CARLISLE. PA. Friday, April 11, 1862.

PEOPLES' STATE COMMITTEE. The members of the Peoples' State Central Committee will meet at the Continental Hotel in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, May 1st, 1862, at three o'clock, p. m., to determine upon the time and place for holding a State Convention to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and totransact such other business as may be pre-

sented for consideration.

A. K. M'CLURE, Chairman, John M. Sullivan, Geo. W Hammersly, Secretaries.

BAYARD TAYLOR. - At the suggestion of Gen. Cameron, Bayard Taylor has been appointed Secretary to the Russian Legation. From his knowledge of the modern languages, his experience as a traveller, and his celebrity as an author. Mr. Taylor will be a useful member of the Embassy. The appointment is creditable alike to the Government and the recipient.

Col. McClure, Chairman of the People's State Committee, has called a meeting of the Members of the Committee for the 1st of May, at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, to determine upon the time and place for holding their report. It is signed by every member a State Convention to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to transact such other business as may be presented for consideration.

THE BILL to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, passed the U.S. Senate on Thursday by a vote of 29 yeas to 14 mays. -Of the former all the Republicans. Of the latter all are Democrats and so-called 'Union' men. Mr. Cowan, Senator from Pennsylvania was absent. The bill appropriates \$100,residents of the District. The announcement galleries. The bill will of course pass the

SENATORS WHOSE TERMS EXPIRE. - The terms of the following State Senators expire with the present session : George Connell and George R. Smith, of Philadelphia; W. W. Ketchum, of Enzerno; G. A. Landon, of Bradford; L. W. Hall, of Blair; Isaac Benson, of Potter; A. K. McClure, of Franklin; D. L. Imbrie, of Beaver; E. M. Irish, of Allegheny; W. H. Merdith, of Indiana, and Dr. Crawford, of Juniata. All of these are Republicans, except the last named.

As we are to elect a Senator in this District, in the place of Dr. Crawford: it will soon be time for aspirants for Senatorial honors to "pick their flints."

THE Bedford Inquirer tells a good story as to how the Breckinridge Democracy in that region conducted the late spring election. They made the issue and charged that the Republican party was responsible for the scarcity of coffee, and that Mr. Lincoln was to blame because the substitution of rve was made necessary on account of the high price of coffee. Grand old arguments these, for a party that claims to be unequalled in every attribute of fairness and contemptible feature in politics, as it is preached by the leaders.

Two of the Protestant Episcopal churches of Washington have been closed by the Provost Marshal, on account of the clergymon having refused to read the special prayer in behalf of the country, prescribed for the diocese. The wardens of a third church have taken action to dismiss their pastor, Mr. Lyle, for the same reasons. He denies their authority, and refuses to submit.

A PROPER NAME.—Some classical gentle men object in the newspapers to the name of Pea Ridge as too vulgar for historical dignity; but we confess that we like it better since the Rebels have been Shelled

THE Newbern, N. C., Progress of March 20th, says that the mail which arrived at that place from the North a few days before contained 15,000 letters and 50 bushels of newspapers! It states that there is a darkold.

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 | relative to tonnage duties. the changes of April have brought no changes with them, and that their customers can still find them at the 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 .--

Exchange. RECRUITING STOPPED .- All officers engaged in the recruiting service have been ordered to their regiments and notice given to the Governors of States that no new enlistments nor new levies will be received until further or

ders from the War Department. . The force now in the field is deemed amply sufficient for the suppression of the Rebellion and the speedy termination of the war. This order however is only intended for the volun-

teors. MILITARY ACTIVITY IN ST. LOUIS .- The St. Louis papers state that the streets of that city were full of passing troops. Until within two or three weeks the impression has prevailed that the forces of that department were all in the field, but day by day, the Republican says, one column arrives and another departs, until the reserve seems to be inexhaustible, and still they come. Of the numbers and direction we may not speak. Stalwart thousands march through our streets, and one thinks each regiment must be the last, but to-morrow brings another. The physique of the men in the newly arrived re. giments is remarkable. Intelligence pervades the looks of their serried ranks; enthusiasm beams in their cheerful countenances, their tread is that of strong, resolute men, "who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain." The most sanguine patriot a twelvetain." The most sanguine patriot a twelvemonth ago hardly began to appreciate the
power of a government whose strength is in
the hearts of the people, and to whose call

the hearts of the people, and to whose call such mighty armies respond with ready, unhesitating alacrity. GENERAL BURNSIDE'S dress at the battle of Newbern, was but little in the fancy style

cross between that of a coal heaver, and an

Italian brigand,

The Alledged Soldier Frauds. Ever since the first organization of the Pennsylvania troops for the defence of the Capital, and the subsequent formation of the Reservo Corps, the American Volunteer has been lavish in its slanderous abuse of Gov. Curtin and the State officers generally, who were connected with the arming and equip. ment of the troops. Every week the columns of that paper teemed with direct charges of fraud and incompetency against these officers, until the people began to imagine that the corrupt and inefficient. When the Legisla. ture assembled, with a democratic majority in the House, loud threats were made that these

alledged frauds would be investigated and the guilty parties exposed and punished. To this end a committee was appointed. This committee has just made a unanimous report, to which we call the attention of the editor of the Polunteer, with the hope that he will retract the slanders, and do justice to these officers, by publishing the conclusion of the report which is as follows:

pointed by the Legislature to investigate alleged frauds, said to have been perpetrated upon our gallant Pennsylvania soldiers by State officers in the disbursement of the \$500,-000 and \$3,000,000 loans, have just made of the committee, and concludes as follows: "That there is no evidence which in any way involves any officer of the government in

Report of the Committee on the Alleged Clothing Frauds.

