

THE GREAT BATTLE AT FIDELIO

Pitiful Scenes—Arms of Slaves—The Dead and Wounded.

Our Western exchanges continue to be filled with letters from the battle-field of South, descriptive of scenes and incidents of the terrible engagements before the correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes:

On Thursday it was impossible to move without caution, as dead men were lying thickly everywhere for miles—sometimes a dozen in a space of as many feet. No such scene was ever before witnessed in America. The opponents lay as they had fallen, often the bodies of one heaped upon those of the other. Wounded men, mangled horses, crushed bodies, extended so interminably it was impossible to pass through them, and the victor would finally be compelled to turn and retrace his steps.

Rains had soaked the ground and covered it with pools of water, and sometimes the wounded could be seen crawling on to the mud and keep their heads above water. Many had died in that position, and not a few of the deaths were caused by exposure. Physicians were busy, laboring nobly, but instruments become blunted and useless, and surgeons dropped with fatigue at their posts before the fifth part of the work had been done.

Numbers were drowned by being unable to crawl away from the positions where they had fallen, and in which the water rapidly collected. Your city readers can form some idea of the carnage by picturing a walk as far as from St. Louis to the Fair Grounds among dead and dying, stretched away out of sight on either side. The woods, far beyond our picket guards, are now being explored, and hundreds of injured, abandoned by the enemy on the morning brought in. Every house between here and Corinth is a hospital. We visited several of them and found the floors covered with poor wretches, lying in pools of blood, their arms or legs torn. Days passed without any nourishment, and in half the cases death outstripped the physicians, and was coming to rest. Certainly a greater scene of widespread misery never existed.

The first day or two the air was filled with groans, sobs and piteous curses, but now the sufferings are quieted, and the cessation of pain, but not of exhaustion.

We frequently, a little to one side, where the first ambulances, afterwards the dead carts, had failed to find them, came across the bodies of men who had died of death. Among them was an aged man, with white hair, and often their hands were clasped convulsively on a few leaves, with which they had endeavored to stop the life-blood, until growing fainter and fainter, they had given up in despair. One of the bodies, a man, who would not have been over fourteen, was lying against a tree, a knife in his hand, with which he had carried the letters John Dan—

The X was not partially finished, when death had compelled him to give up the gloomy task of carrying his own epitaph. The body was in a state of decomposition, and was in the sight of three bodies mangled by the same shot. The latter, a twelve-pounder, had struck a fourth man, while he was evidently in a swooning posture, hitting immediately on the forehead, and the head striking the fragments of skull downward into the body, the shot remaining half hidden between the shoulders. I saw in three houses near our outer pickets, and two miles from the battle-ground, four wounded captives, and in the latter, a private in the Regiment, as he retreated, back again with his hands wounded, leaving them in houses, barns and fence corners by the way. It is thus they are strewn over so great a space.

One of the officers was being carried to a wagon, we stopped, and in the height of delirium ward an arm above his head, cheering imaginary companions on to attack.

It will be a week before all can be collected and taken care of, as far as our outer pickets go, the thicker they find them. Now the battle is over, it becomes a subject of wonder that the loss on both sides was not even greater. For two days the bullets flew without cessation, and passed like a storm of destruction through the woods and camps. We were unable to find, over the entire area of hundreds of acres, where the sternest fighting took place, a single tree that was not scarred. Some had thirty or forty bullets imbedded in them, while shot and shell had covered the ground with limbs and trunks.

BEYOND THE DEAD. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times writes: The boundaries of the battle-field are marked by graves. Some are within half a mile of the river, and thence they extend far out the Corinth road. Each National grave is marked by a wooden cross, containing the name of the deceased. The rebels are buried in pits. I saw one that contained one hundred and forty-nine bodies.

Many of the wounded were taken to the hospital, and some were found in the water, and some died with their heads in the brooks. Another party was found close to the Corinth road, partially consumed by fire. It seems that they had been placed, probably for shelter, in a pile of brush, and then deserted. One shell set fire to the brush heap, and two days after the battle their charred bodies were found.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE. During the fight on Monday, a cannon ball took off the heads of five men. The men were out of the line and stood in direct range of the battery, and all were killed at the same instant.

Major Anderson, of Cincinnati, wore a bullet proof vest which a friend had sent him. A bullet struck the vest, broke the steel, and entered just far enough to break the skin. The force of the blow knocked him from his horse.

