consider them the representatives of the State. If the United States so consider them, so they are, until the Courts decide otherwise, and we presume they never would. It is therefore probable that the President desires to see erect[illegible] Tennessee a loyal Constitution and a loyal government claiming to represent the State of Tennessee. "Governor" Johnson, we presume, does not profess in any manner to be governor of Tennessee, or to fill the functions of a State official. He will probably not attempt to act as a functionary of Tennessee law. For the present there is no necessary clashing of authority between him and Harris. But Johnson proposes to appoint, or name some State officers. He does this on the principle that a man performing official duties may by law be regarded as the legal holder of the office. And when a loyal Tennesseean is by a Convention or otherwise named Governor of the State, Johnson will at once recognize him as Governor, on the principle we have laid down. And if the patriotic Johnson shall succeed in [illegible] Union men to organize a loyal government in Tennessee, that government, being *locum tenens*, will be recognized by the United States as the government of Tennessee, (as Virginia is now recognized in Governor Pierpont and Senator Carlisle and the other Virginia Senator and Representatives,) and will, until deposed by some authority, be the actual government in the State. By this plan of recognizing revolutions in favor of loyalty, and encouraging such revolutions, the President probably hopes to see each of the States successively placed in communication with the National Government. And the new governments will represent the old undying States, will exercise their powers, and assume their responsibilities.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Abolitionist Frightened.—Since in almost every precinct in the United States news come to us of Democratic success, the Abolitionists are becoming very badly alarmed, and are appealing to the Republicans, with all the energy they possess, to keep united and stand by Horace Greely as the embodiment of all moral excellence—the grand focal center from which truth and light irradiates—and the excellent excellent expounder and sanhedrim of political excellence. Of themselves, they know their doom is sealed; and unless they can secure the co-operation of Republicans, they are aware that their race for evil is run. Of the Democrats, they are sensible, they can expect nothing—and, too, (judging from the expressions of the people,) they have little to expect from good men of the Republican party. We have heard many excellent men—Republicans—express as great and abhorrence of the principles and tendencies of the Abolitionists as the most veritable Democrat could. Indeed we have only to refer to the honest declarations of prominent Republicans, in our halls of Legislation to see indubitable evidence of this.

The primary reason for the predominence of Democrats at this time (with all respect to the opinions of others,) is the recurring confidence of the people in their management of public affairs. As evidence of our honesty of expression, we ask the dissenter to contrast the various administrations. See too, all good Democrats clustering around the President; with the spirit of a patriot he disengages himself from the thraldom of Abolitionism with all the rectitude and power that a lion shakes the dew drops from his mane. Patriot Republicans honor and sustain him—loyal Democrats, with all their characteristic love of country, the Constitution and the Laws, rally under his banner—the banner of nation, upheld by our patriot Executive. Do Abolitionists do this? It does not do to depreciate the intelligence of the people; is it strange, then, that they see this, and with a retrospective view, permit their hearts to again cling, with primitive fondness, to the greatness and goodness of the Democratic administration? Is it strange, then, we again ask, that Republicans, whose hearts are filled with goodness, should act in concert with other good men—should cling to other allies?

Greely, forsooth! To open a file of the *Tribune* is to open a Pandora's box upon the land. Have we not enough, now, of the teachings of Greely and his co-workers? In Heaven's name look at the battle-field!—the desolated homes—the condition of our beloved country—the expenses of millions!—the exhausted Treasury—the national debt, and—the enormous tax just coming upon us! Did Democrats ever produce the like?—and they have controlled the destinies of the country during nearly two-thirds of its existence.

We are calmly settled in the conviction that the appeals of Abolitionists are sadly in vain. The Democratic rule of "equal and exact justice to all" now glooms vividly and too endearingly upon the minds of the people to be longer allured by the mad sophistry of those who would not step at the part of an assassin—would degrade the immage of our Heavenly Father with their dogma of amalgamation, and would make the inferior race paramount to the superior—even at the sacrifice of our hallowed Constitution—at the destruction of our beloved country.—*Milford Herald.*

Cincinnati, April 5.

The public reception at Pike's Opera House last night, was an immense affair.

Every available spot in the house was occupied.

Mr. Brownlow was introduced to the audience by Joseph C. Butler, President of the Chamber of Commerce, in a few appropriate remarks.

Mr. Brownlow in reply made a speech thanking the vast audience for their warm and friendly reception, relating his experience of the operations of the rebellion in East Tennessee, and giving an account of the sufferings of himself and other Union men, while he was imprisoned at Knoxville.

The "Parson" was listened to with profound attention and his speech frequently interrupted with enthusiastic applause.

Speeches were also made by General S. F. Cary and Lieutenant-Governor Fisk, of Ky.

Resolutions were adopted demanding a vigorous and unceasing prosecution of the war and the punishment of the leading traitor, and declaring that the Flag of the Union shall again float [illegible] over the walls of Sumter and [illegible] other place belonging to the Union, [illegible] that our warmest sympathies are [illegible] our distinguished guest, and calling upon the Federal Government to afford [illegible] of the South, [illegible] Tennessee. [illegible] singing of Hail Columbia by a large number of children from the public schools of the city, who were seated on the stage.

News Items.

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

On Saturday two persons attempted to arrest as a slave, a servant of an officer in the New York cavalry, a free man, from the West Indies. Detected in the act, they came near being lynched, but were rescued by the military guard, sent to Provost Marshal, and afterward confined in the Central Guard-House.

The constant attempt to smuggle spiritous liquors over the Potomac are in many detected although much ingenuity is exercised to evade the military authorities.

The Grand Jury of Washington county, District of Columbia, to-day found a bill of indictment against Horace Greely, of the New York *Tribune*, for malicious libel of public officers. The particular charge against Mr. Greely is libelling the United States Marshal, Col. Ward H. Lamon. There were two presentments found against Mr. Greely, but want of time on the part of the District Attorney prevented the preparation of more than one indictment.—*Herald.*

What they call a "spent ball" from a cannon at Pea Ridge, went through a fence, broke the legs of three men, and still sped on its winding way. That ball was not so near spent as some men's "weeks" wages are on Monday morning.

Both Houses of the rebel Congress have passed resolutions advising that no cotton be planted this year.

General Shields appears to be always at the post of danger when his command is in a fight. He was twice wounded in Mexico—once shot through the breast sideways. His recent wound shattered one of his arms, and being imperfectly set at first, had to be set a second time.

It is beginning to be thought and said that we have got a considerably larger army than we need, and that we might well curtail numbers and expense somewhat.

A meeting of loyal citizens was held at Jacksonvill, Florida, on the 20th ult., and a series of resolutions adopted. One declares that the secession ordinance is void for "being in direct conflict with the constitution of the United States, in never having been submitted to the people for ratification; another that Florida is still an intergal part of the United States; and another recommends that a convention of all loyal citizens be called forthwith, for the purpose of organizing a State government of the State of Florida. This is the beginning of a movement to restore Florida to her old position in the Union, with her representatives again in the Congress of the United States.

Yancey's escape and safe arrival at New Orleans appears to be confirmed by a report of his speech there. He says, wofully, that the South has no friends in Europe, *nor the North either*. Foreigners think the South semi-civilized; and besides, the European nations want the fight to go on until both sections are ruined. He says there is no hope of foreign recognition of the Confederate States until it is seen that the South is about to conquer its independence. So Mr. Yancey advises his government to fall back upon their dignity, recall their commissioners, and wait till the foreigners come, hat in hand, to be recognized by the Southern Confederacy.

The Illinois Democratic papers generally applaud Hon. Wm. A. Richardson for declining a Brigadier-Generalship. He thinks the rebellion used up, and that the great battle of constitutional liberty is now to be fought in Congress and before the people.

A motion has been introduced in the Massachusetts House intended to hasten the trial of Gen. Stone, but the House unanimously rejected it.

The indications are said to be in favor of a large crop of peaches the coming season in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

A woman has gone into court at Harrisburg, for a divorce on the ground that her husband is a reb-l and in the confederate army.

The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald says there will probably be a good demand for manuel labor this spring. Employment may not be so abundant in the cities and towns as in former years, but the necessities of the agricultural interest will create a demand which the cities should supply.

Gov. Buckingham of Connecticut has appointed the 18th inst., a day of fasting and prayer.

The Nashville correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the result of his association with the negroes there by saying:

"On the other hand I must own that the upshot of their talk upon the change they expected was that they hoped to be like their masters, that is, 'live well and work little.'"

Captain Ericsson, in a private letter to a Senator, says he can yet form no correct estimate of the destructive power of the Monitor. The vessel possessed an excess of buoyancy of twenty thousand pounds, and is therefore capable of sustaining a turret thicker than the present one with guns carrying a quadruple weight of shot, to that employed against the Merrimac. He calls attention to the very light draught of water of the Monitor.

The Nashville Patriot says that on March 25th Gov. Johnson directed a letter to the officials of Nashville, requiring them to take the oath of allegience, but the Common Council—by a vote of 16 to 1—refused to do so. The sixteen declined on the score that it was never contemplated that they should take such oath. The one who voted aye said he would subscribe to the oath, but immediately resign.

An important move on the subject of internal communication has been made by the constitutional convention of Illinois, which has memorialized Congress to make an appropriation to make a ship canal of the one that now connects the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Mississippi. It is obvious that in time of war such a canal would greatly serve military ends, since that gunboats, transports, &c., could be transferred by the channel from the lakes to the Gulf, and vice versa.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads have agreed to report bill to secure the speedy transportation of the mails, in accordance with the recommendation of the Postmaster-General. It requires all railroad companies to contract with the department for this purpose, and in case of failure to agree upon the price, the Court of Claims is to be the arbiter, whose decision will be final on both parties.

M'Kean County Democrat.

Saturday, April 12, 1862.

M'Kean County Coal.—Another trial has been had of coal from our beds, as fuel for driving locomotives, on the N. Y. Central road, which resulted satisfactorily.

We were unable to get our entire edition in the mail last Saturday morning, in consequence of breaking the press while working the inside form. We are indebted to the courtesy of the publisher of the Miner who allowed us to use his press, for the remainder.

Justice of the Peace.—We would not recommend that creditors enforce their claims by due course of law, at this time, if they can avoid it, but those who will, or must "Sue," can be furnished with "letters greeting," by A. B. Armstrong, Esqr., who has received his commission as J. P. and is qualified to discharge all and singular of its duties. Office, one door East of the Bennett House.

M'Kean Miner.—We had intended to devote a short article to that paper this week, but the details of the terrible fight, which were received last evening have occupied all our spare space. The *stern facts* of the "irrepressible conflict" that paper has been laboring for, since its start, are of more fearful interest to our readers than anything we might say. This "feast of blood" should be sufficient for even its temporary satiety.

A Petition.—The following petition, numerously signed by citizens of Connecticut, many of whom were of the old Whig party, was presented to the Senate on the 12th ult. by Senator Davis, of Kentucky. The petition itself was reported as coming from Kentucky:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The undersigned citizens of——, in the State of Connecticut, earnestly desiring to see our distracted country restored to its former condition of peace and prosperity; and firmly believing that the compromise on the subject of slavery embodied in the Constitution adopted by our fathers is the only bond which can unite and hold us together as a brotherhood of States, do therefore beseech you as national legislators to leave it for fanatics and demagogues, *outside* the halls of Congress, to discuss questions of emancipation and matters of that sort, while you, like true patriots, like *enlightened statesmen* and philanthropists, seek your country's welfare by doing what you can by proper means for the re-establishment of the Constitution and laws as expounded by the Courts.

And we would respectfully suggest, if any members of your Honorable Body cannot refrain from the discussion of irrevelant and disturbing questions, that they resign their seats.

Gen. Shields belongs to the tricussion school. He was hardly in his saddle as Brigadier before he had a brush. Very few of his cotemporaries were as well fitted to take the place of the lamented Lander.—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

Gen. Hunter is on his way to assume command of the department of Georgia and South Carolina. We may now expect to hear that our army at and about Beaufort is being set to work.—Ib.

This is the *forced* approval of the Republican Journals in speaking of such Democratic Generals as Shields, Hunter, McClellan, Hallock, Butler, and a host of others.

But what can be said of the Republicans high in command. Fremont brought his Missouri campaign to an inglorious end by his suspension from command, and his time, since his appointment to a new command, has been spent between Washington and New York. While Hunter arrives in that city in the morning and embarks for the South the same evening, Fremont waits a week to be feasted and toasted by the pothouse politicians of that city.

Shields assumes command of his division, and a week finds him the victory in one of the hardest fought battles of the war, an arm shattered yet pushing his column on to further service, while Jim Lane, next to Fremont the greatest mogul of abolitionism, had his triumphal march from Washington to Kansas, doing the big thing in speech-making at Chicago and other points, but soon found his way back into the Senate, his only charge being for mileage in his triumphal march and inglorious retreat of a thousand miles. Lane is famous for shooting a neighbor for drawing a bucket of water from his well but narry a sword has ne yet drawn in defence of the Union.

Phelps, another of the brood or negro worshipping fanatics, famous for paper warfare, but harmless to rebeldom with his sword, has subsided into retirement.—*Maysville Sentinell.*

List of Jurors Drawn for June Term, 1862.

GRAND JURORS.

Annin.—H. C. Simpson.
Borough.—A. J. Nourse, W. Y. McCoy, and D. V. Shepard.
Bradford.—Goit Brown, Benj. Haven, H. D. Turner, John Corwin.
Eldred.—D. F. Carpenter, G. T. Dennis, A. A. Barden, Elisha Moody.
Keating.—T. R. Tubbs, Gardner Barrett, Erastus Curtis, J. T. Otto, A. J. Otto, E. Gallup.
Otto.—Wm. H. Spiller.
Lafayette.—Elisha Slocum, Wm. Hoop.
Liberty.—Calvin Pittis, J. A. Bright.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Annin.—James O'Neil, Isaac Tubbs, S. A. Gleason, F. F. Bishop.
Borough.—Nathaniel Abbey.
Bradford.—Truman Sherman, L. Drake, J. E. Barden, S. B. Hawins, Philo Ackley, P. H. Storms.
Ceres.—Thomas Gilbert, E. J. Barber, Nimrod Lamphear.
Eldred.—Oscar Carpenter, Chas. Swrink.
Keating.—Eugene Daliy, Daniel Lenox, Wm. Williams, Arnold Southwick.
Liberty.—L. M. Eastwood, Wm. Sherwood, John Campbell, D. Woodcock. A. N Lillibridge L. M. Eastwood, O. G. Griffin.
Lafayette.—Geo. Putnam.
Norwich.—W. P. Dennison, A. L. Rifle.
Hamilton.—J. A. Anderson E. B. Libby.
Corydon.—E. S. Sunderlin, Thos. Conover.
Otto.—James Twombly.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

News has been received of the surrender of Island No. 10. Com. Foote is in possession of the fortications and transports. All the guns were captured. On the main land Gen. Pope has captured six thousand prisoners, including three Generals, one hundred siege pieces, several field batteries and a large quantity of small arms, provisions, military stores, &c.

The bloodiest battle of the war was fought at Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee River on Monday. The loss was heavy on both sides; that of the Union forces is given at from eighteen to twenty thousand, while the enemy's was much larger. The rebels were driven within their fortified works. We glean the following from a postscrpst in the N. Y. *Herald:*

One of the greatest and bloodiest battles of modern days has just closed, resulting in the in the complete rout of the enemy, who attacked us at day-break Sunday Morning. The battle lasted without any in intermission during the entire day and was again renewed on Monday morning and continued undecided until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy commenced their retreat, and are still flying towards Corinth, pursued by a large force of our cavalry. The slaughter on both sides is immense. The rebels exhibited remarkable good generalship. At times engaging the left with apparently their whole strength, they would suddenly open a terrible and destructive fire on the right or center; even our heaviest and most destructive fire upon the enemy did not appear to discourage their solid columns. The fire of Major Taylor's Chicago artillery raked them down in scores, but the smoke would no sooner be dispersed than the breach would again be filled.

The most desperate fighting took place late in the afternoon, the rebels becoming aware that we were being reinforced. At five o'clock the rebels had forced our left wing back so as to occupy fully two-thirds of our camp, and were fighting their way forward with a desperate degree of confidence in their efforts to drive us into the river, and at the same time heavily engaged our right. Our condition at this moment was extremely critical. Large numbers of men panic struck, others worn out by hard fighting, with the average per centage of skulkers, had struggled towards the river, and could not be rallied. General Grant and staff, who had been recklessly riding along the lines during the entire day, amid the unceasing storm of bullets, grape and shell, now rode from right to left, inciting the men to stand firm until our reinforcements could cros the river.

Colonel Webster, Chief of Staff, immediately got into position the heaviest pieces of artillery, pointing on the enemy's right, while a large number of the batteries were planted along the entire line, from the river bank northwest to our extreme right, some two and a half miles distant. About an hour before dusk a general cannonading was opened upon the enemy from along our whole line, with a perpetual crack of musketry. Such a roar of artillery was never heard on this continent. For a short time the rebels replied with vigor and effect, but their return shots grew less frequent and destructive, while ours grew more rapid and more terrible.

The gunboats Lexington and Tyler, which lay a short distance off, kept raining shell on their ranks. This last effort was too much for the enemy, and ere dusk had set in the firing had nearly ceased. Both armies rested on their arms. During the night Gen. Wallace arrived and took position on the right, and Gen. Buel's forces from the opposite side and Savannah were brought to the ground.

At daylight in the morning the ball was opened, simultaneously by Gen. Nelson's division on the left, and Gen. Wallace's division on the right. The fight soon became general along the whole line; the resistence of the rebels at all points of the attack was terrible, and worty a better cause. But they were not enough for our undaunted bravery, and the dreadful desolation produced by our artillery, which swept them away like chaff before the wind. Their Generals still urged them on in the face of destruction, and an attempt was made by flanking our right, which was at first successful, and they began to gain ground on us; but our left, under Gen. Nelson, was driving them, end with wonderful rapidity, and by eleven o'clock Gen. Buel's forces had succeeded in flanking them, and capturing their batteries of artillery. They however again rallied on the left, and recrossed, and the right forced themselves forward in another desperate effort. But reinforcements were arriving, regiment, after regiment, which were sent to Gen. Buel, who had again commenced to drive the enemy.

About three o'clock in the afternoon Gen. Grant rode to the left, where fresh regiments were ordered, and finding the rebels wavering, ordered a charge across the field, himself leading. The men followed with a shout that sounded above the roar of artillery, and the rebels fled in dismay, and did not make another Stand. Gen. Buel followed the retreating forces, and by half past five the whole rebel army was in full retreat to Corinth.

We have taken a large amount of their artillery and also a number of prisoners. We lost a number of our forces prisoners, among whom is Gen. Prentiss. Among the killed on the rebel side was their General in Chief, A. S. Jonston, who was struck by a cannon ball on the afternoon of Sunday. It is further reported that Gen. Beauregard had his arm shot off.

Our loss in officers is very heavy. It is impossible at present to obtain their names. The following were among the number:

Brig. Gen. Wallace, killed. Col. Pegrem, actihg Brigadier General, killed. Col. Ellis, killed. Major Godard, killed. Liet. Canfield, dead. Lieut. Col. Kyle, mortally wounded. Col. Davis, mortally wounded. Gen. W. T. Sherman, wounded in the head by a cannon ball. Col. Sweeney, acting Brigadier General, wounded. Col. Dave Stewart, acting Brigadier General, shot through the breast. Major Eaton, wounded fatally. Capt. I. W. Curton Gen. Grant's scout, head shot off. Capt. Preston Morton, dead. Capt Dillon, killed. Capt Mace, killed. Capt. Carter, killed. Major Page, killed.

A despatch from Gen. Wool states that, at two o'clock, the 8th, the army before Yorktown was preparing for the attack. The rebel force is reported at from 25,000 to 30,000.

The rebels have collected an army of from 20,000 to 40,000 men, and meditate an attack on Gen. Burnside at Newburn.

LATER.

Cairo, April 9th.

An officer who left Pittsburg Landing on Monday evening reports that our forces occupy Corinth, and that Gen. Johnstons's' body had been found on the field.

War Department, Washington, April 8.

The Secretary of War received a letter this afternoon from Gen. Woll, stating that at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon nothing was doing at Yorktown, except preparations for attacking the fortifications; that the the enemy's force was reported to be from 25,000 to 30,000, and at 2 o'clock, P. M., the "Merrimac," Yorktown, Jamestown and four tugs were lying at Craney Island. The following message was received by the Secretary of War this evening:

"On the 6th inst. the rebels, in overwhelming numbers, attacked our forces at Pittsburg Landing."

The battle lasted from morning till late in the afternoon, and resulted in the complete defeat of the rebels, heavy loss an both sides.—Gen. Grant is following up the enemy.

Gen. Buel has arrived in Tennessee. Two divisions of his army were in the battle.

Gen. Pope is scouting in the country round Island No. 10, and so far has captured General Makall and staff and two thousand men.

The above is not from official source, but is deemed authentic, and corresponds with the expectations formed upon previous official information.

The following was received this evening:—

Merriweather's Landing, April 8.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Sir:—Gen. Paine's division marched forward to Tiptonsville last night and captured General Makall, formerly an Adjutant General of the United States, staff, and about 2,000 prisoners from Arkansas or Louisiana; large quantities of stores, ammunition, and other property.

Gen. Pope's movements have been a complete success. He moves in the direction of Island No. 10 in a few minutes to capture all that were left.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

The enemy attacked our works at Pittsburg, Tennessee, yesterday, but were repulsed with heavy loss. No details are given.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK, Maj.-General.

LATER.

St. Louis, 8.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Gen. Pope has captured three Generals, six thousand prisoners of war, one hundred siege pieces, and several field batteries, with an immense quantity of small arms, tents, wagons, and horses, and provisions. Our victory is complete and overwhelming. We have not lost a single man.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

THE INVESTMENT OF YORKTOWN.

The following is a summary of the intelligence received by the War Department up to 10 o'clock Monday night:—

First. Operation at Yorktown and Fortress Monroe. Yesterday, the enemy's works were carefully examined by Gen. McClellan, and were found to be very strong; and the approaches difficult. The enemy was in force, and the water batteries at Yorktown and Gloucester said to be much increased. There was sharp firing on the right, but no harm done. Our forces were receiving supplies from Ship Point, repairing roads, and getting up large trains.

It seemed plain that mortars and siege trains must be used before assaulting.

Another despatch, received at 10.30 A.M., states that Yorktown will fall, but not without a siege of two or three days. Some of the outer works were taken.

A despatch from General Wool states that Gen. Magruden had 30,000 men at Yorktown.

Another despatch to the Secretary of War states that a new rebel camp was discerned on the beach at the Rip Raps, and was shelled out by Col. Holliday. Several regiments of the enemy's infantry were seen from the Rip Raps during the day.

Winchester, Va., 7th.—Officers from Woodstock to-day report the bridge over Stony Creek as completed yesterday. To-day our brigades when crossing were greeted by a lively cannonading from Ashby's battery, but they were dispersed by our guns, and we are now in full possession of his late position; Ashby retiring as usual, taking advantage of every position to retard our progress.

Edenburg, April 7th.—Three guns were opened by the enemy to-day from a new position, upon our pickets. They were responded to by Capt. Huntington's battery, with a rapid fire. Our shells burst in their midst, scattering them suddenly.

Hartford, April 7, 1 P. M.—Our annual State election is progressing to-day. The voting goes on quietly, but with every indication that the Republican and Union ticket will carry the State.

Fortress Monroe, April 7.

Nothing has been done to-day in front of Yorktown, with the exception of a reconnoissance in that direction and some cannonading Yorktown.

A Norfolk papers of this morning contains a despatch from Mobile, dated 6th inst., announcing the reception of news from Corinth that morning of a great battle; that the Confederates had taken eight Federal batteries and a large number of prisoners, and that it was expected the whole Federal army would be swept away. This is given as a specimen of the rebel mode of keeping up the spirits of their people and the courage of their army.

Washington, April 5.

Complaints having been made by the commanders of military posts that movements are impeded and discipline relaxed by the presure of male and female visitors, the Secretary of War has ordered that no passes will be granted ta visit Fortress Munroe or other military posts, to any person not engaged in the military service, and has authorized commanders of military posts to remove all persons not engaged in the service. Passes for purposes of trade and business are also refused.

Washington, April 6.

GENERAL ORDER RESPECTING RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH SUPERINTENDENCE.

War Department,
Washington, D. C. April 5, 1862.

D. C. McCallum having been appointed Colonel in the Volunteer service, he is assigned to special duty in the war Department as Military Superintendent of Railroads.

Philadelphia, April 6.

The Bulletin learns from a gentleman just from Washington that Surgeon-General Clement A. Finlay, who has been removed from the head of the Medical Department of the army, been sent to Fort Warren, and that he passed through here last night. The cause has not been ascertained. Dr. Finlay is a native of Ohio, but a resident of this city.

Washington, April 2.

The Commissioners to examine into the affairs of the Western or Military Department have made a voluminous report, in which they state that they examined 1,200 witnesses, and had claims presented to them amounting to $8,000,000. They remark that they have devoted the principal part of their report to an exposure of the abuses which characterize the late administration of that Department, and testify to the integrity which generally has been displayed by merchants, mechanics and manufacturers, when permitted to deal directly with the Government, widespread as has been the demoralization in offical circles and among their dependents and favorites, and startling as are the frauds which have been attempted and consummated.

A large majority of the claimants have presented themselves befor the commission unimpeached by imputation either on their loyalty or honor.

An iron-clad Rebel gunboat has made its appearance on the Savannah River, comitg down as far as the head of Elba Island, where it was plainly seen on board our vessels which lie in Mud river supporting the batteries, and a drawing of it was made. It is described as very much resembling the Merrimac in appearance, but is much smaller in srze, as considered to be every way less formidable.

To be Shot.—Ebenezer Magoffin, of Missouri, a brother of Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, and formerly an officer in the rebel army, taken prisoner some months ago, released on porole, which he violated, and subsequently recaptured, has been tried by court martial for "violation of parole," and for killing in violation of the rules of war," found guilty and sentenced to be shot. Gen. Halleck has approved the sentence and it will be carried into effect at a time & place hereafter to be designated. In the prisoner will be confined in a cell of the Military prison at Alton.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

Nashville, Tenn., Saturday, March 29, 1862.

It is not the part of wisdom to underrate rebel resources, and particularly at this time. The rebels, though they have lost Missouri, and Tennessee, and Kentucky and Virginia—though ten thousand armed men have been captured at Donelson—are to-day stronger than they were when Fort Henry was in their possession. This may appear at first like a broad and untrue assertion, but it stands to reason, and this is the reasoning: First, they are positively strong in their own concentrated position, near the source of supplies in a country where forces can be hurriedly concentrated for any effort, and where they are being concentrated. Secondly, they derive strength, negatively, from the fact that we are necessarily weakened as we lengthen the distance betwen our armies and their sources of supply. The rebels were weak in their former lines because so unconnected. They assumed them for the purpose of drawing their supplies from the States in which the lines were laid, and when they left them they were left desolated. It was a terrible price to pay, but the absence of the Confederates was well worth a good price. When they fell back it was not, as is generally supposed, to a land desolated and robbed of its produce. On the contrary, it was upon a country which had produced a large crop of corn, wheat, and cattle, and from which the rebels had not previously drawn any of their supplies. It is stated here that not less than 1,000,000 head of hogs have been killed packed in this vicinity. In the little town of Shelbyuille, I am told, they packed 29,000 head, where before none had been killed. These hogs were drawn from this State and Kentucky. All the pork from these animals has been transported to the points south of this State which are now occupied by the rebels. they are thus in the midst of plenty, and more than this, in a country peculiarly adapted to defensive operations and works, and we, in the meantime, are getting weaker in the proportion of the distance from home.

The concentration against Gen. Smith are most formidable and threatening, and demand hasty movements on our part. Gen. A. S. Johnston's whole force has been withdrawn from Decatur. There is hardly a corporal's guard at the latter point. The forces of Brig-Gen. Cheatham were removed from Jackson to Crointh. Gen. Polk has passed a large portion of his army to the same point, leaving Brig-Gen. T. J. McCown in command at Island No. 10. Gen. Bragg holds Humboldt with the majority of his finely-drilled men from Pensacola. It is said that these are the finest troops in the Confederacy, and are 10,000 strong. The whole force thus concentrated against Gen. Smith will aggregate not less than 50,000 men. Unless Gen. Halleck pushes Gen. Buell forward Gen. Smith may be overcome. He has assumed the position which must be defended, and held. A reverse to the rebels with Beauregard in command would be most terribly demoralizing.

All the railroads in the Western past of the Confederacy have been placed under military control.

Good Luck.—Some young men talk about luck. Good luck was to get up at six o'clock in the morning; good luck, if you had only a shilling a week, was to live on elevenpence and save a penny; good luck was to trouble your head with your own business, and to let your neighbor's alone; good luck was to fulfil the commandments, and do unto other people, as we wished them to do unto us. They must not only work but wait. They must plod and persevere. Pence must be taken, because they wore the seed of guineas. To get on in the world, they must take care of home, sweep their own doorways clean, try and help other people, avoid temptations, and have faith in truth and God.

DIED.

On Friday morning, Alonzo, son of M. K. and Sally Hackett; funeral services will be held at the residence of the father on Sunday at half past ten, A. M.