HARRISBURG, April 8 .- The committee ap

improper conduct in the disbursement of the made funds of the Commonwealth or in providing dence satisfied the committee that in every instance when any wrong was brought to the knowledge of the Executive, prompt measures men should be exchanged on the footing of were taken for its correction.
"The committee feel it their duty, as well

standing she has placed more men in the field on either side should be paroled, than any other State in the Union, she has In carrying out this agreeme the thanks of the citizens of the Commontheir self-denying and persevering efforts to grace.'

Insults To our Soldiers.

A letter from Nashville of a recent date says that there are still a number of Seces. sionists in that city, and that the women, especially let slip no opportunity to insult our soldiers. An instance is thus given :

Some of our Generals were standing on the sidewalk in front of the St. Cloud hotel. While they were conversing a couple of ladies, in full dress of gaudy colors, approach ed them, followed by a great fat, dirty and slovenly negro wench. As the ladies neared the Generals, they changed from the line of battle march to single file, although there was plenty of room. At the same time they carefully drow their dresses aside, to prevent heir coming in contact with the Generals -ten feet distant-and placed their handkerchiefs upon their diminutive nasal organs. The negro wench had been well drilled and it was with the most serious face and admirjustice. It should be styled the old rye par- able delicacy that she drew her hoopless ty. Is not democracy becoming a most skirt to one side, and put a great red banhis pate with a puzzled air, another swore in approved German style, while a third appeared to enjoy the joke of the ladies and was imprisoned at Knoxville.

The Parson was listened to with profound in the Parson was listened to with pro

Arrest of Recruits for the South. of Saturday, that a party of twenty four ceived by Provost Marshal Dodge of their intention to leave, a force of his special east Tennassee. police, accompanied by twelve of the Maryland Light Guards was dispatched, who succeeded in capturing all of them but four, the stage.

who made their escape. They were immediately placed in confinement in the hold of the schooner, and one of them having disclosed the fact that anoth ey there named Jerry, on an estate owned er schooner was waiting at a point on the by Mr. Crinson, who claims to be 104 years have a portion of the officers started to destroyed over \$1,100,000 worth of Yankee seize her, and will doubtless bring both vessels and the prisoners to the city. It is understood that this party recruited here for the purpose of going to Richmond to offer themselves as substitutes for parties recently drafted, some of whom are offering as high as \$1,500 and \$2,000 premium to escape the service.

Railroad Taxation.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Represetnatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylva-nia, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to favor a uniform tax upon tonnage as one of

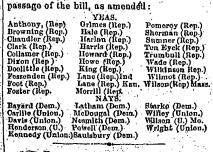
the provisions of the general tax bill.

Resolved, That if Congress shall fail to impose a general tax upon tounage, the combose a general that upon tomage, the state missioners to revise the tax laws of the State be requested to consider the expediency of the most intricate character, and have imposing a uniform tax upon the tomage of caused me many sleepless nights in making the State, to be applied exclusively to the them; but all have turned out right, and liquidation of any debt heretofore contracted, thanks are due to a kind Providence, whose r hereafter to be contracted, for the defence of this State or the maintenance of the National Union. Such taxes to be imposed as to afford every just discrimination in favor of Pennsylvania trade and interests, and said commissioners to report on the same to the next Legislature by bill or otherwise.

It will be observed that this resolution makes no distinction. It proposes to levy a tonnage tax on all railroads: but, limits the appropriation of the fund arising from such tax, to the liquidation of debts incurred for the defence of this State on the maintenance of the Union.

PASSED THE SENATE. - The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, 29 yeas to 14 nays. An amendment, offered riddled by the enemy's balls, so as to give them the appearance, as our informant determined them the appearance, as our informant determined to the second them the appearance of buse nutmer graters. priating \$100,000 to aid the voluntary emi gration of the negroes liberated by the bill, to Hayti or Liberia, was adopted—yeas 27, nays

10. The following was the vote on the final passage of the bill, as amendal.



PRENTICE thinks it singular that the of the pictorial newspapers, being in factal fierce flame in the bosoms of some of our charming rebel woman does not set their cotton on fire.