Every man connected with one of the guns of Terrell's battery, except one, was killed, and also the horses.

A rebel caisson was struck by a shell and exploded. It was shattered all to pieces and seven mangled bodies were found lying around it.

The number of hair breadth escapes is enormous. Men are to be found on every hand whose clothes are perfectly white with blood, and the flesh untouched. And many are found whose lives were saved by watches, belt-plates, or something in their pockets.

A member of Gen. Buell's staff had a shell to pass so close to him that it took off one half of the skirt of his coat, and the head of a soldier in his rear.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



The union of likes—the union of lands—The Union of States—our noblest sever; The union of hearts—the union of lands—And the flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1862.

MUSIC OF THE UNION!

THE WEST GREET THE EAST!

The Milwaukee (Wisconsin) News, of April 24, says: Every city in the State which voted last Tuesday gave Democratic majorities. In the Republican cities of Janesville, Racine, Kenosha, and La Crosse, the Democrats have elected their entire tickets. The gains over last year are immense. "There has a change taken place in the public mind."

The Democratic ticket in Dayton, headed by W. H. Gillespie, for Mayor, has been elected over the Fusion ticket, by 100 majority. The Opposition passed a resolution in their Convention that a vote for the Democratic ticket was a vote to sustain Mr. Vallandigham.

Wm. D. Hill, a staunch and unflinching Democrat, has been elected Mayor of Springfield, Ohio, by four majority. This is a large gain, as Springfield has been one of the strongest Republican cities in the State.

The Democratic ticket for city officers at Springfield, Ill.—President Lincoln's home—has been elected by about two hundred majority.

At the city election in Leavenworth, Kansas, the whole Democratic general ticket was triumphant.

The Democrats gave the Republicans a close run for mayor. The Republican candidate was elected by two or three majority.

The Chicago Tribune (Rep.) of Wednesday says: The majorities of the Democratic ticket foot up 1,487 for the office of mayor—and the others will not fall far behind. The Republicans had majorities in two wards, amounting to 492.

The fact is worthy of notice because the city has for the last six years gone Republican by a majority of from 800 to 2,000, and there was a straight issue, both candidates being good men.

The following is the official vote for Mayor of Chicago at the late municipal election:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Vote. Sherman, Dem., 7,509; Holden, Rep., 6,189.

Democratic majority, 1,323. In 1861, at the municipal election, the vote stood thus: Ramsey, Rep., 8,274; Bryson, Dem., 6,690.

Democratic gain, 2,966. The Democratic gain in Chicago is nearly three thousand votes in one year.

James B. Burnett, the Republican candidate for reelection to the office of Mayor of Elizabeth, N. J., was defeated by the election of Dr. P. H. Grier, the Democratic candidate—the result showing a gain of nine hundred and forty votes for the Democrats since last year. Five of the seven members of the City Council elected are Democrats.

As used to be sung in the days of the "Yaller River"—THE COUNTRY'S RISING! Know-Nothing Revisited. We published last week an exposé of a new secret political order after the manner of the infamous Know-Nothing organization of 1854. It seems to have had its origin in Luzerne county, and the Wilkes-Barre Union says: "It will be recollected that we warned the people several weeks ago that something of this kind was going on, and we could not exactly tell what it was; and we were further satisfied, when Professor McCoy was commissioned by Governor Curtin and the prominent Republicans of the Legislature, to visit every county-seat and deliver his lecture on the Union, that there was something behind it all that was out of sight—that somebody was paying Professor McCoy's expenses and paying for his breath, connected with political purposes in some way, and we have no doubt that it was connected with just this business of Carpenter-forming 'Loyal Leagues.'"

Mr. Davis on Confiscation.

In the United States Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Davis, of Ky., spoke at length on the Confiscation bill. Premising that arms were the legitimate means for putting down the rebellion, that our armies were equal to it, and that he repelled with contempt any charges of disloyalty on account of his views, he proceeded to oppose the bill. He admitted that in great exigencies unusual powers might be assumed; but he held that the spirit of party had prevailed here in connection with the war, by which thousands of lives of our brave soldiers in camp and in the field, and hundreds, of millions of dollars, had been sacrificed.

In illustration of the impropriety of the measure, Mr. D. showed the mutual dependence of the agricultural and manufacturing industry of the loyal States and the slave labor of the disloyal States in the trade relations of the two sections, which it was necessary to encourage and re-establish. The free States had found a market in the South to the extent of \$150,000,000 annually, and he asked, is this to be permanently destroyed? If the bill becomes a law, a voice will be heard coming up from the country which would have to be obeyed in this chamber, against the gigantic injustice, iniquity and cruelty of the measure.

