

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



The Union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The Union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. H. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1862.

The Tonnage Tax.

We print on our first page to-day the Speech of Hon. Wm. Hovatt, of Washington, made in the House at Harrisburg, several weeks since, on the Bill to "Repeal the Act for the Commutation of the Tonnage Duties." The speech is a masterpiece, one thoroughly examining the question, and replete with facts and arguments not to be successfully combated.

We give also the Report of the Committee appointed to examine whether or not bribery and corruption were made use of in procuring the passage of the Commutation Bill in 1861. The evidence proves that the public's suspicions were too well grounded.

Read both the Speech and Report.—Every impartial reader must concede that the State was most outrageously fleeced in the repeal of the Tonnage Tax.

The Senate Committee, on Wednesday, reported the House Tonnage Tax bill, with a negative recommendation. When the bill came up for consideration, it was amended so as to impose a tonnage tax on all Railroads, and requiring the Attorney General to institute proceedings to test the constitutionality of the act with reference to the \$750,000 of accrued tax distributed among certain lateral Railroads.

When the bill, with these alterations, went back to the House, on Thursday, Mr. Williams declared that the Senate had shown a willingness to tax and sacrifice all the other Railroads of the State, rather than re-impose the tax on the Pennsylvania company. The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments. And thus the bill rests.

The war we print to-day will be found thrillingly interesting. The victory at Pittsburg Landing is one of the most brilliant on record, whilst the surrender of Island No. 10 may well be regarded as of immense importance. Truly have the past ten days been crowded with great events.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation recommending the people of the United States, at their next weekly assemblage at their accustomed places of worship, to render thanks to God for the recent successes of the Federal arms, and to ask Divine guidance for the nation's councils to the end that peace may be speedily restored.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says the highest military authority in America, and also the highest British authority now here, unite in expressing the opinion that the turning of the enemy's flank at Manassas, and driving them from those boasted entrenchments without a battle, is one of the greatest military achievements on record.

A new Abolition movement is on the wing to authorize the raising of regiments of blacks to man the forts of the extreme South during the prevalence of yellow fever. But as it is a favorite dogma of the fanatics that white men can as well be exposed to summer heat as can negroes, it follows that the main object of raising the regiments in question is to put the negro upon a "higher plane of civilization" than the former.

Parson Brownlow sometimes "talks with the bark on." In a late speech at Cincinnati, he said:

"But, gentlemen of Ohio, I do not and can not exonerate the North, and I say in brief to you that if, fifty years ago, we had taken one hundred Southern fire-eaters and one hundred Northern Abolitionists, and hanged them up in a common ditch, and sent their souls to hell, we should have had none of this war."

Connecticut has gone for the Republicans, as usual. The emigration of a few thousand "contrabands" to that State would doubtless have a wholesome effect on public sentiment in regard to Republicanism.

In Portland, confident of their strength, they ran a straight Republican ticket.—Mr. May has 140 majority over Jacob McClellan, Citizens' candidate. Four wards were carried by the Republicans and three they lost. Wherever the Republicans think they can secure the "whole loaf" they run Republican tickets—and wherever they are in a minority they get up "union" tickets. They have quite as much "policy" as "patronism."

Columbus, O., was carried by the Democracy last Monday, in a local election, with the loss of a man on their ticket.—The Statesman observes: "Thus has the Capital City of Ohio put its seal of condemnation upon radicalism, and given an emphatic expression in favor of conservatism, the Union and the Constitution."

In Cincinnati the Democrats elected a part and the "unconditional Union party" the balance of the city officers. The Republicans were afraid to trot out a straight ticket of their own.

In Albany, N. Y., on the 8th inst., the Democrats achieved a brilliant victory.—Ed. Ferry, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 3300 majority! The Democrats elected seven, and the Republicans three of the Aldermen.

In Lookport the Democrats swept the town by large majorities.

The entire State has shown a heavy reaction in favor of the Democracy. The N. Y. Journal says:

"If anybody has been led to believe that the Union was set adrift by the Republicanism about the disbanding and prostration of the Democratic party, the late vigorous movement at the town and city elections might have dispelled the delusion. Never, in our experience of political life, has the spirit of Democracy been more fully aroused, or the purposes of conservative men more apparent, than at the present hour."