Paroled Rebel Prisoners to Flght-That Message of Jeff. Davis.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 19.] We learn that yesterday a message from the President was sent into Congress, in secret session, recommending that all our prisoner who had been put on parole by the Yankee Government be released from the obligation of their parole, so as to bear arms in ou

struggle for independence. The recommendation was urged as a retaliation for the infamous and reckless breach of good faith on the part of the Northern Go entire military department of the State was vernment with regard to the exchange of prisoners, and was accompanied by the exposure of this perfidy in a lengthy correspondence conducted by the War Department. We have been enabled to extract the points of this interesting correspondence.

It appears from the correspondence that, at exchange of prisoners. For the execution of deputed by our Government as Commissioners to meet those of the Northern Government under a flag of truce at Norfolk.

Subsequently, a letter from Gen. Wool was addressed to Gen. Huger, informing him that he (General Wool) had full authority to settle any terms for the exchange of prisoners, and asking an interview on the subject. General Howell Cobb was then appointed by the Government to mediate with Gen. Wool, and to settle a permanent plan for the exchange of prisoners during the war. The adjustment was considered to have been satisfactorily

It was agreed that the prisoners of war in men should be exchanged on the footing of 23d March, 1862," he inscribed on the flags in justice to the Executive as in honor to our noble Commonwealth, to state that notwith on either side should be paroled.

By order of A. G. Curativ.

By order of A. G. Curativ. In carrying out this agreement, our Gov

000 to aid in the voluntary emigration of the put them more promptly and at less expense ernment has released some three hundred persons freed by it and other persons of color per man than either the national government prisoners above those exchanged by the North, or any individual State of whose expenditure the balance in the competing numbers of pri they bave information, and the committee hessoners in the hands of the two Government of the passage of the bill was applauded in the itate not to express their clear judgment that being so much in our favor. At the time, however, of sending North the hostages we wealth are due to her executive officers for had retained for our privateersmen. General Cobb had reason to suspect the good faith of maintain her honor, and from the citizens of the Northern Government, and telegraphed in the United States, that by such efforts the capital of the country was saved from capture by traitors, and the whole country from diswho were an route from points further South than Richmond to go North under a flag of truce to Norfolk. A number of these hostages, however, had already been exchanged. It now appears that, in contravention of the solemn agreement of the Northern Govern-

> fined. As a judgment upon this open and shame less perfily of the North, it is proposed that our prisoners, who have been paroled by the Yankees, shall be released from their obliga-There is as little doubt of the honor of such a proposition as there is of its justice and meetness as a retaliatory measure for an act of flagrant perfidy.

Public Reception at Cincinnatti of Parson Brownlow.

Cincinnatti, April 5 .- The public reception at Pike's Opera House last night was an im-Every available spot in the house was occu-

pied. • • Mr. Brownlow was introduced to the audi ence by Joseph C. Butler, President of the Chamber of Commerce, in a few appropriate

danna to her nose. One General scratched friendly reception; relating his experience of speedily closed, women screamed, horses the operations of the rebellion in east Tennessee, and giving an account of the sufferment, but in good order. Col. Genry dashed ings of himself and other Union men while he

attention, and his speech was frequently in-Speeches where also made by Gen. S. F.

We learn from the Baltimore American Carry and Lieut. Gov. Fisk, of Kentucky. Resolutions were adopted demanding a vig of Saturday, that a party of twenty lour occus and unceasing prosecution of the war, recruits for the Southern army were arrested and punishment of all the leading traitors. last week on board a schooner, on the Back and declaring that the flag of the Union shall river, near North Point, bound for Richmond. They were composed mostly of young men, ing to the Union; also declaring that our and their movements had been watched for warmest sympathies are with our distinguishsome days. Information having been re ed guest, and calling upon the Federal government to afford a return to the loyal Union men of the south, and especially those from tory.

The exercises closed by the singing of Hail Columbia by a large number of children from

"The Norfolk Turtle." [From the Charleston Mercury.]

The iron-clad steamer Virginia cost \$185,000 to fit her up, and in one day property. She lost her prow in striking the Ericsson a slanting blow, and not by running against the Cumberland This can be replaced in two days, and then she will be in as good, if not better condition than ever. We give an extract from a private letter from Mr. John L. Porter, the naval con-structor of the Virginia He writes:

"I received but little encouragement from Railroad Taxation.

Hon. A. K. MoClure, on Friday last, offered Hundreds—I may say thousands—asserted in the Senate, the following joint resolution | she would never float. Some said she would turn bottom side up: others said the crew would suffocate; but the most wise said the concussion and report from the guns would Some said she would not deafen the men. steer; and public opinion generally about here said she would never come out of the You have no idea what a I have sufdock. fered in mind since I commenced her: but I knew what I was about, and persevered. blessings on my efforts I have many times

invoked. "I must say I was astonished at the success of the Virginia. She destroyed the Cumberland in fifteen minutes, and in thirty more the Congress was captured. The Minnesota would have shared the same fate, but she got aground, and the Virginia could

"The Virginia steers beautifully, and her speed is three miles more per hour than it is not the least unpleasant sound from the guns, and all the officers are highly pleased. The Virginia is now in the dry dock for

