



RIGHT OR WRONG.
WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT,
WHEN WRONG, TO BE PUT RIGHT.

EBensburg:
THURSDAY, APRIL 17.

Let Us Rejoice!

We had just time to announce in our last issue that the famous Island, known as No. 10, one of the great Rebel strongholds, had fallen into the hands of the Union forces, together with a large number of prisoners, and any quantity of cannon, ammunition, camp equipage, &c. It had been thought that a protracted siege would be necessary to reduce the place, but on the night of Monday, the 7th inst., the affair ended most ingloriously to the Rebel horde there congregated, for they surrendered the position without waiting for it to be stormed and taken. We learn from the official despatches of Commodore Foote, that the troops on the Tennessee shore, discovering that their position was a most critical one, thought it the better part of valor to migrate to some other quarters, which they did without any particular amount of ceremony, and without exhibiting any great degree of solicitude for their comrades on the Island. The latter, finding themselves left in the lurch, and no doubt considering that they had been badly treated by their own men, and would probably fare still worse if they stood their ground, made a virtue of necessity, and sent an offer of surrender.

The position was strongly fortified, there being no less than seventy rifled guns, of calibres ranging from 32 to 100-pounders, all placed in well-constructed works. It is admitted on all hands that had a sufficient number of brave men been there to man these guns in case of an attack by our forces, the place could not have been taken without a great sacrifice of life. Acting upon the proverb of Falstaff, however, the Rebels were more discreet than valorous, and rather than be whipped, preferred to run the risk of Uncle Sam's mercy. The point thus gained is one of unspeakable importance to the Federal army, and its loss was certainly a hard blow to the Rebels. Had it not been so soon overshadowed by the brilliant victory at Pittsburg Landing, the capture of Island No. 10 would have created a much greater sensation than it has done under the circumstances.

Of the great battle at Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee river, our readers will find an account in to-day's paper. The loyal and patriotic reader will find in it something to remind him of the fearful price which our country is paying to crush out this unholy Rebellion. This was undoubtedly the most terrible conflict of arms that has ever taken place on this continent, and it may well be classed amongst the greatest battles of modern times. Indeed, when we think of the terrible character of the guns and missiles employed, and the number of the combatants, we are naturally surprised that the loss of life was not much greater than it really was. The Rebel generals were evidently well aware that a defeat at this place would have a most degrading effect upon the so-called Southern Confederacy, and hence they did everything in their power to prevent it. Both they and their men fought with determination and courage, and exhibited a degree of bravery and heroism which illly comported with the bad cause for which they were struggling.

The battle of Pittsburg Landing, like many others, was fought on Sunday, and its results was well worthy of the day. True, it will cause weeping and wailing to go up from many a stricken household, but the good and loyal people of the land will recognize in it the hand of Providence, and they will rejoice over it as an index to the fact that the day of their deliverance is fast approaching.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which passed the U. S. Senate some days ago, passed also the House on Friday, by the decided vote of 93 yeas to 39 nays. Truly, the world does move!

Hon. George V. Lawrence, of Washington county, has been elected Speaker of the State Senate, *vice* Louis W. Hall, whose Senatorial term has expired.

"Secesh Ladies."

PRENTICE, the witty and sarcastic editor of the *Louisville Journal*, has recently been paying a little attention to certain of the "ladies" of Nashville, Tennessee. Witness the manner in which he compliments them:

"A distinguished gentleman just from Nashville informs us, that, notwithstanding the exceeding moderation and kindness exhibited there by the Federal authorities, the violence of some of the rebel women goes beyond all bounds. They seem less like women than she-devils—or we may as well say she-devils, for they unsex themselves. They wear unconcealed pistols and dirks in the streets, and not infrequently they sit or stand in the windows of their houses and spit upon the officers that pass along."

"The fact that these Jezebels have not been punished for their outrageous conduct, shows a most extraordinary forbearance, if not too great a forbearance, on the part of those to whom the power and the duty of guarding the peace are confided. A woman that menacingly sports deadly weapons in public, and voids her spite upon quiet neighbors, is entitled to no more impunity on the score of sex than a she-wolf or hyena. Most certainly men should be protected from the saliva of such a creature, for any man would sooner have on him so much vitriol or rattlesnake poison."