Who Are Abolitionists?

In the House, at Washington, on Monday, Mr. White, of Indiana, offered a resolution that a select committee, to consist of ten members, be appointed to inquire into and report to the House, at as early a day as possible, whether any plan can be proposed and recommended for the gradual emancipation of all African slaves, and for the extinction of slavery in the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri and Kentucky, by the people or local authorities thereof, and whether such is not expedient and desirable, and to inquire and report whether colonization of such emancipated slaves upon this continent or elsewhere is necessary and concomitant of freedom; and if so, by and in what manner provision be made therefor; and further inquire into and report in what way the government could equalize aid in facilitating either of such objects; and if the committee consider it expedient, to extend their inquiries into the other slaveholding States, and report accordingly.

Mr. Mallory, of Ky.—I think the resolution an unconstitutional absurdity. I, therefore, move to lay it on the table.

The House refused to lay the resolution on the table by a vote of 52 yeas to 67 nays.

The resolution was then put upon its passage, when the yeas and nays were ordered. It was adopted, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen of Ohio, Arnold of Ill., Ashley of Ohio, Babbitt of Pa., Baker of N. Y., Baxter of Va., Beaman of Mich., Bingham of Ohio, Blair of Mo., Blake of Ohio, Buffington of Mass., Campbell of Pa., Chamberlain of N. Y., Clark of N. Y., Coffey of Indiana, F. A. Conkling of N. Y., Davis of Pa., Dawes of Mass., Duane of N. Y., Egbert of Ohio, Elliott of Mass., Foster of Ohio, Hancock of Wis., Hickman of Pa., Hutchins of Ohio, Julian of Indiana, Kelley of Pa., Lansing of N. Y., Loomis of Conn., Lovjoy of Illinois, McKnight of Pa., McPherson of N. Y., Woodard of Pa., Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vt., Nixon of N. Y., Otis of N. Y., Patton of Pa., Pike of Maine, Plumer of N. Y., Potter of Wis., Rice of Mass., Rice of Maine, Riddle of Ohio, Robinson of Ill., Sergeant of Cal., Shanks of Indiana, Sheffield of N. Y., Shillaberger of Ohio, Sherman of N. Y., Sloan of Wis., Stephens of Pa., Stratton of N. Y., Traine of Mass., Van Horn of N. Y., Van Valkenburgh of N. Y., Verree of Pa., Wallace of Pa., Whitest of Maine, Wilson of Vt., Wolburn of Ill., Wolcott of N. Y., White of Ind., Wilson of Iowa, and Windom of Minnesota—67.

Nays—Messrs. Allen of Ohio, Biddle of Pa., Blair of Va., Brown of Mich., Brown of N. Y., Caldwell of Md., Cobb of N. Y., Corning of N. Y., Cox of Ohio, Graves of Ind., Crittenden of Ky., Delano of Mass., Delaplaine of N. Y., Dix of N. Y., Daniel of Ky., English of Conn., Fisher of Del., Giddings of N. Y., H. H. Hunt of Ky., Harrison of Ohio, Horton of Ohio, Kerrigan of N. Y., Knapp of Ill., Law of Ind., Leary of Pa., Leary of Md., Lehman of Pa., Mitchell of Ky., Mitchell of Ky., Mitchell of Ind., Norton of Mo., Norton of Mo., Norton of Ohio, O'Connell of N. Y., Pendleton of Ohio, Perry of N. Y., Price of Mo., Richardson of Ill., Sherrill of Oregon, Smith of N. Y., Steele of N. Y., Vallandigham of Ohio, Voorhes of Ind., Woods of Ind., Woodworth of N. Y., Wright of Md., White of Ohio, Wickliffe of Ky., and Worcester of Ohio—52.

"Acta speak louder than words." The Abolitionism of the great body of the Republican leaders, (we do not say the masses,) is no longer to be doubted. It does not seem enough with them that the people shall be taxed hundreds of millions of dollars to carry on the war to put down the rebellion; but they must, to gratify their anti-slavery prejudices, seek for modes and ways to spend other hundreds of millions, also to be raised by taxation, to liberate the negroes. Surely the people will wake up to the enormities of Abolitionism when the tax-gatherer comes, if not sooner.—No set of men ever before proved a greater curse to a country than the Sectional Abolition Republican leaders have proven to this.