Her iron plates are said to have repairs. withstood, with the most complete success, the effects of the terrible cannonading of the enemy, some of the sections only being rivscribes them, of huge nutmeg graters.

throws a solid shot weighing 360 pounds. The shot is of wrought-iron, long, and has a steel point. The point is not conical. as in the common rifle cannon ball, but shaped like that of the ordinary instrument for punching iron. Recent experiments show this to be a very, ugly weapon, even against thick iron plates. The gun for this new projectile, with the two Armstrong guns put aboard the Virginia since she returned from Newport News, gives her one of the most formidable batteries in the world, in addition to her being perfectly shot and

says: "Private information from Norfolk, assures us that the Ajax of the Roads will hor second excursion, it will fall with crush of the troops and well guarded.

ing effect upon the old hulks of the Federal nce her gallant exploits of the 8th and 9th, the people of Norfolk breath freer, and less danger is apprehended of a visit from Burnside.

The Pennsylvania Regiments at Winchester-Gov. Curtin's Official Order - Winchester to be Inscribed on their Flag.

HARRISBURG, April 4 .- The following general order has just been issued: HEADQUARTERS P. M., HARRISBURG, April 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 20. The Govenor congratulates the members of the Eighty fourth and One Hundred and Tenth Regiments, Pennsylvania Volunteers, upon their gallantry in the recent severe and brilliant action at Winchester. Their the time permission was asked by the North-ern Government for Messrs. Fish and Ames dable attack of a bold and desperate for to visit their prisoners within the jurisdiction was worthy of the high reputation already of the South our Government, while denying won by the soldiers of Pennsylvania on the proud to recognize the enviable distinction this purpose, Messrs Conrad and Seldon were thus gained by the troops of the Commonwealth, and trusts that, to the end of the present wicked rebellion, they may be dis tinguished for similar deeds of valor and endurance, and that, whenever called to meet the enemies of their country, they may

prove their fitness to sustain its flag. The example of the gallant Colouel Murray, of the Eighty fourth, who fell at the head of his regiment in the conflict at Winchester, with that of the noble men of his command who there gave their lives a willing sacrifice to their country, must stimulate all who are enlisted in her service to increased devotion, while their memory will the hands of each Government should be ex-changed, man for man, the officers being as-to the arms of Pennsylvan a and the Union be cherished by every patriot and add honor

The Governor directs that "Winchester, prisoners of war; that any surplus remaining of the Eighty fourth and One Hundred and on either side, after these exchanges, should Tenth Regiments, and that this order be read at the head of all the regiments of

> Govenor and Commander in Chief. A. L. Russell, Adjutant General P. M.

The Realities of War. Our readers may form some idea of the terrible realities of war, from the following sketch of a skirmish at Middleburg Va. by the troops under Col. Genry, and 300 of the rebel cavalry. Just fancy such a stampede through the streets of our own quiet town

MIDDLEBURG, Va. April 4 -Col. Geary's dvance encountered 300 of Stewart and White's cavalry, and a force of infantry, at Middleburg, Va., last Saturday. He marched ment, not one of our privateersmen has been released, and the Fort Donelson prisoners, instead of being parellel based, and the repel based base instead of being paroled, have been taken infantry in retreat and the cavalry posted to into the interior, where they are still conmake a stand. A gun was placed mand the main street, and the 28th, well leployed, advanced by all the approaches to while the main body rushed through it with bayonets fixed, and on a double quick," driving the enemy before

> The enemy made a halt in a hollow beyond ne town, evidently managuvring to draw out the Michigan cavalry in pursuit, so their infantry might flank them. Companies of the 28th now opened on them from behind stone fences with their ritles, when the cavalry dashed off precipitately. A gun of the 28th, in the centre of the town, now opened wo miles distant, every shell exploding in

the woods. The charge through the town was fraught with great excitement. Knapsacks were thrown aside in the streets as the men two hundred yards of the rebol cavalry.

Col. Geary's command has scouted the country as far down as Aldie, from which assist at Winchester, but the battle there

was decided before it could get further. Middleburg is a handsome post borough. of Loudoun county, Virginia, on a small affluent of the Potomac, one hundred and forty three miles from Richmond. It is one of the principal towns of the county, and before the present rebellion had an active trade. It has a population of about eight hundred, and contains three churches, academy, seven stores and one tobacco fac

Eriscopal Decree.-The Philadelphia Inquirer says: It is said that Bishop Potthe public schools of the city, who were on ter has forbidden the Rev. Treshem Gregg, of Dublin, Ireland, from lecturing in this city. Mr. Gregg recently arrived in this country, and having bestowed much thought for many years upon the subject of confut ing Catholicism; has held controversies from time to time with the clergy of that creed. His lectures since coming he re have been main ly on the same subject, and Bishop Potter. ot wishing ill fe ding engendered, especially at this moment when both Catholics and Protestants are fighting side by side for the

Union, has ordered a cessation of his course. This is the right spirit. Would be reformers take up so much of their time with the errors of others, that they connot attend to their own, and Mr. Gregg is no exception to

CURTAILING THE LITARY -A Nashville orrespondent states that he attended an Episcopal Church in that city, and was shocked to observe that the minister omitted the following portion of the Litany:

Minister .- "From all sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion; from all false docrine, heresy and schism," &c.