"—There! That may be a little 'rough and strong,' we admit; nevertheless, we think it about fair, if we credit one-half the reports that we have of the manner in which these female Secessionists treat Union soldiers. It must be admitted—and blame upon the man who gainsays it—that women, in general, are a very fine institution. When right, they are potent to work a great deal of good; but, when wrong, they are equally as potent to work a great deal of harm. Unfortunately for themselves and everybody else in this country, a large number of these dear creatures have been and are in sympathy with the Rebellion. And not only have they been in sympathy with it, but they did a great deal towards bringing it about. Of this we have had abundant evidence through reliable newspapers, in official reports from the Federal metropolises, and in the recorded testimony of JAMES BICHANAN himself. That 'old public functionary,' in a recent letter addressed to the editor of the *Dem. & Sent*, gave a most glowing and eloquent description of the manner in which the Southern ladies undertook to convert even him to the odious and detestable doctrines of Secession and Rebellion. This being so, have we any reason to doubt the truth of the reports that the 'Jezebels' are behaving badly in Nashville? And is it not wonderful that PRENTICE was not more severe upon them than he has been? Hit them again, PRENTICE! A Rebel is bad enough, but a Rebelle is intolerable."

Mr. Speaker Hall.

It affords us much pleasure to transfer to our columns, the subjoined paragraph taken from a recent letter of "WELL KNOWN," an able correspondent of the *Philadelphia Daily News*. The friends of Col. HALL, the Representative from this district in the State Senate, will not fail to observe and appreciate the handsome and well-merited compliment which it pays to his talents and ability:

"A great debate occurred in the Senate, last night, upon the bill to repeal the tonnage tax. The Allegheny Senators, as a matter of course, fought for the repeal. The burden of opposition to repeal, was borne in the debate by C. Rush Smith, M. Clare, and Speaker Hall. Smith made a good speech against it, opening the ball. The speeches of M. Clare and Hall were forensic efforts of great ability. These, perhaps, are the last efforts which these two young men will make in legislative life. They both retire, at the close of the session, to remain permanently at the practice of the law. Both are men of decided ability; both are men, however, of widely different kinds of talent. Hall is bold, frank, impulsive and dashing. M. Clare is cool, collected and impassive. Hall lives amid mountains whose wide-expanded vistas impart generous and lofty ideas, and make men's hearts large. Hall has made his mark as a debater in the Senate, and has made a court-teous, light-toned Speaker."

A YOUNG PENNSYLVANIA REBEL.—Among the rebels taken at Winchester was Lieut. George C. Junkin, a native of this State, and a son of Rev. D. X. Junkin, a Presbyterian Minister. Dr. Junkin was a resident of Hollidaysburg, in this State, for some eight or nine years, and was appointed a chaplain in the Navy in 1858, by President Buchanan—a position which he now holds, and is stationed at Newport, Rhode Island. His son was among the first to join the rebel army, and received a Lieutenant's commission. As soon as his father heard of it, he secured the necessary documents, both from the powers at Washington, and the rebel powers at Richmond, with which he proceeded to Harper's Ferry, and used every exertion to induce his son to resign and go North with him. This George refused to do under any consideration, and the loyal father was compelled to disown him, and leave him to his fate. It is a singular coincidence that in the first battle in which he was engaged after Bull Run, that he was compelled to flee and fight against many of his old friends and acquaintances from Hollidaysburg and vicinity, who were in the 84th regiment. Immediately after his capture his father applied for his release, and at his instance the young rebel has been discharged.

Letter From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 12, 1862. Correspondence of The Alleghenian.

The session of the Legislature of 1862 is on the eve of dissolution, and like all its predecessors, its last hours are marked by "noise and confusion" indescribable. Many important Bills having been left for final consideration until the latest moment, will fail. It is, however, manifest to "old stagers" at the seat of Government, that a less number of iniquitous laws will be enacted—fewer "snakes" will be permitted to creep through—mid the "burly-burly" of the closing scenes, than have characterized many former sessions.

The report of the Committee of Conference upon the Appropriation Bill was adopted by both Houses on yesterday.—It is a matter of impossibility to determine what are the precise terms of this Bill, from the hearing of the report while being read. We will have to await the publication of the Act, before an anxiety to know what are its provisions can be satisfied.

The reports of the respective Investigating Committees to examine into the alleged frauds practiced in furnishing the clothing for the army, under the \$500,000 and the \$3,000,000 Loan Bills of last session—the bribery and corruption which was said to have been used in procuring the repeal of the tonnage tax upon the Pennsylvania Railroad—and the similar appliances charged as having been used in securing the legalizing of the suspension of specie payments—were all read in the House on the 8th, inst. They were all failures. I mean, by stigmatizing them as failures, that none of the results were such as had been expected, nay hoped for, by those who inaugurated the investigations.