Emancipation in Jamaica.
In a work upon the ordeal of free labor, by Sewell, we find the following description of the results of the emancipation at Kingston. Our Abolition crusaders in the United States, in their zeal for the freedom of four millions of slaves, had better pause, and consider whether immediate emancipation would not entail upon their greater evils, than they now suffer in a state of slavery.

There is not a house in decent repair, not a wharf in good order; no pavement, no sidewalk, no drainage and scanty water no light. Nothing is repaired that time destroys. If a brick tumbles from a house to the street it remains there. If a spout is loosened by the wind it hangs by a thread till it falls; if furniture is broken it is left to rot. Ideas of having a God-forsaken place, without life or energy, old, dilapidated, sickly, filthy, cast away from the anchorage of sound morality, of reason and common sense. All this is the result of the capital of an island the most fertile in the world. It is blessed with the most fertile soil; it lies rotting in the shadow of mountains that can be cultivated from the summit to the base; it is every product of tropical and temperate regions. It is the mistress of a harbor wherein a thousand lines-of-battle ships can ride safely at anchor.

Why the Differences?
The first thing that has been heard of Hannibal Hamlin since his election as Vice President of this country, was his evacuation of his seat as the presiding officer of the U. S. Senate, for the purpose of coming forward to take by the hand and welcome on the floor of the Senate Wendell Phillips, the chief Disunionist of the North.

Hannibal evidently has not forgotten the words of Phillips in 1856 as a Republican party. It is the first sectional party ever organized in the country. It is the North arrayed against the South. The first crack in the iceberg is visible. You will see near it go with a crash through the ice.

This is the man who is welcomed with distinguished and very unusual marks of honor by the Vice President. We may well ask, with the Reading Gazette, for the difference between the Disunionist Phillips and the Disunionist Fanny?

No Surrender.
We admire the tone of the following, which we take from an able article in the Albany Argus, addressed to the Democracy of New York:

Fellow Democrats, have patience; stand fast by your principles; calmly endure the Sippert reproaches and misrepresentations with which partisan demagogues, or, it may be, honest but weak and unskillful political friends assail you. When the storm of vituperation shall have passed, and the noisy and pretentious patriots of the day shall have shrunk away from the dangers which now impend over us, the last hope of the nation will rest upon your courage and firmness, grounded upon an intelligent political faith, which will be equal to the terrible ordeal, and the salvation of your country will be wrought out by your own hands. Cherish your political principles; preserve your organization; patiently struggle for the right, and prepare for the hour when the work of re-establishing the Constitution and restoring the Union will, by common consent, be committed to your hands.

The House, at Washington, on Wednesday, passed the Tax Bill—yeas 125, nays 18.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE TIME TO ADVERTISE.—Now that many business changes take place, it is important that merchants, dealers, mechanics and all having anything to sell, should let the public know where they are and how they are prepared to accommodate their customers. Those who have moved or made other changes in their business, should, of course, make those changes known; while those who have not should let their old customers know that the changes of April have brought no changes with them, and that their customers can still find them at their old stands. That judicious advertising always pays the advertiser is a truth so well established that no business man of common sagacity presumes to doubt it.

COURT.—April Court will commence on Monday next. Those of our patrons in arrears who could not make it convenient to pay up about the 1st, it is hoped will do so during Court week. Many opportunities for sending us money will not be presented, as the attendance from the country will no doubt be large. To such as have given us "a lift" we are profoundly thankful.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES will be resumed in the Hill Church (United Presbyterian) on Sabbath morning, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock. Services may be expected in this church every second Sabbath, at the above hour.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We learn with regret that Mrs. Lydia Yeats, wife of Mr. John Yeats, residing near Heidersberg, departed this life very suddenly on Thursday last. She arose in the morning in her usual health, but after attending to some household duties, seated herself upon a chair and complained of being ill. She requested comfort, which her husband immediately handed her—but life was already fast ebbing, and upon being removed to bed, breathed her last in a few moments.—Death was doubtless caused by disease of the heart. Her age was 65 years 5 months and 27 days. Truly, in the midst of life we are death.

