Osterhout was subpœnaed, but having been warned by a man named Geo. H. Bardwell, he thus was enabled to elude the Sergeant-at-arms. This Bardwell is also believed to have been instrumental in inducing an important witness named Gearheart to leave Harrisburg in the night time.

John Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was summoned to appear before the Committee, but replied that bad health would not permit him to attend. A sub-committee was appointed, and proceeded to Philadelphia, to obtain the testimony of Mr. Thompson, but he refused to receive them, and a certificate from J. Pancoast, M. D., stating that Mr. Thompson could not be seen, was shown to the committee.

Seven Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were examined, but testified that they knew nothing about any bribery.

Mr. Thomas T. Firth, the treasurer of the Company, also failed to appear before the Committee, excusing himself on account of ill health. He subsequently expressed a willingness to appear, but was not examined.

In summing up their report, the Committee express a positive conviction, from the evidence before them, that unlawful means were used to procure the passage of the Commutation bill by Mr. Scott, who has shrewdly eluded the summons of the Committee.

The above report was presented in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Williams then made a speech. He declared that Mr. Thompson had been seen upon Chestnut street, looking as well as ever, two days after the date of the certificate of the physician which was shown to the Committee. Mr. Williams then moved that 10,000 copies of the report be printed. No decisive action was taken upon this proposition, however.

An Appeal for Aid from the Western Sanitary Commission.

The Western Sanitary Commission are under the necessity of renewing their appeal to the loyal citizens of the loyal States.

The important movements and battles in the Department of the West are increasing the hospital demands beyond all expectation.

Kansas is calling for aid, and the large army now occupying south-east Missouri, and Arkansas looks to St. Louis for its supplies. The "Commission" has sent away to different points since the 1st of March, 10,879 articles of various kinds, for Hospital use, besides the local demand for 2,500 sick. This week a "floating hospital" will be fitted up and furnished by them, as a free-will offering of humanity, for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers. A large and safe steamboat has been purchased for the purpose, by Gen. Halleck, and intrusted to the "Commission." It will be thoroughly fitted up with 250 beds, and provided with surgeons, nurses, attendants, &c., under directions to follow the army, keeping as near as practicable, to receive the wounded, in event of a battle; friend and foe, will be treated in respect alike.

It will be readily seen that large and continued supplies are needed for the above named uses: flannel shirts, canton flannel shirts and drawers, heavy brown domestics in the piece, carefully rolled bandages one and a half to two inches wide, are especially needed. Also linen rags, and all the smaller hospital supplies.

But when practicable, the "Commission" venture to suggest that *contributions in money* are most acceptable of all. They can with this, buy material as it is needed, and hundreds of loyal women in St. Louis are ready to do the work exactly as it may be required.

It may not be improper to add that the whole amount of money contributed goes to the direct relief of the suffering. The office expenses of the Commission are very small, their own services being gratuitously given. The whole amount of salaries paid for a period of seven months, does not exceed $250. In a common work of humanity and loyalty we venture to use all plainness of speech.

For the Western Sanitary Commission.

JAMES E. YEATMAN,
WM. G. ELLIOTT,

Money contributed will be received by B. C. Sawyer, Jr., Mayor, Thos. M. Howe, No. 35 Fifth street, Jas. Park Jr., at Park, McCurdy, & Co.'s, and B. F. Jones, at Jones & Laughlins. Clothing and supplies may be sent to "Jas. E. Yeatman, President of the Western Sanitary Commission, St. Louis, Mo."

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE BATTLE AT PITTSBURGH.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

GEN. BRAGG REPORTED KILLED!

Rumored Escape of Gen. Prentiss!

PRICE AND VAN DORN IN THE BATTLE!

OUR KILLED AND WOUNDED.

&c., &c., &c.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* gives the following account of the Pittsburgh battle:

Our forces were stationed in the form of a semi-circle, the right resting on a point north of Cramp's landing, our centre being in front of the main road to Corinth, and our left extending to the river in the direction of Hamburg, four miles north of Pittsburgh Landing. At two o'clock, on the morning of the 6th, four hundred men from Prentiss' division were attacked by the enemy a half mile in advance of our lines. Our men fell back on the 25th Missouri, swiftly pursued by the enemy. The advance of the rebels reached Col. Peabody's brigade just as long roll was sounded, and the men were falling into line. The resistance was but short, and they retreated under a galling fire until they reached the lines of the second division.

At six o'clock the attack had become general along the entire front of our lines. The enemy in large force drove in the pickets of Sherman's division and fell on the 58th, 70th and 72d Ohio. These troops were never before in action, and being so unexpectedly attacked, made as able a resistance as possible, but were, in common with the order of Gen. Prentiss, forced to seek the support of our troops immediately in their rear.

At one o'clock the entire line on both sides was fully engaged. The roar of cannon and musketry was without any intermission from the commencement to a point extending half way down the left wing.

The rebels made a desperate charge on the 14th Ohio battery, and it not being sufficiently sustained by infantry, fell into their hands.

Another severe fight occurred for the possession of the 5th Ohio battery, and three of its guns taken by the enemy.

By 11 o'clock a number of commanders of regiments had fallen, and in some cases not a field officer remained; yet the fighting continued with an earnestness which showed that the contest on both sides was for death or victory. Foot by foot the ground was contested, and finding it impossible to drive back our centre, the enemy slackened their fire, and made vigorous efforts on our left wing, and endeavoring to outflank and drive it to the river bank. This wing was under General Harlbut, and was composed of the 14th 32d 44th and 57th Indiana, and the 8th, 2:st and and 18th Illinois. Fronting its line however, was the 54th 57th and 77th Ohio and 5th Ohio cavalry, of Sherman's division.

For nearly two hours a sheet of fire blazed from both columns, the rebels fighting with a valor that was only equalled by those contending with them.

While the contest raged the hottest, the gunboat Tyler passed up the river to a point opposite the enemy, and poured in broadsides from her immense guns, greatly aiding in forcing the enemy back.

Up to 3 o'clock the battle raged with a fury that defies description. The rebels had found every attempt to break our lines unavailing. They had striven to drive in our main column, and finding that impossible, had turned all their strength upon our left. Foiled in that quarter, they now made another attack on our centre, and made every effort to rout our forces before reinforcements, which had been sent for, should come up.

At 5 o'clock there was a short cessation in the firing of the enemy, their lines falling back for nearly half a mile. They then suddenly wheeled and again threw their entire force upon our left wing, determined to make a desperate effort to drive back our left. The gunboats Tyler and Lexington poured in their shot thick and fast, with terrible effect.

Meantime, Gen. Wallace, who had taken a circuitous route from Cramp's Landing, appeared suddenly on the enemy's right wing. In the face of this combination of circumstances, the rebels felt that their enterprise for the day was a failure, and as night was approaching, fell back until they reached an advantageous position somewhat in the rear, yet occupying the main road to Corinth. The gunboats continued to send their shell after them until out of range. After a wearied watching of several hours of intense anxiety, the advance regiments of Gen. Buell's army appeared on the opposite bank of the river, and the work of passing the river began—the 36th Indiana and 68th Ohio being the first to cross, followed by the main portion of Nelson's and Bruce's divisions. Cheer after cheer greeted their arrival, and they were immediately sent to the advance, where they rested on their arms for the night. All night long, steamers were engaged in ferrying Buell's forces across, and when daylight broke, it was evident the rebels, too, had been strongly reinforced.

The battle was opened by the rebels at seven o'clock from the Corinth road, and in half an hour they extended along the whole line. At nine o'clock the sound of artillery and musketry fully equalled that of the previous day. The enemy was met by the reinforcements, and the still wearied soldiers of yesterday, with an energy that certainly could not have been expected. It became evident they were avoiding the extreme of our left wing, and endeavoring, with perseverance and determination, to find some weak point by which to turn our force. They left one point, but to return to it immediately, and then as suddenly they would, by some masterly stroke of generalship, direct a most vigorous attack upon some division where they fancied they would not be expected; but the fire of our lines was as steady as clock work, and it soon became evident the enemy considered the task they had undertaken a hopeless one.

Further reinforcements now began to arrive, and took position on the right of our main centre, under Wallace.

Gens. Grant, Buell, Nelson, Sherman and Crittenden were everywhere present, directing movements for a new stroke on the enemy.

Suddenly both wings of our army were turned upon the enemy with the intention of driving them into an extensive ravine, and at the same time a powerful battery, stationed in the open field, poured volley after volley of canister into the rebel ranks.

At 11:30 the roar of the battle shook the earth. The Union guns were fired with all the energy that the prospect of the enemy's defeat inspired, while the rebel's fire was not so vigorous, and they evinced a desire to withdraw. They finally fell slowly back, keeping up a fire from their artillery and musketry along their whole column as they retreated. They went in excellent order, battling at every advantageous point, and delivering their fire with considerable effect. But from all the dispatches of our lines they were closely pursued, a galling fire being kept up upon their rear. The enemy had now been driven beyond our former lines, and were in full retreat for Corinth, pursued by our cavalry.

The forces engaged on both sides, in this day's battle, are estimated at about 70,000 each.

CAIRO, April 9.—An arrival from Pittsburgh says that the enemy, in making the first attack on Sunday morning, carried the Stars and Stripes and wore the Federal uniform. Gen. Bragg is reported killed.

Provisional Governor Johnson, of Kentucky, is wounded and taken prisoner.

It is stated that Gen. Prentiss escaped in the confusion of the retreat on the second day of the fight.

Our total loss is about 7,000. This is the estimate of military Commanders, who were in the engagement. Of these about 2,000 were taken prisoners—the balance were killed and wounded in the usual proportions.

Gen. Wallace, of Illinois, was reported dead, as it was thought impossible for him to live. He was, however, living on Wednesday, and improving. He was shot back of the ear, the bullet coming out at the nose.

Gen. Hallack passed Cairo to-day, *en route* for Pittsburgh.

Five thousand prisoners are expected to-night from Island No. 10.

Every preparation is being made here for the reception of our wounded at Pittsburgh.

CHICAGO, April 10.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, from Cairo, says: We are just beginning to get some reliable details from the great battle at Pittsburgh. From several gentlemen who were on the field after the fight, we have gathered the following: Prentiss' brigade, consisting of the 61st Illinois, 12th Wisconsin, 24th Indiana and 71st Ohio, were attacked while eating breakfast by what seemed the entire rebel force. Prentiss had no artillery with his brigade. He was cut to pieces and forced to retire. Prentiss and many of his men were taken prisoners.

At twelve o'clock the entire line was fiercely engaged, but in full retreat.

At four o'clock the enemy had taken Swartz's battery, of six guns, Dresden's battery, of four guns, Waterhouse's battery, and also two Ohio batteries—names not known.

Thousands of our soldiers had taken refuge under the bank of the river, utterly refusing to fight—in fact they could not, as officers and men were mixed in inextricable confusion. Our army at this time seemed utterly defeated.

At this juncture the gunboats Lexington and Tyler opened a tremendous fire of shot and shell upon the enemy, and kept it up every half hour. During the night some shells set the woods on fire, and many dead rebels were burned.

At 7 o'clock in the evening the firing had generally ceased. About midnight the rebels attempted to plant a battery within 300 yards of our seige guns, but were driven away by the gunboats and seige guns, supported by three regiments of Mitchell's division, which had arrived and crossed the river about 6 o'clock in the evening.

Our informants persists in estimating our loss of Sunday, 3,000 killed and 5,000 wounded, as a low figure.

During the night the rebels were reinforced by Van Dorn and Price, from Arkansas, with very large forces.

Gen. Lew Wallace came up with the 4th and 23d Indiana, 44th Illinois, 8th Missouri and Willard's battery, and in the morning fiercely attacked the enemy's left wing. They went into the fight on the double-quick, with tremendous shouts, and did terrible execution, and by 10 o'clock they had driven the rebels back two miles.

About ten o'clock, the rebels were reinforced, and for a few minutes our men were forced from the field.

The other divisions of Buell's army now appeared, and at once became fully engaged. For two hours, all the destructive elements on the earth seemed to be striving for the mastery over this battle field. At last, the Southern chivalry broke and fled in all directions.

Buell followed the flying foe with twelve thousand troops, mostly cavalry, smiting without mercy those who would not surrender. He was reported to have taken Corinth, with all its immense stores, arms, and ammunition.

The rebel troops were mostly from Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, with many from Georgia and Alabama.

Our informants say they could ride through the battle field where our forces were posted, but the dead were so thick in the enemy's lines that they couldn't do it there. They assure us that the rebels occupied our camps on Sunday night, took care of our sick and wounded, and destroyed nothing, expecting confidently to have our entire army the next day. They thought the battle was already fought and won.

On Sunday General McClernand cut his way through the enemy that had surrounded him. Most of the troops behaved with great gallantry. But the 53d Ohio was ordered to the rear in disgrace for refusing to fight.

Our informants state that John C. Breckinridge was taken prisoner; they say they saw him pass to general headquarters.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The *Times'* special account of the Pittsburgh battle says: Prentiss' brigade was composed of the 61st Illinois, Hurlbut, maintained their position in the attack, and gradually extended to the center, under McClernand, which soon became engaged with a superior force. Up to noon, these four divisions, Prentiss', Sherman's, Hurlbut's, and McClernand's, held the entire rebel force in check. Although the enemy were constantly bringing up fresh forces, they gained no advantage. Until noon our line was unbroken, except Gen. Prentiss' command, they being compelled to fall back. Shortly after noon, the enemy made a grand attempt to force our lines, but they obstinately maintained their ground until the enemy hurled their entire force, seventy-five thousand men, against us.

Our line fell back under the pressure in good order, one-half or three-quarters of a mile, abandoning their camps to the enemy, and taking a position in a semi-circle on the bank of the river. Here they stood unmovable and fought obstinately for five hours, the ground being fought over and over again. The gunboats Tyler and Lexington had got taking range by their position on the left, and poured in a storm of shell which fairly annihilated them. Immense seige guns had the same position on the right, so that wherever the rebels turned they met iron hail which scattered them like chaff. They advanced no more, but stubbornly held their position.

Night came without any change. In the meantime Buell's army arrived on the opposite side of the river, having made forced marches all day. Eight regiments were crossed and took position in the centre and immediately engaged the enemy. The fight continued with unequalled obstinacy and appalling slaughter until darkness closed the scene. During the night Buell crossed with 30,000 men. Nelson took position on the left and McCook in the centre.

The battle was renewed in the morning by the arrival of 25,000 reinforcements under Gen. Bragg, who were precipitated on Gens. Sherman, McClernand and Wallace's divisions. They were held in check, however, and at the same time Nelson threw himself upon their right with his division, supported by Hurlbut's and all our other available forces. The enemy, after maintaining their ground until three in the afternoon, gave way.

The decisive blow was given by Gen. Grant himself, who headed a charge of six regiments in person, precipitating the whole body upon the enemy's center with such desperate force, that they broke and ran. The retreat at once became general, and within half an hour the whole rebel army were falling back in dismay. Our overjoyed soldiers followed them, driving them through our camp in complete disorder. They were soon driven into the broken country, where they could not form or fight. There was no relaxation of the pursuit; at last accounts our cavalry were eleven miles from the river, and still following. The fugitives threw away their arms, and when exhausted, lay down and waited to be taken prisoners.

We can get no estimate of our loss; it is immense, however. Some regiments had not above 160 to 200 left.

Gen. Prentiss displayed conspicuous bravery during the first part of the engagement, and before he was taken prisoner. He had just led a gallant charge of one thousand of his men against a superior force of the enemy. He was repulsed and received a musket ball in the arm, at the same time his horse was killed. Before he could extricate himself the enemy were upon him.

I am informed on authority direct from the rebel camp that Beauregard made his advance, on Friday, to a point within a few miles of Grant's position. Here he formed his line of battle, and during the night resumed his march, coming upon our forces at daybreak, completely surprising them. The only wonder is that the route of our army did notensue at once.

Gen. Hurlbut's division was in reserve, and made himself the main prop on which the fortunes of the day hung. He acted with the utmost promptness.

Gen. A. S. Johnston was killed on the forenoon of the second day's fight, during the attack on his position by our forces, while endeavoring to rally his men, apparently fearless of danger. He rode along the entire front waving his sword, shouting to his dismayed officers and frightened men, when a cannon ball struck him, crushing his skull and killing him instantly. His body was found by the pursuers, and brought to Gen. Nelson's command.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—*By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation:* It has so pleased the Almighty God to vouchsafe signal victories to the land and naval forces engaged in suppressing an internal rebellion; and, at the same time, to avert from our country the dangers of foreign intervention and invasion. It is therefore recommended to the people of the United States, at their next weekly assemblages in their accustomed places of public worship, which shall occur after notice of this proclamation shall have been read, they especially acknowledge and render thanks to our Heavenly Father for these inestimable blessings; that they then and there implore spiritual consolations in behalf of all who have been brought into affliction by the casualties and calamities of sedition and civil war, and that they reverently invoke the Divine Guidance for spiritual councils to the end that they may speedily result in the restoration of peace, harmony and unity throughout our borders, and hasten the establishment of fraternal relations among all the countries of the earth. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 10th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

By order of President, Abraham Lincoln.
WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the nominations of Col. Y. M. Dodge, of Iowa, Col. R. S. Canby, of the 19th Infantry, and Paymaster Benj. Brice, to be Brigadier Generals of Volunteers; Bayard Taylor, of New York, Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg; Clay, of Kentucky, Secretary of Legation at Turin; Cyrus O. Poole, of New York, Consul at Minantana; Geo. P. Van Wyck, of New York, Consul at Bayonne; J. S. Redfield, Consul at Otranto; Jas. Leslie, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Lyons; Wm. E. Webster, Appraiser of Merchandize at Boston; John M. Allen, of Illinois, Register of the Land Office, at Vermillion, Dakotah Territory; Wm. H. Bennett, of Oregon, to be Marshal of the State; Wm. Gallap, Postmaster at Tiffin, Ohio; Lieuts. Francis A Haggerty, J. R. Mullany, Mathias C. Main and C. R. P. Rogers, to be commanders in the navy.

The Washington and Alexandria Railroad was sold to-day at Alexandria, and was purchased by Alexander Hay, Esq., of Philadelphia, for $125,000. He is the owner and attorney for claims to more than $200,000.

The following orders were issued to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 10, 1862.

To Military Supervisor of Telegraphs: SIR—You are directed to stop all telegraphic communication to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* until satisfactory proof is furnished to this Department that the recent publication of the proceeding of the army at Yorktown were duly authorized. You will proceed to Fortress Monroe and make arrangements to enforce the orders of this Department.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Ordered—That all applications for passes by newspaper editors or correspondents shall be referred to Col. Edward S. Sanford, Military Supervisor of telegrams, &c., and be subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by this Department.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Affairs at Yorktown.

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

Information received shows that the rebels have a force of