It was confidently believed by the slanders (in and out of the Legislature) of Governor Curtin, that the Army Contract Investigating Committee would make such an *expose* as would fix upon the Executive a complicity in fraud which would damn him, in public estimation, for all time to come. In this, the would-be persecutors of the Governor have most signally failed. It has been made manifest to the people of the Commonwealth that malice suggested the investigation, and not any honest motive, having for its object the public good. Indeed, the poisoned arrows intended for the breast of the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth have been turned upon his assailants, and now they writhe in agonies, caused by wounds inflicted upon themselves. The truth is, that had it not been for the examination had by this Committee, the noble, praiseworthy and patriotic action of the Governor would never have reached the "eye of the public." The annexed concluding remarks of the report do but simple justice to the Heads of Department. They more especially refer to the Executive's watchful care over the honor of the State, and his economical administration of the Government. Your correspondent experiences much pleasure from the opportunity presented him of spreading this triumphant vindication of one, for whom he entertains the highest esteem. It is, at all times, a source of delight to witness the triumph of justice, and the discomfiture of the evil designer. The People of Pennsylvania have an exhibition of this character in the denouement of this iniquitous plot to blacken the fair fame of the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth. The report is signed by all the members of the Committee, (Republicans and Democrats.) The character of the Governor is identified with that of the State. His vindication is the vindication of the reputation of Pennsylvania, and as such must be hailed with satisfaction by every good citizen within her borders. The conclusion of the report is as follows:

"That there is no evidence which in any way involves any officer of the government in improper conduct in the disbursement of the funds of the Commonwealth or in providing for the soldiers. On the contrary, the evidence satisfied that in every instance when any wrong was brought to the knowledge of the Executive prompt measures were taken for its correction."

"The committee feel it their duty, as well in justice to the Executive as in honor to our noble Commonwealth, to state that notwithstanding she has placed more men in the field than any other State in the Union, she has put them more promptly and at less expense per man than either the national government or any individual State of whose expenditures they have information, and the committee hesitate not to express their clear judgment that the thanks of the citizens of the Commonwealth are due to her executive officers for their self-denying and persevering efforts to maintain her honor, and from the citizens of the United States, that by such efforts the army was saved from capture by traitors, and the whole country from disgrace."

The investigation by the Bank Committee ended in smoke. This fact will

most plainly appear, from the conclusion to which the members arrived, and expressed as follows:

"Your committee, therefore, finding nothing either morally wrong or improper, much less any implied or real violation of positive statutory enactments upon the part of any one in this connection, ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

As to the result of the investigation of the tonnage tax Committee, the estimate placed upon it may be inferred from the fact, that the House refused to perpetuate its existence, as proposed by Mr. Williams, of Allegheny. The whole affair has fallen "flat." The developments are not destined to set the world in a blaze. To the author of the inquiry, who evidently expected to be rewarded thereby by an elevation to the Chair of State, the coolness with which his grandiloquent effort has been received is disheartening in the extreme. That the House placed a very low estimate upon the desigus of the advocates of the investigation, and that the whole affair has been viewed as a "buncombe" arrangement, must be evident from the failure of the attempt to keep the "mill going." Mr. Williams offered the following amendment to a resolution to print the report, which amendment was voted down:

"And that the gentlemen composing the said committee be authorized to sit as a committee of this House after the adjournment thereof for the further prosecution into the means by which the passage of said bill was procured, with the leave to continue their sessions until the first day of July, if they shall deem it necessary, at such places as they may judge expedient, with power to send for persons and papers, and that they be required to file their report, with the testimony accompanying it, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to be presented to the Legislature at its next annual session."

He then offered the following, which was also defeated:

"And that it be recommended to the next Legislature further to prosecute this investigation, and direct such proceedings as may rectify the great wrong that has been done the Commonwealth and bring the offenders to justice."

Thus ends this great "tempest in a teapot," and "nobody hurt," except it may be the virtuous Chairman of the Committee, and would-be-Governor of Pennsylvania.

In the Senate, on the evening of the 9th, the following substitute for the House Bill, restoring the tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was passed by a vote of 18 yeas to 15 nays:

"That on and after the first day of July, 1862, there shall be levied upon all the tonnage of this Commonwealth, whether passing through or transported to any part of the State, 2 cents per ton upon all the products of mines, forests, and farms, and five cents per ton upon all merchandise; and the railroad, canal, and slackwater navigation companies, upon which such tonnage shall be first received, shall collect for the use of the Commonwealth, and pay the same quarterly to the State Treasurer; and the revenues derived from tonnage duties shall be applied exclusively to the payment of any debt or debts now contracted, or hereafter to be contracted by this State for its own defence, or to sustain the National Government, or to prosecute the war to maintain the unity of the republic, until such debt shall be cancelled; and so much of the act approved 16th of May, 1861, as imposes a special tax upon the taxable property of this State of one-half mill on the dollar, be, and the same is hereby repealed."

On Thursday, the House refused to concur in this amendment; so the Bill fell, thus ending this "great cry" of those who claimed to be the peculiar conservators of the interest of the people, in the production of an incalculably "small quantity of wool." I ventured this prediction in a former letter.

Messrs. Pershing and Scott have had their speeches on the question of a repeal of the Act of 1861, for the commutation of the tonnage duties, published in pamphlet form. These will be circulated among their respective constituents, who will thus be enabled to pass judgment upon their votes. I have read the speeches with much care, and am free to say that, for one, I consider them unanswerable. But my conclusion may not be that of a majority of their constituents. It will, however, be conceded, that it would be but fair, that the arguments of Messrs. Pershing and Scott should be weighed, before condemnation be passed upon them.

In the Apportionment Bill, as it passed both Houses, the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin constitute the 17th Congressional District. The Bill is considered to be an equitable one, unless by those who go upon the principle of "take all and give none."

The Bank Bill legalizes the suspension of specie payments until February next, and permits an issuing of 30 per cent. of the capital in small notes. This is an increase of 10 per cent. upon the amount allowed by the act of the previous session.

The Legislature gave up the ghost at 12 o'clock on Friday. Had I been a member, I never would have voted for an adjournment on that *unlucky* day of the week. If any of the members of either House present themselves next October, for re-election, and should "fall

short" a few votes, they may blame their rejection upon thus trifling with the decrees of Dame Fortune. "I should't wonder" if it prove to have been "hang-man's day" for some of them—the last of their political lives. "We will see."

HUGO.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF PITTSBURG.

A SIGNAL FEDERAL VICTORY.

Complete Details of Both Days' Fighting.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* gives the following graphic account of the battle of Pittsburg Landing:

THE FIRST DAY.

Our forces were stationed in the form of a semi-circle, the right resting on a point north of Crump's Landing, the centre being in front of the main road to Corinth, and the left extending to the river in the direction of Hamburg, four miles north of Pittsburg Landing.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, (Sunday,) 400 men from Gen. Prentiss' division were attacked by the enemy, half a mile in advance of our lines. Our men fell back on the 25th Missouri, swiftly pursued by the enemy.

At 6 o'clock the attack had become general along the entire front of our lines. The enemy in large force drove in the pickets of General Sherman's division, and fell on the 48th, 70th and 72d Ohio regiments. These troops, having never before been in action, made a brief resistance, but were, in common with the forces of Gen. Prentiss, compelled to seek support on the troops in their rear.

At one o'clock, P. M., the entire line of both sides was fully engaged. The rebels made a desperate charge on the 14th Ohio battery, and not being sufficiently sustained by infantry, it fell into their hands. Another severe fight occurred for the possession of the 5th Ohio battery, and three of its guns were taken by the enemy.

By eleven o'clock commanders of regiments had fallen, and in some cases not a single field officer remained; yet the fighting continued with an earnestness which showed that the contest on both sides was "death or victory!" Foot by foot the ground was contested, and finding it was impossible to drive back our centre, the enemy slackened their fire and made a vigorous effort on our left wing, endeavoring to outflank and drive it to the river bank. This wing was under Gen. Hurlburt, and was composed of the 14th, 32d, 44th and 57th Indiana, 8th, 18th, and 21st Illinois. Fronting its line, however, were 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 three o'clock, the battle raged with a fury that defies description. The rebels had found their attempts 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 the reinforcements which had been sent for should come up.

At five 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 final struggle in that quarter; but the gunboats Taylor and Lexington poured in their shot thick and fast with terrible effect.

In the meantime Gen. Lew. Wallace, who had taken a circuitous route for Crump's Landing, appeared suddenly on the enemy's right wing. In the face of this combination of circumstances, the rebels felt that their enterprise that day was a failure, and as night was approaching, fell back until they reached an advantageous position somewhat in the rear of, yet occupying the main road to Corinth.

The gunboats continued to send their shell after them until they got out of range.

After a weary watch of several hours of intense anxiety, the advance regiment of Gen. Buell's army appeared on the opposite bank of the river, and the work of crossing the river began, the Thirty-sixth Indiana and Sixty-eighth 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.

All night long steamers were engaged in ferrying Gen. Buell's forces across.— When daylight broke it was evident that the rebels, too, had been strongly reinforced.

THE SECOND DAY.

The battle was opened by the rebels at 7 o'clock, from the Corinth road, and in half an hour extended along the whole line.

At 9 o'clock the sound of artillery and musketry fully equalled that of the previous day. The enemy was met by the reinforcements, and the soldiers of either House present themselves next October, for re-election, and should "fall

extreme of our left wing, and were endeavoring with perseverance and determination to find some weak point elsewhere by which to turn our forces. They would leave one point, but return to it immediately, and then as suddenly, by some masterly stroke of generalship, direct a most vigorous stroke upon some division where they fancied they would be unexpected. But the fire of our lines was as steady as clock-work, and it soon became evident that the enemy considered the task he had undertaken a hopeless one.

Further reinforcements now began to arrive, which were posted on the right of the main centre, under Wallace. Gens. Grant, Buell, Nelson, Sherman and Crittenden were everywhere present, directing the 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. At the same time, a powerful battery was stationed in the open field, and poured volley after volley into the rebel ranks.

At 11 o'clock the roar of battle shook the earth. The Union guns were fired with all the energy that the prospect of victory inspired, while the rebel fire was not near so vigorous, they evincing 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.—Our army pursued them closely, and kept up a galling fire upon their rear.

They had now been driven beyond our former lines, and were in full retreat for Corinth. Our cavalry followed them until their horses were tired out, and but for the horrible condition of the roads the route would have been complete, and the enemy's entrenched camp at Corinth carried.

The forces engaged on each side in this terrific battle are estimated at about seventy thousand.

Among the casualties on our side are the following: Gen. W. H. L. Wallace killed; Gen. Grant slightly and Gen. Smith severely wounded. Gen. Prentiss was taken prisoner on Sunday.

On the Rebel side, Gen. A. Sidney Johnston was killed; Gen. Bragg reported killed; Provisional Governor Johnson, of Kentucky, wounded and a prisoner; Gen. Beauregard, arm shot off.

Our total loss is estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.—The enemy's loss is considerably greater. The Rebels are now shut up in Corinth.

General War News.

The news from Yorktown is very important. Information received in the Union camp estimates the rebel force at 80,000 men, with 500 guns. They have also several steamers with which they are being constantly reinforced. Gen. Joseph Johnston, the commander of the Department of Virginia, has arrived and taken command of the troops, who are said to be the "flower" of the rebel army. In consequence of the unfavorable weather, no serious conflict has yet taken place, and Gen. McClellan's column will not be in a condition for several days yet to attack the enemy's entrenchments, and no doubt before that time the rebels will have 120,000 men. But our troops are confident of victory, and desire to emulate the bravery and endurance of their brethren of the West, the news of the glorious victories at Island No. 10 and Pittsburg Landing having been communicated to them.

On Friday last the long-expected visit of the Merrimac was made to Fortress Monroe, accompanied by the iron clad steamers Yorktown and Jamestown, with several smaller tugs. The object of their visit seemed to be the capture of three small schooners lying in Hampton Roads. This feat was successfully accomplished by the Yorktown, while the Merrimac and Jamestown kept at a safe distance from the Monitor and the iron-clad Steven's battery, the Naugatuck, which had been sent there since the previous engagement. But few shots were fired, the enemy being evidently not anxious for a battle. At last accounts the Merrimac could be plainly seen at Sewall's Point, and it was thought she was aground.

Later news from Island No. 10 makes the victory of our troops in that quarter more complete than at first reported.—Nearly the whole rebel force on the Island, numbering over 5,000 troops, have been taken prisoners, together with one Major General and three Brigadiers. Immense quantities of cannon, ammunition, quartermaster and commissary stores, &c., were also captured.

Gen. Mitchell has made a very important advance, after a long and fatiguing march, into Alabama; having taken Huntsville, the capital of Madison county, with 200 prisoners, fifteen locomotives, and a large amount of railroad stock. On Saturday last two expeditions were started from Huntsville, in the captured cars. One, under Col. Sill, went east to Steven's Junction, at which point they captured 2,000 of the retreating enemy, with five locomotives, and a large amount of rolling stock. The other expedition, under Col. Turchin, went west, and arrived at Denton in time to save the railroad bridge, which was in flames. General Mitchell now holds one hundred miles of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

By a despatch, received from General Banks, we hear the report of Beauregard's death. He says he learned, from deserters from Jackson's army, that the rebels were informed of his death on last Thursday, two days after the great battle of Pittsburg Landing, in which he was reported to have had an arm shot off.