SHOCKING AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Hanover Citizen says:—We have been furnished with the full particulars of one of the most distressing cases of accident that we remember to have heard of for a long time. It occurred on Friday afternoon last at the residence of Michael Kelly, Esq., of McSherrystown, and the victim was his son, an interesting child between two and three years of age. The principal facts are about as follows: The family had been boiling soap, which was in a large kettle. At the proper time was lifted from the fire and placed upon the ground, or floor when the little boy, unattended by those present, went up to the side of the vessel and fell in. The child was rescued immediately, but the nature of his terrible injuries rendered all efforts to save his life, and to prevent the succeeding painful death came to its relief.—The remains of the little innocent were interred on Sabbath last in Concord Cemetery. The distressed family have the sympathies of a large circle of friends and relatives.

DEEP SNOW.—On Tuesday and Wednesday last the deep snow of the winter fell here, and the deposit in April within our recollection. It measured about fourteen inches on the level. The "oldest inhabitant" predicts pleasant weather from this on. It is thought that the fruit was seriously injured by the snow and cold accompanying it.

We are told that in the South Mountain the snow was two feet deep.

IS IT LUCK?—At the recent sale of Mr. John Knox, in Carroll's tract, an old secretary and book-keeper was sold for five cents. The purchaser subsequently disposed of it to a neighbor at fifty cents, who, after removing the drawers, found a five dollar Gettysburg Note, a five dollar gold piece, and a dollar in silver, carefully stowed away in it. The same gentleman, several years ago, purchased a similar piece of furniture in the same way, which was found to contain \$80. He may be said to be in luck.

The partnership heretofore existing between E. Myers and F. Shorb, in the Grain and Produce business, Littlestown, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by E. F. Shorb & Co.

Our Merchants have received large and attractive stocks of new Spring and Summer Goods. See their advertisements in this issue, and then go and buy.

Mr. Michael Spangler has opened a new Dry Goods and Grocery Store in the foot-lane of the city, occupied by J. C. Guina & Bro., northwest corner of the Diamond.

Mr. A. P. Baugher has removed his Printing establishment to the building adjoining the Grocery Store of Boyer & Son, on Chambersburg street.

Among the graduates of the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, on the 1st of March, was Dr. A. Noel, of this county. He has located at Bonaughtown, as will be seen by his card in another column.

The bells of town rang out a merry peal on Thursday afternoon, in honor of our recent brilliant victories in the southwest.

Capt. Chritzman's and Capt. Bailey's Companies are supposed to be in the column advancing on Richmond—now at Yorktown.

Mr. Joseph Mickle, of Hamiltonban township, recently caught a large Otter, in a stream near his residence. It measured four feet six inches in length. The animal is highly valued for its fine and beautiful fur.

The Hotel at the Hanover Junction is now in charge of our valued friend John Scott, Esq., formerly a popular Conductor on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad. In Baltimore the Junction House cannot fail of becoming one of the most pleasant stopping places on the line of the Northern Central.

The Patriot & Union says that in 1854 snow fell at Harrisburg to the depth of two feet on the 14th of April.

A few evenings ago a traveler stopped at the farm house of Mr. Michael Garman, about three miles from Lebanon, and asked and obtained permission to stay over night.—In the morning Mr. G. saw a rope suspended from a window of the room the stranger had occupied, and on investigation found an untraced missing, and with him four beds and bedsteads. The scamp probably designs to go to housekeeping.

The largest sized apple on record is said to have grown last year near Vancouver, Clark county, Washington Territory. It measured 19 1/2 inches in circumference, and weighed 2 pounds 13 1/2 ounces.

The Winsted Herald says:—"The tops of the houses are beginning to make their appearance above the snow drifts up in Norfolk, Conn. In some instances the second story windows have already made their appearance."

The Porter Guards—Arrest of Secessionists.

Head Quarters, 1st Battalion, 10th N. Y. Cavalry, Back River, Md., April 7th, 1862.
Ed. Compiler.—The telegraph, in reporting the arrest of twenty-four recruits for the rebel army, on Back River, on the 4th instant, failed to mention any particulars of the affair, or the connection of the Porter Guards with it. A brief narrative of the occurrence will embrace something of interest, and I submit it for your edification. You will find in it a illustration of the spirit of rebellion which still exists in Maryland.