Mr. Davis next considered at length the legal aspects of the bill, declaring it entirely unconstitutional, and in conflict with the common law. Congress had no power, directly or indirectly to free slaves, as proposed by the bill, any more than it had power to seize all the jewelry of citizens, or other property, for the prosecution of the war. All that the loyal men of the slave States asked was equal rights for slave as for other property, and that the army should act as fast with one as with the other. The powers of the constitution he held to be sufficient in times of war as well as peace, and contended for its supremacy over every class of law, including martial law.

Mr. Davis continued his speech on Wednesday. He was not an advocate of slavery in the abstract; every slave would be allowed to go from the country if he could decide it. He thought a plan by which, in some three generations, we should get rid of the institution, was practical. Wendell Phillips had, however, recently changed his tone somewhat—imagining, he held, that his party was in power here or, at least, that there were those here of his own thought and sympathy (the Senators from Massachusetts and New Hampshire, Sumner and Hale, among them,) who would succeed by their arts and devices to draw the conservative Republicans to the covert carrying out of these destructive purposes. He read, from what he termed the audacious and infamous declarations made by Phillips when in Washington, and declared that he should have been at once arrested by the President or Secretary of War and sent to a fortress. He contended that slavery had always existed, and when the Savior of mankind came on earth he came among a slaveholding community, taught the duties in the relation of master and slave, and although the gentleman from New Hampshire was so well versed in scripture, he (Mr. Davis) challenged him to show any place where Christ condemned slavery as a crime.

Mr. Hays said he thought the command of God (to men now to go and repent, applied to the case.

Mr. Davis feared the gentleman was too hardened a sinner, and then went on to remark upon the bias which had come up from the whole emancipation hive on the proposition to appropriate the freed slaves among the free States, and gave statistics showing the number that each State would have to accommodate. He denounced this course as unjust and dishonest, while manifesting a purpose to turn them loose upon others. He believed that God, in his providence, having so long permitted slavery, it would always exist among men in some form or other. He referred to the pledges of Congress and the President not to interfere with slavery, made after the battle of Bull Run, and by which the subsequent great army was raised, and desired that those pledges should be carried out in their true spirit. If this was not done, the war had only commenced. But he wanted the rebellion put down, that all true Union men, of all sections, should mutually come together in a war upon the abolition party.

In concluding, Mr. D. indicated the character of forfeitures against rebels he would favor, by which the loyal sufferers by the war would be indemnified with the property, including slaves, of those engaged in the rebellion—no slaves would thus be freed in spite of the constitution. The leaders and those prominently guilty might be punished to the extent of life and property, or be sent to prison for a term, but for the less intelligent and the deluded he would offer amnesty, and in passing a bill make it retrospective, giving thirty days within which persons may have the opportunity to avail of it.

Confiscation in the House. In the House, on Wednesday, the consideration of the Confiscation bill was resumed. Mr. Sibley, of U. S. Rhode Island, made a motion to lay the bill on the table—to defeat it—which carried, by yeas 58, nays 52. Mr. McPherson voted with the nays. The only purpose which the Republicans seem to have in their Confiscation bills is to free the negroes.

The bill to facilitate the suppression of the rebellion, authorizing the President to direct our generals to declare the slaves of rebels free, &c., was then taken up.

Mr. Dunn, (conservative Republican,) of Indiana, said the subject of confiscating rebel property was one of the most difficult questions before Congress, and in its decision was involved the restoration of the Government to its former state of prosperity. He congratulated the House and the country that a bill had been laid upon the table this morning, which, if it had been passed, would have disgraced the civilization of this age. [Exclamations on the Democratic side, "Good! that's so!"] A bill which, at one fell swoop, would have impoverished the people generally, from old age down to innocent childhood.

Mr. Olin replied that the House did not require a lecture on the subject. It was clear there is a contrariety of opinions relative to this question of confiscation. He voted to lay the bill on the table, not because a bill for this purpose was improper, but because he could find no warrant in the Constitution for the power which was sought to be exercised by it.

Mr. Colfax deemed it due that he should state frankly the reasons why he differed, to some extent, both from the gentleman from New York (Mr. Olin) and his colleague (Mr. Dunn). He voted yesterday against recommitting the bill, with instructions to report Mr. Sherman's bill as a substitute, because the Committee on the Judiciary, after four months' deliberation, had been unable to agree. He thought the subject should be referred to a select committee.

He was willing to extend lenity to the men in the ranks of the rebel army, but he would punish the leaders with the utmost severity.

Mr. Lehman, of Pa., advocated the reference to a select committee. He was not in favor of any general act of confiscation—let the army carry the Constitution over the territories as fresh air fills up a vacuum. This is the way the Union is to be restored. Let the rebellion be crushed out, and the Constitution, as the supreme law, be reinstated.

Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., said the President had no powers only those granted him by Congress. He regarded all these measures as unconstitutional, because it authorizes the President to manumit every slave in the Union. Such power is not given to him by the constitution.

The war was for the restoration of the Union and not for the abolition of slavery, and if it was considered to be a war for the confiscation of property, there would be nobody to fight but the abolitionists.

Congress at the extra session declared they did not intend to assail the institutions of any of the States, but as soon as this rebellion was put down the war ought to end. We have ample means to put down this rebellion, and now gentlemen seek to throw in another object, to wit, to abolish slavery. We would be glad to let this unnecessary measure alone; there is no necessity for it.

Mr. Lincoln has an opportunity to occupy the place next to Washington if he chooses to accept it, but if he makes it a party matter it is lost.

Mr. Lovejoy obtained the floor, but gave way for an adjournment.

A Tilt in the Senate. Quite a warm debate came off in the United States Senate on Monday last. The resolutions of Mr. McDougall, of Calif., making various inquiries into Brig. Gen. Stone's arrest and imprisonment, came up as the order of the morning hour.

Mr. McDougall proceeded to speak upon the remarks made by Mr. Wade, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on the conduct of the war, the other day, and showing therefrom that testimony had been taken against persons in secret without their having knowledge of the charges made against them, and they had been arrested and imprisoned under illegal and tyrannical circumstances. Such was the case of Gen. Stone.

In this connection Mr. McD. also noted that Surgeon General Finley had been ordered by the Secretary of War to report himself at Boston—an officer who had organized the medical corps of this great army. In his case it was not supposed that an interview between Secretary Stanton and Dr. Finley showed its true nature. He related that the Secretary was condemning the doctor for writing a letter to a surgeon in Philadelphia in regard to malfeasance in office, when the Surgeon General remarked that he was perfectly content to be reprimanded after court-martial and adjudged worthy of it, and Secretary Stanton replied in effect that he had power more speedily to dispose of such matters, and that he would strike his (Dr. Finley's) name from the rolls if he chose. These were the circumstances antecedent to Surgeon General Finley's removal to Boston.

Mr. Wade defended the committee from the charge of being an inquisition, as made by the Senator, and sent to the clerk's desk the official record of the committee, from which it appeared that the committee on the 29th of January was informed by Gen. McClellan that General Stone was in the city, and he (Gen. McC.) desired that Gen. Stone's evidence should be taken. On the 31st of January, Gen. Stone appeared before the committee and was informed of the general charges made against him, and made his own explanation in his own way. The committee then appointed a sub-committee who waited on the Secretary of War, and informed him that there was a conflict of evidence in the case.

Mr. Wade proceeded to denounce the charges which were made against those who never had anything to say against traitors, though so anxious about the constitution.

In the course of his remarks he alluded to Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, having the other day contacted the former Senators of Massachusetts with the present ones, although in an unpatriotic way, and indicated that the illustrious Clay had been succeeded by a traitor.

Mr. Powell said he did not see why he should be dragged into this controversy. Kentucky could take care of herself.

Mr. Wade intimated that Ohio and other troops had to go to the aid of Kentucky.

Mr. Powell said Kentucky had sufficient troops in the field for her defense at any time.

Mr. Wade said yes; but they are on both sides.

Two or three times previously.

Mr. Chandler then concluded his remarks. Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, thought the Senate should come back to the legitimate subject before them. A call was made for information. The resolutions of the Senator from California might be too specific, but the general purpose was legitimate and proper, and he accepted the substitute of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, would answer the purpose.

Mr. Browning, of Illinois, thought they had a right to call for the party but the act of the Secretary of War was of course the act of the President, and he thought the gentleman from California had in his zeal cast condemnation unjustly.

Mr. McDougall said he had appealed not only for Gen. Stone, but for the heart of the nation—but he feared he was appealing in vain. He protested against the kind of outrages. He was willing to have the matter referred to the military committee, and made that motion.

Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., agreed with the view of the Executive and he wanted to furnish the information, and therefore thought Mr. Wilson's resolution ought to pass, and he hoped the gentleman from California would accept it as a substitute.

After some further conversation Mr. McDougall withdrew. Mr. Trumbull's suggestion, and the resolution was passed as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate any information touching the arrest and imprisonment of Brigadier Gen. Stone, not deemed incompatible with the public interest.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the House at Washington, on Monday last, Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War inform this House upon the following facts: 1st. What has been the reply to the resolution of this House calling for information as to the age, sex, condition, &c., of the Africans employed in the Wool-wool plantations? 2nd. What number of slaves have been brought into this District by the army officers or other agents of the government from the State of Virginia, the enemy abandoned the possession of Massachusetts and other lines of the Potomac? 3d. What number of fugitives from Maryland and Virginia are now in the city of Washington, the west or probable age? 4th. What number is now or have been sent to Frederick, Maryland? 5th. How many are now fed and supported by the government of the District of Columbia by Congress to prosecute the war? 6th. By what authority negroes, old and young, male and female, were sent from Virginia by railroad to Philadelphia, and what the purpose for which they were sent? 7th. If he has not the means to answer these inquiries, that he take the necessary steps to obtain the information.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Cox—demanded the yeas and nays. The resolution was then laid on the table by a vote of yeas 65 to nays 33.

More Tolly. The bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia has been signed by the President, and is therefore a law of the land. Amongst other provisions it appropriates ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS to pay the value of the slave to their owners, and \$100,000 to pay the expenses of suits of the released slaves as may wish to emigrate to Haiti, Liberia, or elsewhere. This is another beautiful specimen of Abolition legislation. At a time like this, when the nation is plunged deeply into debt, and the people will be made to groan under a heavy load of taxation for the support of the war, the mad fanatics who rule at Washington throw away a whole million of money to pay for a few thousand negroes! What next?—Lancaster Intelligence.

Can the Republicans any longer deny that they are Abolitionists, and they have abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, and that, too, without leaving it to the people, as Mr. Lincoln proposed to do in his strike his (Dr. Finley's) name from the rolls if he chose?

Gov. Harvey, of Wisconsin, Inquired—Mansfield, Wis., April 21.—The Executive Department received this morning the startling announcement of the death of Louis, the son of Saturday night, while sleeping from one boat to another. They body had not been recovered when the dispatch left.

The State offices have been closed for the day, and the flag placed at half-mast. Gov. Harvey was a native of Connecticut, and for two years ago he was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the State, and for several years a leading member of the State Senate. At the time of his death he was engaged in the humane object of ministering to the wounded at Pitsburg Landing, having taken with him an immense amount of hospital stores, donated, at his suggestion, by the cities of Milwaukee, Madison and Janesville. His successor is Lieutenant Governor Edward Solomon, of Milwaukee.

A Black Republican Editor's Trouble. We notice that Clark Pierson, the editor of an Abolition paper, published at Lambertville, New Jersey, has been tried and convicted upon an indictment for libel upon the Hon. Jonathan Pickle, at the last term of the Hudson county court. The Abolition editor fell, with great stupidity, accused Mr. Pickle and other prominent Democrats of being "cession sympathizers and friends of Jeff. Davis;" but when brought before the court of justice to prove these charges, he could not produce one particle of legal evidence to sustain his sweeping assertions.

The election for President and Managers of the Hanover Branch Railroad will be held on Monday, the 12th day of May next.

The Porter Guards.

Head Quarters 1st Battalion, 10th Regt. N. Y. V. Cavalry, Camp Ketch, April 21st, 1862.

Ed. Compiler:—Several days of very warm temperature are followed by a most unpleasantly wet Sabbath, which settles down gloomily over our little camp, and confines the denizens thereof very closely to their respective quarters. Our picturesque river, usually so bright and attractive beneath an unclouded sun, lies misty and dreary, at this writing, overhung with dubious clouds, which give at once the promise and fulfillment of rain—nothing but rain. It comes in gusty and fitful showers against the roof and walls of canvas which are my present habitation, and labors strenuously at the entrance, like

—some visitor entreating, "So, so, I feel much like assisting you by halting pen along with more of the question; but if your readers are all like the subscriber, they will need but little stimulus from poor Poe to conjure up the 'blue devils' of a rainy day."

Let me hasten, however, to renounce the compassionate souls who would fain condole with the poor soldier on his loneliness and cheerlessness, that his position, heretofore, is quite the reverse of unpleasant. Picture to yourself, my kind sympathizer, the general interior of two 9x9 wall tents, disposed so as to form both office and bedroom—both comfortably well crowded with a melange of tables, camp stools, books, papers, bed, lounge, and such articles of refinement as tin wash-basins, lilliputian mirrors, toilet trifles, &c.—sabres crossed overhead, military wardrobe suspended from a horizontal cord—books of tactics and light literature occupying conspicuous places, and some half dozen trunks so arranged as to ensure you a fall, should you attempt to locomote in this "pent-up Utica." The finishing touch—the cheerful cheer of comfort, is the trim little box-stove which warms the establishment in capricious weather. My chum, at this writing, is reclining (comfortably, I have no doubt, if not gracefully,) upon the lounge, discussing a late daily, his heels picturesque extended in classic repose and his mind perpetually wandering off to the trenches of Yorktown, or the vicinity of Corinth. And thus, as you will see, there may be much that is attractive and comfortable in tent-life, when the adjuncts to make it so are at hand.

Sunday, in camp, is the day par excellence, for letter-writing; and Monday's mail rarely fails to bear northward its burden of correspondence. Especially is a rainy Sabbath, devoted to this purpose, and in view of the deplorable influence of the employment, I fancy that the most rigid abstemious could hardly condemn it. The recalling of old associations and the awakening of pleasant recollections by the act most exert an influence for good over the mind of the soldier, and should prompt commanders to encourage the habit.

Enough, however, of desultory moralizing. In a late communication, I believe I informed you that our regiment was embraced in Gen. Cooper's brigade, and Gen. Dix's division. I am now able to announce the completion of the former, as follows:

- 1.—87th Penn. Vols., (Infantry) Col. George Hay.
2.—111th Penn. Vols., (Infantry) Col. Schlan-lecker.
3.—Battery D., Capt. J. A. Reynolds, (attached to 1st Regt. N. Y. Artillery).
4.—10th N. Y. Vols., (Cavalry) Col. J. C. Leonard.
5.—1st Maryland Vols., (Cavalry) Lt. Col. A. G. Miller.

The headquarters of the 111th are at McKim's Man-sion, Baltimore; of Battery D., at Stewart's Place, Baltimore; and of the 1st Maryland Cavalry, at Camp Carroll, Baltimore. Of the situation of the 87th Pennsylvania, and 10th New York, your readers are sufficiently informed. General Cooper will be remembered by them as an old resident of Gettysburg. Brigade headquarters are established in Baltimore.

For anything to be ascertained to the contrary, our regiment is at present a fixture here. Do not understand me, however, to announce it as a fact.

From the "Unger Guards." Near Newport News, Va., Camp Ketch, April 15th, 1862.

FRIEND STABLE:—Since my last I have pulled up stakes several times, and the last time we left from Washington, for the purpose of some actual service, that being on the 28th of March, if I mistake not, and landed, April 4th, at Newport News, about six miles north of Fortress Monroe, where we were now encamped, living comfortably and middling well fixed. I am happy to say that the boys of the 101st are as generally all in good health and flourishing—None in the hospital, I believe.

As we just received marching orders again a few minutes ago, I don't deem it necessary to say much until we land again, and then I will give you all the particulars. Where to now I do not know, but I think the advance will be toward Yorktown, as I think there will be an attack there in a few days. The honorable Unger Guards, and the bloody 101st, expect to get a chance at trying our action, which I hope will be successful.

[We have good officers and brave men in our Regiment, and in fact throughout the whole Division, which is commanded by General Casey and Brigadier General Keim, both thoroughly competent for all their military duties, and treat their men as men should be treated, and as men we return the compliment. Yours truly, L. S.]

Last winter, when the Sheriff of the county was sent with a summons to Cockeysville, to procure the appearance of several members of Capt. Pfeiffer's Company before the Commissioner appointed by the Court to take testimony in the matter of the contested seat between Henry J. Myers and John Busbey, the valiant Captain refused to allow them to obey the summons of our highest local authority—and that, too, in a case of great moment to the citizens of the county. Last week several members of his Company spent a number of days here, as witnesses in a suit tried in Court. It came out in the testimony that the party who desired their presence made a simple request of Capt. Pfeiffer that they be relieved from duty for the time, and he at once consented. Why the difference in his conduct in the two cases? Politics—politics!

Elections in New Jersey gloriously Democratic.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

COURT continued throughout the week—President Judge Fisher and Associates Zugler and Wieman were on the Bench. The following cases were disposed of:

COMMON PLEAS. George Swope vs. Abiel F. Gitt. Summary in Testate—to recover part of purchase money for real estate and kiln of brick. This trial, because of the large number of witnesses, occupied the time of Court from Monday afternoon until about 10 o'clock on Friday afternoon, when the jury retired to their room. At about 8 o'clock that evening they rendered a verdict for Plaintiff of \$475 77 damages, with costs.

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Leslie, vs. Jesse Worley, Daniel K. Snyder and Christian Bricker. Action of Debt—to recover the penalty of an Administration Bond. Case submitted to Court on a point of law, upon argument.

H. G. Carr vs. Isaac T. Schriver. Appeal from Justice's Court. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$4.93.

QUARTER SESSIONS. Commonwealth vs. Joseph Emley. Indictment, Larceny of leather from mill of John Nery. Verdict, not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. David Turner. Indictment, Assault and battery upon Sarah Turner, his wife. Verdict, guilty—sentenced to three months in County Jail, and to pay a fine of one dollar and costs.

All the applications for Tavern License were granted.

RELIEF.—In accordance with the Act of Assembly of May 18th, 1861, and not disturbed by the last Legislature—the relief of the families of volunteers in this county, the Commissioners of the county, on Tuesday last, unanimously resolved to levy a tax of one mill for that purpose for the present year, being a half mill less than last year. In the surrounding counties the amount to each person drawing has been reduced for the summer months, and we understand that the same course has been decided on by the Relief Board here.

A friend has handed us the following: Mr. Estlin:—I am pleased that provision has been made to continue relief to the families of our gallant volunteers. The men who have in many instances with the understanding, confirmed by an Act of the Legislature, that their families would not be permitted to suffer in their absence. Thirteen dollars per month would require for the loss of life or limb—the risk that they are exposed to, and not to be overlooked by those who have been permitted to live at their ease at home. Life and health are of far greater importance than the amount of \$13 per month. How gladly would the Union men be glad to see the Government pay a relief tax to have kept their brave men from destruction; and yet had not our brave volunteers risen at the call of the Government, Pan-junias, instead of Virginia, might have become the battle-ground. It would be a breach of faith to refuse to afford some relief to the destitute families of those who have saved our fair fields from the hands of the despoiler, and are now suffering for the salvation of the Union and the Constitution.

Jno. A. Noel, son of Jacob Noel of Mountpleasant, Va., was among the badly wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, from the explosion of a shell. He was taken to Cairo, where he died a few days since. He was a member of Capt. Miller's Company, 24th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and highly esteemed by his officers and comrades. His age was about 29 years. Peace to the brave soldier's ashes.

Owen B. Davis, of Capt. Martin's Company, and Commissary Sergeant of the 21st Regiment, has been detailed to the Government Machine Shop at Alexandria, Va.

It is said that James Grimes, of Capt. Hornor's Cavalry Company, was recently taken prisoner by Ashby's Cavalry, whilst on picket duty.

Read the new advertisements in this issue—among them that of Messrs. George A. Coudri and Joseph S. Gillespie, who have opened a grocery, provision and notion store in York street, next-door to Will's Hotel. Their stock is large, and the public will find it advantageous to give them a call.

George Arnold and F. B. Pickling have received large assortments of new goods. Col. Simson is making frequent additions to his stock.

Recently a horse was stolen from Mr. John Shultz, in Mountpleasant township, and another from Mr. Jacob Bucher, Jr., in Stralun township. Several attempts to steal others have been made. Extra caution is now required on the part of owners of horses.

Mr. Henry Ziegler, of Butler township, a few days ago, captured a Wild Gove on Big Conowago Creek, near Hartzmill's mill, by hitting it with a stone! A dog brought it to shore. It weighed ten pounds. That was a good throw for Butler!

The Eighty-seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers was reviewed and inspected on Monday last, by Brigadier Cooper, as Lutherville. The regiment, after having been reviewed by the General and staff, went through a number of evolutions in a highly satisfactory manner. General Cooper complimented the regiment on the proficiency of its drill and its fine soldierly appearance of the men. It is commanded by Colonel George Hay, of York. The other field