Congregation .- "Good Lord deliver us." The petition and the response were both ed the following:

"O, Lord, our Heavenly Father, the high and mighty Ruler of the Universe, who dost from Thy throne behold all the dwellers upon earth; most heartily we beseech Thee with Thy favor to behold and bless Thy servant, the President of the United States, and all others in authority; and so replenish them," etc.

A gentleman from Paducah writes that the counter revolution has fairly set in at | train to Manassas, returned this evening, ever was. She is very comfortable; there that place—and is quite as rapid as the having accomplished some excellent marching. revolution was.

> JOHN JANEY, says the Washington Repub. lican, who was President of the Virginia Convention, when it passed the ordinance of secession, has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Preparations are making on both sides to fight at Corinth, Miss., the great decisive battle of the campaign. The robels are mustering there all their available forces and Hallock is carefully preparing his own army.

It is said that a new projectile, adapted to he 11-inch Dahlgron guns of the Monitor. has been made at Cold Spring foundry, at West Point. One of them was driven through a solid plate of iron eight inches thick, placed at an angle of forty five de grees.

B. & O. RAILBOAD :- Through trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Balti-The Richmond Despatch of the 20th, more to Wheeling, commenced running on Tuesday. The whole country through nesures as true the Ajax of the tronds will which the road passes is now in passession and be long idle, and that when she makes

WAR NEWS.

Although for the last week we have had no stirring incidents to note of the progress of the war, yet the busy hum of preparation is plishing this he has not lost a single man. heard on all sides, and probably before our record is finally made up for this number of the Herald, the decisive battle of the campaign may have been fought and won. The field of operations is now so large, that time is required to make such combinations as are indispensible to success, and until these are effected, we must wait patiently for the re-

From Island No. 10 we have news that the obel floating battery had been brought out within range to attack our mortar boats, whereupon the latter opened fire upon her, and in half an hour so disabled her that she had to be towed back again. A half sunken steamer, which had been used by the rebels this permission, sought to improve the opportunity by concerting a settled flan for the Island, and Newbern. The Govenor is and burned to the water's edge. The reported erection of rebel batteries opposite New Madrid is confirmed.

A dispatch from General Wool to the Secetary of War says that the Merrimac is in the dock at Norfolk, loaded with coal, and will come out of the dock with two more guns, one of a large calibre. He adds. I do not believe the army of the Potomac will have many troops to contend with.

The N. Y. World has private news derived from a responsible source, to the effect that Beauregard had been outflanked in his new position at Corinth, and cut off from commu picating with Memphis, and will therefore be obliged to retreat.

The official report of the rebel loss at Newern is killed 64, wounded 101, missing and prisoners 413; total 678.

From Mobile we have rebel reports that leneral Buell had reached Savannah, on the Tennessee river, from Columbia, and there was great activity on both sides preparatory to a great struggle. The same authority states that a United States force of 2000 men had landed at Biloxi from three vessels, and cut the telegraph wires between Mobile and New Orleans

Operations Before Yorktown. A dispatch from Fortress Monroe of the 6th

tates as follows: That portion of the Army of the Potomac recently concentrated at Old Point, advanced, yesterday morning, in the direction of Yorktown, 24 miles distant.

The right was assigned to Gen. Morrill's brigade of Gen. Porter's division, two comnanies of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry and a portion of Berdan's Sharpshooters acting as skirmishers.

Nothing of interest took place until their arrival at Big Bethel, 12 miles distant, where they met the outer pickets of the rebels. ... The troops were delayed there for two hours in reconstructing a bridge, which had been

destroyed. The rebels retreated before the advance of our skirmishers to Howard's creek, where they had some abandoned earthworks.

Four shots were fired here by the rebels from two field pieces, which were soon silenced upon them, and drove them from a thicket by the Fourth Rhode Island Battery, when the rebels beat a hasty retreat, taking their pieces with them.

The main body of the army here rested for he night, while Gen. Morrill's brigade ad-Mr Brownlow, in reply, made a speech thank ing the vast audience for their warm and lined the sides of the road. Stores were varieties, while den adverte speech thank ing the vast audience for their warm and lined the sides of the road. By 7 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, the

column was again in motion, and at 10 o'clock on at the head, and at one time was wi hin was in front of the enemy's works at York-The first shot fired was by the rebels, the

> shell passing over the heads of Gen. Porter and staff without exploding. The batteries of Griffin, the Third & Fourth Rhode Island, and the Fifth Massachusetts, were now placed in position, replying to every

shot sent by the rebels. The cannonading continued, with but slight intermission, until dark. About 400 shots were fired by both parties

during the day.

Our loss was 3 killed and 6 wounded. The position of the rebels is a strong one. from present indications. Their fortifications extend some two miles in length, and mount heavy guns. The ground in front of their works is low and swampy, making it utterly

impassable. Gen. McClellan has telegraphed from For tress Monroe, that he had thoroughly examined the rebel fortifications at Yorktown and found them very formidable, especially their water batteries. The place will have to be besieged, but its ultimate fall is certain .-Gen. Wool says that there are 30,000 rebels behind the entrenchments, under the command

of Gen. Magruder.

Erom Banks' Column. WINCHESTER, April 7 .- Officers who arrived here from Woodstock to day report that the bridge over Stoney creek was completed yesterday, and to day our brigades, when crossing, were greeted by a lively cannonading from Ashby's battery. The enemy was soon dispersed by our guns, and we are now in full possession of his late position. Ashby, in retiring, took advantage, as usual, of every po sition to retard our progress.

Col. Anisanel has been restored to the con mand of the First Virginia Cavalry. EDENBURG, April 7 .- Three guns were

opened to-day by the enemy from their new omitted. The minister also carefully avoid- position, upon our pickets. The fire was responded to by Captain Huntingdon's battery with rapid discharges, and our shells burst in their midst, scattering them suddenly.

A private of Company F, of the Thirteenth Indiana Regiment, crossed the river at this point, and fired, from a place of concealment, fifteen rounds, at a body of Ashby's cavalry. He killed two of them. Col. Colgrave, of the Twenty-seventh Indiana, who was detached to guard the supply

The bridge across the Shenandoah at Castle ment's Ferry broke again on their return, and a negro woman and four mules were drowned. From McClellan's Army The news from Gen. McClellan's army i meagre, but enough is known to warrant the belief that a desperate battle is impending .-Shipping Point, and a number of other places not named in the telegraph have been occu-

pied by our forces. Several skirmishes have

lately taken place, in which three of our men

have been killed and six wounded. All of

our men are represented to be in good spirits and eager for the coming conflict. Dispatches to the 8th inst., inform us that Island No. 10 has been abandoned by the Rebels, and our troops have taken possession. .CHIGAGO, April 8 .- The steamer Alps arrived at Cairo at 8 o'clock this morning, bringing Second-Master Lord, of the gunboat Ben ton, with disputches from Commodora Foote announcing the surrender to him at midnigh of the entire position at Island No. 10, with all the men, guns, and transports. The number of prisoners is not yet known, nor the amount of ordnance and stores.

LATER. By the fall of Island No. 10, Gen. Pope has

captured three generals, 6000 prisoners of war, 100 siege guns, several field batteries, and an immense quantity of small arms, tents, wagons, horses and provisions. In accom-

GREAT BATTLE! GLORIOUS VICTORY

PITTSBURG, near Corinth, Miss., April 9, 8.20 A. M. One of the greatest and bloodiest battles of modern days has just closed, resulting in the complete rout of the enemy, who at-tacked us on Sunday morning. The battle lasted, without intermission, the entire day and was again renewed on Monday morn ing. Continued until 4 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 imment We have lost in killed, wounded and mis-

sing from eighteen to twenty thousand; but that of the enemy is estimated at from thiry-five to forty thousand. It is impossible, in the present confused state of allairs, to ascertain any of the details: I therefore give you the best account possible from observation, having passed through the storm of action during the two

days that it raged. The fight was brought on by a body of three hundred of the Twenty-fifth Missouri regiment, of Gen. Prentiss' division, attacking the advance guard of the rebels, which were supposed to be the pickets of the enemy in front of our camps

The rebels immediately advanced on Gen. Prentiss' division on the left wing, pouring volley after volley of musketry, and rid-dling our camps with grape, cannister and shell. Our forces soon formed into line and returned their fire vigorously, and by the time-we were prepared to receive them had furned their heaviest fire on the left centre, Sherman's division, and drove our men back from their camps, and bringing up a fresh force opened fire on our left wing, under Gen. McClernand. This fire was returned with terrible effect and determined spirit by both infantry and artillery along the whole line for a distance of

forward to support the centre, when a desperate conflict ensued. The rebels were driven back with terrible slaughter, but soon rallied and drove back our men in turn. From about nine o'clock in the morning, until night closed on the bloody scene, there was no determination of the result of the struggle. The rebels exhibited remarkably 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 centre. 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

General Hurlburt's division was thrown

than the breach would again be filled.

The most desperate fighting took place late in the afternoon. The rebels knew that if they did not succeed in whipping us then, that their chances of success would be extremely doubtful, as a portion of General Buell's forces had by this time arrived on the opposite side of the river, and another portion was coming up the river from Savannah. They became aware that we were being reinforced, as they could see Gen. Buell's troops from the river bank, a short distance above us on the left, to which point

they had forced their way.

At five o'clock the nebels 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 they had forced their way. confidence in their efforts to drive us into the river, and at the same time heavily en-

gaged our right. Up to this time we had received no reinforcements, Gen. Lew. Wallace failing to come to our support until the day was over, having taken the wrong road from Crump's Landing, and being without other transports than those used for Quartermaster's and Commissary stores, which were too heavily ladened to ferry any considerable number of Gen. Buell's forces across the river, those that were here having been sent to bring up the troops from Savannah. We were, there fore contesting against fearful odds, our force not exceeding thirty-eight thousand men, while that of the enemy was upwards

of sixty thousand.
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 skulk ers, had straggled 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 cross the river.

Colonel Webster, Chief of Staff, immediately got into position the heaviest pieces of artiflery, pointing on the enemy's, right, while a large number of batteries were planted along the entire line, from the river bank north-west 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 robels replied with vigor and effect, but their return shots grew less frequent and destructive, while ours grew more rapid and

The gunboats Lexington and Tyler, which lay a short distance off, kept raining shell on the rebel hordes. This last effort was too much for the enemy, and ere dusk had set in the firing had nearly ceased, when, night coming on, all the combatants rested from their awful work of blood and carnage Our mon rested on their arms in the po-sition they had at the close of the night intil the forces under Maj. Gen. Wallaco arrived and took position on the right, and Gen. Buell's forces from the opposite side and Savannah are now being conveyed to the battle ground. Gen. Nelson's Division was ordered to form on the right, and rein-forcements were ordered to his support oarly in the morning. Gen. Buell having arrived, the ball was opened by Gen. Nelson's division on the left, and Gen. Wallace's division on the right. Gen. Nelson's force opened a most galling fire on rebels and advanced rapidly. As they fell back the fire soon became general

ong the whole line, and began to tell with terrible effect on the rebels.
Generals McClernard, Sherman and Hurlburt's men, though terribly jaded from the previous day's fighting still maintained their honors won at Donelson, but the resistance of the Rebels was terrible, and worthy a better cause. But they were not enough for our undanted bravery and the dreadful desolation produced by our artillery which swept them away like chaff, but knowing that defeat here would be the death blow to their hopes, their Generals still urged them on in the face of destruction, ping by flanking us to turn the tide of Their success was for a time cheer ing as they began to gain on us, appearing to have been reinforced, but our left under-Gen. Nelson was driving—them back with wonderful rapidity and at 11 o'clock Gen. wonderful rapidity and at 11 o clock Gen-Buell's forces had succeeded in flanking them and capturing three batteries of ar-tillery. They however again rallied on the left and recrossed and the right forced comselves forward in another despenate effort, but reinforcements from Gen. Wood ind Gen. Thomas coming in, regiment after regiment, which were sent to Gen. Buell who had again commenced to drive the reb

About 3 o'clock P. M., General Grant rode to the left, where fresh regiments had ocen ordered, and finding the rebels to be wavering he sent a portion of his body guard to the head of each of the five regiments and then ordered a charge across the field, himself leading. The cannon balls wore falling like hall around him-the men followed with a shout that sounded above the roar and din of the artillery, and the rebels fled in dismay, and never made another stand. General Ruell followed the retreating rebels, driving them in splendid style, and at half past five o'clock P. M., whole rebel army was in full retreat to Corinth, with our cavalry in hot pursuit. We have taken a large number of artillery and also a number of prisoners. We lost a large number of prisoners yesterday, among them General Prentiss. The number has not been ascertained rot, but is reported at sev-

eral hundred. Gen. Prentiss is reported wounded. Among the killed, on the rebel side, is the General in Chief, General A. S. Johnson, by a cannon ball, on the after noon of Sunday. Of this there is no doubt, as it is corroborated by several rebel officers taken lo-day. It is also reported that Beauregard had his arm shot off this after-

noon. Generals Bragg, Breckinridge and Jackson were commanding the robel forces. There never has been a parallel to the gallantry and bearing of our officers, from the Commanding General to the lowest of-Gen. Grant and staff were in the field riding in the thickest of the enemy's fire during the entire two days, and all slept on the ground on Sunday night, dursiept on the ground on Sunday night, uning a heavy rain. On several occasions Gen. Grant got within range of the enemy's guns and was discovered and fired upon.—Lieut. Col. McPherson had his horse shot from under him when along side of Gen. Grant. Capt. Carson was between Gen. Grant and your correspondent, when a can-non ball took off I is head and wounded sev-eral others. Gen. Sherman had two horses killed under him. Gen McClernand shared like dangers and also Gen. Hurlburt, each receiving bullet holes through their clothos. Gen. Buelt remained with his troops during the entire day, and with Gen. Crittenden and Gen. Nelson rode continually along the lines encouraging their

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

Brig Gen. W. H. Wallace, killed; Colonel Brig Gen. W. H. Wainee, Ribed; Colonel Pegram, acting Brig. Gen. killed; Col. Ellis, 10th Illinois, killed; Maj. Goddard, 15th III, killed; Lieut Canfield, 72d Obio, killed; Lieut. Col. Kyle, 41st Ind, mortally wounded. Col. Davis, 46th Ill., mortally wounded; Gen. W. S. Sherman, wounded in the hand; Col. Sweeney, 52d Ill., acting Brig. Gen. wounded. He received two shots in his only remaining arm, having lost one in Mexico; also a shot in the leg. He kept the field until the close of the ight, and excited the admiration of the whole Col. Dare Stuart, 55th Ill, acting Brig. Gen was shot through the breast on Sunday He returned to the field on Monday. Col. Chas Crofts, 31st Ill., acting Brig. Ger dangerously wounded. Col. Hayne 48th Ill., wounded slightly; Col. C. M'Kinney, 17th Kentucky, and Lieut. Col. Stout. 18th Kentucky, wounded slightly; Lieut. Col. Morgan, 25th Ind., wounded badly in the head; Col. Mason of the 71st Obio, wounded slightly; — Major Fatton; 10th 11!, noting Colonel, wounded of fatally; Major Nevins, 11th 11!, wounded lightly; Capt. Irwing W. Carrow, Gen Grant's Scout, head shot off by a cannon ball; Capt. Preston Morton, Capt. Dillon, 18th Ill., Capt. Mace, 5th Ill., Capt. Carter, 11th Ill., and Major Page, 57th Ill., killed. Gen. Prentiss with several hundred of our

men were taken prisoners on Sunday. ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

CAIRO, April 9! Further advices received from Pittsburg anding gives the following particulars of

he laté battle : The rebels attacked the United States coops at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. The brigades of Generals Sherman and Prentiss being the first engaged. The at. tack was successful, and our entire force was driven back to the river, when the advance of the enemy was checked by the fire of our

gunnoats. Our force was increased by the arrival of Gen. Grant with troops from Savannah, and were in pirited by the arrival of two divisons from Gen. Buell's army. Our loss this day was heavy, besides the

killed and woon led and embraced our camp equipage and thirty-six-field pieces: " The next morning our forces, now amount-ng to eighty thousand men, opening the offensive and by two o'clock we had retaken our camp equipage and batteries, together with some forty of the rebel guns and a number of prisoners.

Soon after the enemy was in full retreat pursued by our victorious forces. The casualties are numerous.

Gen. Grant is wounded in the ankle slight-Gen. Smith severely wounded. Col. Hall, 16th Illinois, killed. Col. Logan, 32nd Illinois and Davis 51st

llinois, wounded severely.

Major Hunter 32d Illinois killed. Col. Peabody, 25th Wisconsin is also erely wounder The killed, wounded and missing are not

less than five thousand. FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 9. WAR DEPARTMENT,) April 9 1862

Ordered, First, at meridian of the Sunday next after the receipt of this order, at the nead of every regiment of the armies of the United States, there shall be offered, by its chaplin, a prayer giving thanks to the Lord of Hosts for the recent manifestations of His power in the overthrow of the rebels and traitors, and invoking the continuance of his aid in delivering this nation, by the arms of patriot soldiers from the horrors of treason,

rebellion and civil war.

Second, that the thanks and congratula. tions of the War Department are rendered to Major General Halleck for the signal ability and success that have distinguished all the military operations of his Department; and for the spirit and courage man i fested by the army under his command, under every hardship, and against every odds in attacking, pursuing and destroying the enemy wherever they could be found Third, that the thanks of the Department are also given to Generals Curtis and Sigel and the officers and soldiers of their com-mand, for the matchless gallantry at the bloody battle at Pea Ridge, and Major Gen-

and skill displayed in their operations against the rebels and traitors entrenched at Island No. 10, on the Mississippi river-The daring courage, diligent prosecution, persistent valor, and military result of these

chievements are unsurpassed

Grant and Buell, and their forces, for the

glorious repulse of Beauregard at Pittsburg,

n Tennessee, and to Major General Pope

and his officers and soldiers for the bravery

of one hundred guns from the U. S. arsenal at Washington in honor of these great victories. EDWIN M. STANTON. Secretary of War.

Fourth, that there shall this day be a salute

Town and County Matters.

DEATH OF AN OLD SOLDIER.—JAMES MITCHELL a native of Carlisle, and a soldier of the war of 1812, died at the Poor House. ast week, aged about 78 years.

MITCHELL was one of the fifteen Pennsylvaniane, who volunteered to man Perry's fleet, previous to the battle of Lake Erie, and was aboard the Laurence, during the sanguinary conflict. At the close of the war he received a vote of thanks and a silver medal from the Legiglature of Pennsylvania. He was without family, and for years, his habits were such as to render the promptings of benevolence usoless in his favor.

The 1st of April, the great " payup" day in this State, passed over with but little excitement. Money appeared to be plenty and lenders almost as plenty as borrowers. The banks were kept busy in dealing out the cash and fixing up accounts .-Notwithstanding the war, theory of hard times and excessive taxation, we heard but little complaint of the scarcity of money.

The first of April is also noted as " moving lay"-and from appearances, in the back streets especially, a good many families changed their quarters. Houses were plenty and rents low-lower, we imagine than they will be for years to come. As soon as the war is over and the soldiers get back we may look for times of unusual prosperity, and a consequant advance in property. Very little real estate chanced hands this year-holders refusing to sell at a reduction of former estimates.