Rumors of the operations of a Confederate recruiting office in Baltimore had reached the Provost Marshal from time to time; and on the 2d instant positive information reached him that some twenty-four recruits had that day actually left the city, and embarked on a schooner, off North Point, en route for Dixie. Officers were immediately dispatched in pursuit; who, upon reaching the vicinity of the rebels, and learning that serious resistance might be expected, applied to Capt. Pratt for assistance. The Captain immediately dispatched Lieutenant Weed with ten men, to the place of embarkation—which, it should be premised, is about ten miles from our Battalion headquarters, and perhaps six or eight from Baltimore. The party were armed with muskets, in lieu of carbines, with an extra cartridge for each.

Within an hour after their departure, the Captain and your informant rode over towards the Point, passing the boys about midway on the road. As you lay past the old North Point battle-field, and the spot where the British General, Ross, fell, in that fight. Soon after passing the latter place, we were met by one of the police, in a wagon, who was driving back for the purpose of hurrying the movements of the soldiers. Convinced by his excited manner that the affair was shaping itself into something of importance, and guided by his directions, we galloped on at a pace which quickly brought us to the side of the river. We reached it by leaving the road at the point indicated, and riding through several ploughed fields, and past two or three hedges. The place seemed to me to have been selected for its obscurity, and had undoubtedly been chosen by the would-be rebels as the most available for their purpose.

Several policemen were upon the ground when we arrived, having in charge three or four prisoners, whose arms were closely confined behind their backs. These, it appeared, were a part of the rebel gang, who, unwarily coming ashore to obtain provisions, had been entrapped and disarmed. The officers had also in charge a man whom they had detected in an attempt to convey a small quantity of cartridges to the schooner. After the latter had been handled and carried, these provisions were consumed by our hungry soldiers, greatly to the astonishment and disgust of those for whom they were intended.

The schooner lay at anchor about twenty rods out in the stream—her decks apparently crowded with men. We were informed by the officers that they had been hailed from the vessel in words of challenge and defiance, and that the prisoners taken in the morning had yielded only after making the most savage threats. These circumstances increased the belief that our attempt to carry the schooner would be met by a determined resistance; and our little party therefore loaded muskets and fixed bayonets in advance. While making ready for a start, a boat, containing four men, was sent to push off from the schooner, and make for the opposite shore.—Lieut. Weed, with three men and a boat, was immediately sent in pursuit; while the Captain, myself, and the balance of our party, in two boats, pushed directly for the schooner. The advance was made in proper silence, and with grim readiness for use. The necessary, however, was not forced upon us; as we came within close gunshot of the schooner, the rebels gave three defiant cheers for the Southern Confederacy, and then stood passive, offering no obstacle to our coming aboard. Our little party speedily clambered to the deck, and driving the rebels into the hold, stood guard over them. The prisoners on shore were then brought aboard; and just night-fall, Lieut. Weed returned with his men, having captured the fugitives after a chase of several miles across the country. They proved to be no less persons than the recruiting officer, and the captain and the lieutenant of the company.

The fact now transpired that the arms of the party—principally revolvers—a Confederate flag, a bundle of correspondence, &c., had been thrown overboard on the near approach of the boats. The water is but nine feet deep at this point, and an effort will shortly be made to recover the articles.—The prisoners were taken to Fort McHenry, on the following day, under charge of Major Avery, where they are now confined. The affair, as you will naturally suppose, has created quite a sensation in this vicinity; and it is hoped that it may be the means of destroying at least one of the infamous channels of supply from Baltimore to the rebel army.

The Cincinnati Gazette, a rabid Republican paper, finds fault with the President for giving commands in the Army to Democrats. It says "the war will never come to any successful issue with such an organization." The inculcation of such a doctrine is little less than "mutiny in the Ship of State." We had supposed that McClellan, Burnside, Halleck, Grant, Shields, and a host of other worthies, had fully demonstrated the propriety of the appointment of Democrats.

Two bills were introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature to prevent colored persons from entering the State, under a penalty of fines and imprisonment. It is stated that these bills are supported by numbers of every grade in Philadelphia, who appear to have taken alarm at the recent influx of "contrabands."

The Frederick (Md.) Union well says that "this country owes Gen. McClellan a debt of gratitude which can never repay."

The Louisville Journal says there is no instance in human history where a pestilence has been produced by the decay of animal matter.

Victory! Victory!!

GREATEST BATTLE OF THE WAR!
CONTEST AT PITTSBURG LANDING.
Two Days' Desperate Fighting.
Able General on Both Sides—Our Gunboats Shell the Rebel Train—Terrible Resistance of Gen. Grant's Division—The Rebels Thrown—Fatal Loss between Eighteen and Twenty Thousand.

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 8, via Fort Henry, April 9—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 intermission during the entire day, and was renewed until four 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 were killed and wounded and missing, from 18,000 to 20,000, and that of the enemy is estimated at from 35,000 to 40,000.

The fight was brought on by three hundred of the 5th Missouri Regiment, of Gen. Prentiss' division, who attacked the advanced guard of the rebels, which they supposed to be the pickets of the enemy.

The rebels immediately advanced on General Prentiss' division on the left wing, pouring a volley after volley of musketry, and riddling our camp with grape, canister, and shell.

Our forces soon formed into line and returned the fire vigorously, and by the time we were prepared to receive them they had turned their heavy guns on our position, and were pouring a hot fire on our left wing. General McClernand's division was returned the fire vigorously, and by the time we were prepared to receive them they had turned their heavy guns on our position, and were pouring a hot fire on our left wing.

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.

General Hurlbut'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.

Our loss in officers is very heavy, but it is impossible at present to procure their names. The following are among the number:

Brigadier General W. H. Wallace, killed; Colonel Pogam, acting brigadier general, killed; Col. Ellis, Tenth Illinois, killed; Major Goddard, Fifteenth Illinois, killed; Lieut. Canfield, Seventy-second Ohio, mortally wounded, since dead; Lieut. Col. Kyle, Forty-first Indiana, mortally wounded; Colonel Davis, Forty-sixth Illinois, mortally wounded; Gen. W. T. Sherman, wounded in the hand by a cannon ball.

Col. Sweeney, Thirty-second Illinois, acting brigadier general, wounded. He received two cannon balls, only remaining with one leg in Mexico; also, a shot in one leg. Col. Sweeney kept the field until the close of the fight, and he excited the admiration of the whole army.

Col. David Stuart, Fifty-fifth Illinois, acting brigadier general, wounded through the breast on Sunday. He returned to the field on Monday.

Col. Charles Crafts, Thirty-first Illinois, acting brigadier general, shot through the right shoulder, not dangerously.

Col. Hays, Forty-eighth Illinois, wounded slightly.

Col. C. McKensey, Seventeenth Kentucky, wounded slightly.

Lieut. Col. Stout, of the Eighteenth Kentucky, wounded slightly.

Lieut. Col. Moran, Twenty-fifth Indiana, wounded badly in the head.

Col. Massey, of the Seventy-first Ohio, wounded slightly.

Major Eaton, Eighteenth Illinois, acting colonel, wounded fatally.

Major Evans, Eleventh Illinois, wounded slightly.

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

Capt. Preston Neslin, killed.

Capt. D. Hon. Eighteenth Illinois, killed.

Capt. Meare, Fifth Illinois, killed.

Capt. Carter, Eleventh Illinois, killed.

Major Jay, Fifty-seventh Illinois, killed.

THE ADVANCE TOWARD RICHMOND.

BATTLE AT YORKTOWN.
Gen. McClellan in the Field.
The Fortresses Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, under date of April 6th, gives the following details of the movements of the grand army of Gen. McClellan. The publication thereof has been authorized by Gen. Wool.

THE ARRIVAL OF GEN. McCLELLAN.
Friday, the 4th instant, was the day fixed for the movement on Yorktown. General McClellan and staff arrived at Fortresses Monroe on Wednesday, on board the steamer Commodore. The troops were full of enthusiasm, and longed for an advance movement.

THE ADVANCE.
On Friday morning, about daylight, the Grand Army struck tents, and commenced the march "onward to Richmond." General Heintzelman's corps d'armee moved up through Great Bethel—the direct route to Yorktown—by the way of the camp, some miles beyond Hampton, on the east side of Newmarket Bridge, along a most beautiful and romantic road, the birds singing sweetly through the woods.

Within ten miles of Yorktown, we heard the booming of the guns. The troops shouted, the horses pricked up their ears—all were anxious to push on at a double-quick. The officers checked them. York river could be distinctly perceived some distance on the right.

It was nearly eight o'clock, the men were weary of an eight o'clock. The discharge of heavy rifle shots became numerous. The enemy seemed to respond briskly with a very heavy piece; as the sound of the discharge seemed sudden and heavy.

THE ENEMY RETREATS.
We soon perceived Allen's 5th Massachusetts battery hanging away at a very formidable earthwork. * * * Then, being no further response from the enemy, after firing some sixteen shells, the column advanced and crossed the river made by the rebels around Hatter's Mills.

After getting to the top of the hill, batteries could be seen all around. It was a very formidable stronghold. The enemy retreated. Major Phillips had command of the rebel earthwork. He left us anything behind, not for the fire-escaping.

The Union army bronched in the rebel camp "Misery," preparatory to an early start.

McClellan's word to YORKTOWN: The line of attack was formed about ten o'clock, Berlin's sharpshooters in the advance. As the various columns arrived on the ground, they at once began to take their respective positions. Gen. Porter's division led the centre, Gen. Sedgwick's extended right flank, Hamilton and Grant the extreme left.

The fight was carried on almost entirely by artillery, with the exception of Berlin's sharpshooters. * * * The discharges were rapid on the Union side, answered at intervals by the enemy's fire. Two of Colonel Sumner's men were next hit by a round shot—a thirty-two—tearing the knicker-knob off one man. One was wounded slightly, while the other was mortally wounded.

The centre fire commenced at half-past twelve; Merrill's Brigade, on the left, advancing within three quarters of a mile of the entrenched enemy.

The sharpshooters, with their telescopic rifles, kept their shells flying a mile of the rebels. For one hour they did not reply, our sharpshooters popping them off as soon as they attempted to load.

At one o'clock Captain Martin's battery had 2 men killed, 5 wounded, and 3 horses dead.

Three of Berlin's sharpshooters were at this time wounded, and one killed—a man from New Hampshire. He was shot through the forehead by a musket ball.

Heavy firing closed with the day, but during the night the shells occasionally could be heard banging away far in the distance.

Professor Lowe at the close of the day sent his balloon up, for the purpose of a reconnaissance.

THE DAY AFTER THE BATTLE.
Sunday morning, the 6th inst. There is no heavy firing, but an occasional shot by the pickets; apparently no response by the enemy. The report is they are changing the location of their guns, and have two gunboats on the York river.

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

LATER.
The advice from Old Point by the steamer are up to the afternoon of Wednesday, when all was reported quiet at Yorktown, the weather preventing demonstrations by the Confederates. A force of sixty thousand men inside their entrenchments, and are receiving heavy reinforcements from Richmond, having four steamers and sixteen transports, besides the regular employed troops, in the transportation of troops, and is believed that they will have a force of one hundred thousand men concentrated there before the Federal army can move. The entire force of the Confederates is extended entirely across the peninsula from the James to the York rivers, and are understood to be supplied by nearly five hundred guns, some of the largest calibre. Gen. Joseph Johnston, brother to the late Gen. Robert Johnston, and the other Confederate vessels were still lying off Craney Island, supposed to be waiting for the storm to cease before coming out.

The Austrians have an odd way of increasing the circulation of newspapers. The police recently closed twenty-seven public houses in Venice because they refused to take the Veronesi Gazette.

Gen. Bragg is also reported to be killed, but this is not confirmed.

Provisional Governor Johnson, of Ky., is reported to be only remaining with one leg in Mexico; also, a shot in one leg.

It is stated that Gen. Prentiss, who was taken prisoner on Sunday, escaped in the confusion of the enemy's retreat after the second day's fight.

Our total loss is thought to be about 7,000—this is the estimate of our military officers who were in the engagements of the day, but about 2,000 were taken prisoner and the balance killed or wounded in the usual proportions.

General Wallace, of Illinois, was reported dead as it was thought to be impossible he could live. He was, however, living on Wednesday and improving. He was shot in the back of the car, the bullet coming out at the nose.

Five thousand prisoners are expected here tonight from Island No. 10.

Preparations have fallen into our hands to receive our wounded at Pittsburg.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Up to four o'clock this afternoon the government had not received an official dispatch, confirmatory of the occupation of Corinth.

SURRENDER OF ISLAND NO. 10!

SIX THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN!