CARLISLE, PA. Friday, April 18, 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 to transact such other business as may be pre sented for consideration.

A. K. M'CLURE, Chairman, JOHN M. SULLIVAN, GEO. W HAMMERSLY, Secretaries.

Adjournment of the Legislature.-The Legislature of this State adjourned sine die, on Friday. Among the last acts were the final passage of the appportionment and appropriation bills. The Senate refused to concur in the House bill repealing the repeal of the tonnage tax. The act legalizing the bank suspensions until February next, and authorizing them to issue small notes to the amount of 30 instead of 40 per cent of their capital stock paid in, was passed. The House bill granting a separate representation to the counties of Bedford, Somerset, Lawrence, of Washington County, was carned for themselves undying remembrance. elected speaker of the Senate for the recess.

### Later from Europe.

We have again later news from Europe. ply the money to building iron-sheathed vessels. The American improvements in ord-Spain disapprove of the tempoary treaty made in Mexico by their respresentives.

day School Union.

he wisely choose the latter-

THE LIBERATION of the colonies from the tyranny of King George the Third was consum. mated at Yorktown; and it looks now as if the liberation of Virginia from the tyranny of Jeff. Davis the Last, will be consummated on the scene of Washington's last great military triumph.

JOHN BELL, a plank in whose platform used to be "the enforcement of the laws," is urging the Southern churches to give their bells to be cast into cannon. He had better be careful. One of these days Uncle Sam will convert this Tennessce Bell to a canon mounted on a platform without a

Sign of A good Ox .- You should stand before him, and be sure he has a fine hazle eye, large nostrils, broad at and above the eyes, rather slim horns, toes straight out before him, straight in the knees, bosom full, back straight, and wide hips. If you find these points, you need not ask of what bred he is : but if you want one, buy him. A black eved ox is not to be depended on, as he will kick and be ugly, while a short headed ox will start from the whip, but will soon forget it.

ENTRENCHED POSITIONS .- It is a little remarkable that the Rebels have never succeeded in deriving any particular advantage from the great entrenched positions which they have been so fond of holding. Their fondness for depending upon these, rather than movements in the open field, is no doubt due, at least in part, to the fact that their movements directly upon the course pursued by the Re-"Soult fared as most Generals will who seek by extensive lines to supply the want of numbers or of hardiness in the troops." Napier

or avoiding battle according to circumstances.
The objection applies only to those extensive covering lines by which soldiers are taught to but, sir, I have held, and I hold to day, and covering lines by which soldiers are taught to but, sir, I mayo need, and I have said in my place consider themselves inferior in strength and I say to day what I have said in my place that the Congress of the United courage to their enemies. A General is thus precluded from showing himself at important encourage his troops or to correct errors; his nius are excluded by the necessity of adhering to the works while the assailants may make I have said that, and I say it again boldly whatever dispositions they like, menace every point and select where to break through.—
The defenders, seeing large masses directed against them, and unable to draw confidence from a like display of numbers, become fearful, knowing there must be some weak point which is the measure of strength for the whole. The assailants fall on with that heat and vehemence which belongs to those who act volto outdo those on its right and left, and failure is only a repulse, whereas the assailed having no resource but victory, look to their flanks, and are more anxious about their neighbors' fighting than their own."

AMONG THE CHEERING SIGNS of the times is the announcement that more than two millions of dollars were received from customs last week. Thus, in the midst of war, commerce remains not only in an uninter-rupted but in a flourishing condition. The exports during the last year were, as is well known, unusually large; and now the influx of foreign commodities is sufficient to yield n very handsome revenue. It was one of the favorite fallacies of the Southern statesmen that nearly the whole foreign trade of the country was founded on the productions and the consumption of the South-an idea very completely exploded by the receipts referred the slave States is suspended, and by the enormous list of exports from New York and other Northern ports. It would be curious to see a statement of the receipts of "Southern Confederacy" from the Secession tariff, that was, ostentationally established some months ago. It is doubtful whether a single rebel custom house has collected enough to pay the expenses of sustaining it, which were authorized while the authority of the Union was acknowledged; nothwith-standing the assertion of Mason, Slideli, & Co., that our blockade is ineffective, and the shallow pretence that the South formerly consumed the chief portion of the exports of the country.

away, says the Philadelphia North American. withoutlindulging in a few reflections upon

1861. What a condition of excitement were we in then! How comparately calm we are now! With what difficulty did we then realize the fact of there being a rebellion in our happy country! Who among us can forget the shont of indignation and the cry for vengeance that rang out throughout the indignant north when the incredible tidings of merciless bombardment of a half starved, exhausted band of seventy men for thirty-six hours arrived? and when it was told us that there was rejoicing throughout the south over the dastardly achievement? Well, the 12th of April has come around again, and Sumter still remains in the hands of its captors. Anderson, the hero of the scene, has retired from the active duties of the profession he so nobly adorned, being disabled by sickness. For the present, amid the din of war all over the land, the memory of his unobtrusive heroism is in abeyance, and will probably remain so until the roar of conflict shall be heard no more, and the impartial historian shall record for a grateful nation the exploits of its noblest, defenders. The name of Anderson will then assume its right place in the temple of fame, Cumberland and Perry, was passed. Senator by the side of so many others who have since

What transitions of despondency and of hope, of anger and joy, have we gone through since the memorable 12th of April, 1861 .-Big Bethel, Bull-Run and Ball's Bluff, a sad England still continues excited over the naval alliteration, have since been entirely scored revolution, and it is proposed to stop all work off, and more than repaid by Mill Spring, Pea on fortifications or naval vessels, and to ap- Ridge and Pittsburg Landing; the loss of Lyon and Baker has been compensated by the death of Albert S. Johnston and the disnance are attracting attention. France and abling of Beauregard. But a still more striking subject for reflection is the sudden development of the power of this nation. Truly we have cause to be thankful to Sumter for The Hon. Theodore Freinghuysen something. Who this time last year dreamed died on Saturday last at his residence in New | that the country contained such an amount of Brunswick, N. J., aged 75 years. He was the military genius as now appears? Who ever Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency on the thought that before a year should pass the ticket with Henry Clay in 1814, but had also skill of our naval architects would have been Attorney General of New Jersey, United | brought about a trial between two extraordi-States Senator, Chancellor of the University | nary engines of destruction which should reof New York, President of the American Sun- sult in entirely changing the system of maritime warfare throughout the world? The Merrimac and the Monitor are directly due to HUMILIATING: The rebel commander at the bombardment of Sumter, although, doubt-"No. 10" was placed in a very humiliating less in the course of time our architects would position, being compelled to take his choice | have framed such vessels: still the spur of between receiving a parting kick from Uncle sharp necessity has brought them out in time Sam's Foote, to kiss the United States Pope's to make the nations of the nations of the old toe, or to surrender at discretion. We think | would pause, if they have any intention of interfering with us. We may thank the hombardment of Fort Sumter for having raised us to the rank of the first military and the first naval Power in the world.

There are yet other things for which we may thank it, and they are not small ones. It has supplied us with a new stock of ideas, opened our eyes to the real merits of the political parties who, two years since, were prominen at Washington, and relieved us from the unpleasant necessity of listening to the ever re curring speeches of noisy partisan demagogues. What a bessing it is that such men as John C. Breckinvidge, Mason, Slidell, Toombs Hunter and Wigfall have sunk into the disgrace from which henceforth they will never emerge For all purposes of future political promotion Fort Sumter has wiped them out as completely as if they had never existed; and their sup porters cannot but take shame to themselves when they reflect on what might have befallen us had they, or others like them, been bear all these things in mind and hearts when. in compliance with the President's recommen to our Heavenly Father for these inestimable tories He has youchsafed to our arms, let us also thank Him for having cleared our national councils of traitors and obstructions, and raised up another and a far higher class of men to aid us in fufilling the great destiny set before us.

#### Doctrines and Objects of the Republican Party.

So much is said by Democratic prints in nisrepresentation of the doctrines and objects have been guided to so great an extent by of the Republican party, that we deem it a Beauregard, who is an engineer and not a duty, from time to time, to re-iterate them in tactician. Napier makes some remarks upon our columns by such authorities as may be a battery to be called the Second Baptist this line of policy, which seem to bear very within our reach. The following extract Church battery. Mr. John F. Tanner, an directly upon the course pursued by the Refrom a speech recently delivered in the U.S. bels so far, and which they are still following by Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, is in point, at Chattanooga and Corinth. Declaring that and we commend it to all our readers as that the battery should be ready at an early in the defeat of the French on the Nivelle faithfully reflecting the spirit of those doctrines and the nature of those objects: "Mr. President, that the Republican party

would rejoice to see slavery abolished everyadds:

Where, that they would rejoice if it no longer existed, that they feel it to be a blot upon camps within compass, and around which an our fair institutions and a curse to the active army moves as on a pivot, delivering | country, there is no doubt. I can answer, before, that the Congress of the States, or the people of the United States points and at critical periods; he is unable to through the Congress, under the Constitution as it exists now, have no right whatever, to sudden resources and the combinations of go- touch, by legislation, the institution of slavery in the States where it exists by law. for my position never has been misunderstood on this subject. But, sir, I say further, that so far as the people of this country have the power, under the Constitution, to weaken the nstitution of slavery; to deprive it of its force; to subject it, as an institution, to the laws of the land; to take away the political influence which it has wielded in this country, untarily on the offensive; each mass strives, and to render it, so far as they can, a pullity they have the right to do so, and it is their solemn duty to exercise it. And I say, moreover, that honorable Senators mistake in endeavoring to excite the sensibilities of their people by complaining of any constitutional action of ours upon this subject, and charging us with a breach of our plighted

> The following from an editorial in a late issue of the Buffalo Commercial also states briefly and clearly, the position of the Re-

> publican party on the Slavery question: "We believe that Slavery is a grea wrong; that it is a stench in the nostrils of the Deity and of all good men; that it should not be allowed another inch of American soil upon which to fasten itself: that all measures which look to its peaceful and just abolishment should be welcomed and put in practice; but that, at the same time, it has certain local rights and privileges with which it is neither proper nor politic to in-terfere, and that any forcible attempt to bolish it is unjustifiable."

Let no one, then, in this County be deceived into the belief that the Republicans contemplate any rash extremes or unjust, and un. constitutional measures. They stand committed to the restoration of the Union at all hazards, and to the adoption of any measures indispensable to this end; but in regard to Slavery, while decidedly opposed to its record a far greater disaster than the loss of extension beyond its present limits, they our two noble frigates. It must be borne in

The Anniversary of Fort Sumter, the form of gradual Emancipation through We cannot allow the 12th of April, to pass | the action of the Legislatures of the same

respectively. We will close this article with a brief the state of affairs now existing on that extract from a late speech by Hon. Jour day in the year 1862, as compared with that SHERMAN, of Ohio, in favor of the Presiwhich existed on the same day in the year dent's Emancipation policy and of the active pursuit of the declared objects of the Repub-

lican party: "Now, sir, I have no right to complain of the reorganization of the Democratic party, or anything that helongs to it. It is well known that I never belonged to the Democratic party, and have no sympathy with it. Although some of its members are my personal friends, yet I have no faith in it. All the Disunionists, so far as I know, all the men who are now fighting against the Government—or the great body of them; I will not say all-were certainly members of that party. I do not know that a single member of the Republican party—the or ganization to which I am proud to belongever took up arms against his Government. I have shown you, sir, by facts that no man can controvert, that there never was a party more liberal and generous to open enemies and manly foes, or to political adversaries. Indeed, we have surrendered them every thing; we have given them offices, honor power, patronage, in a self-sacrificing spirit without example. I do not care how soon they reorganize the old Democratic party. I wish they would. But does it not show to us, Republican Senators, that it is necessary if that is done, that we should have a party organization; that instead of wandering some here, some there, some everywhere, we should say what we will stand upon, and what we ought to do on various questions growing out of the prosecution of this war? I am willing, on those positions, to co-oper ate with any one without reviving old party

The New Apportionment.

The following are the Congressional districts under the new apportionment:
1. Second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and leventh wards in the city of Philadelphia. 11. First, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth wards in the city of Philadeiphia. 111. Twelfth, thirteenth, sixteenth, eigh-

teenth and nineteenth wards in the city of Philadelphia. 1V. Fourteenth, fifteenth, twentieth, tweny-first and twenty fourth wards in the city of

V. Twenty-second, twenty third and twen ty-fifth wards in the city of Philadelphia and

VI. Montgomery and Lehigh counties. VII. Chester and Delaware counties.

VIII. Berks county. IX. Lancaster county.

X. Schuylkill and Lebanon counties.

XI. Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pil ind Wayne counties. - XII. Luzerno and Susquehanna counties. XIII Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Colum

bia and Montour counties. XIV. Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Ju niata and Dauphin counties.

XV. Cumberland, York and Perry counties

XVI. Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and omerset counties. XVII. Cambria, Blair, Huntington and Mifflin counties.
XVIII. Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga

nd Potter counties. XIX. Erie, Warren, McKean, Forest, Elk, ameron, Jefferson and Clearfield counties. XX. Crawford, Venango, Mercer, and Clar-XXI. Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette

XXII Allegheny county south of the Ohio nd Allegheny rivers, including Nevil Island. XXIII. Allegheny county north of the Ohio and Allegheny river, and Butler and Arm-XXIV. Lawrence, Beaver, Washington and Greene counties.

## An Appeal for Bells.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, April 2.] The ordnance bureau of the Confederate States solicits the use of such bells as car

be spared during the war, for the purpose of providing light artillery for the public de-fense. While copper is abundant, the placed at the head of the Executive. Let us supply of tin is deficient to convert the copner into bronze. Bells contain so much ti that 2,400 pounds weight of bell metal, in compliance with the President's recommen mixed with the proper quantity of copper, dation, we repair to church "to render thanks will suffice for a field battery of six pieces. Those who are willing to devote their bells blessings." While thanking Him for the viorequired at the close of the war, or they will be purchased at fair prices. CANNON FROM CHURCH BELLS.

The Richmond Dispatch says the congregation of the Second Baptist Church in that city, have by a unanimous vote given their church bell to be cast into cannon to be used in the public detense. To show that this was not an empty promise made for effect, they immediately had it taken down to be put to the use indicated. At the same meeting at which the resolution above stated was passed, it was determined to subscribe a sum sufficient to purchase enough metal to add to that in the bell to form into ly engaged in the foundery business, promised on behalf of himself and his associates day, and without cost to those who furnished the materials. The churches in New Orleans (a large proportion of them being Catholic) have with the sanction of their Bishop, adopted the same course.

WHY THE MONITOR DID NOT PURSUE THE MERRIMAC .- Since the success of the Monitor in her encounter with the Merrimac, on the 9th of March, many persons have expressed their astonishment that the "cheese box" did not pursue the retreating Merrimac and sink her before she arrived at Norfolk. We have no doubt that such a consummation would have caused intense rejoicing through the country. It was a very feasible theory, but unfortunately there was an insurmountable

obstacle to its being put into practice. The rebels have exercised the same patient care in the preparation of their defences at Norfolk that they manifested in watching the Merrimac grow from a sunken frigate to a formidable iron-clad leviathan. The labor of months and the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars upon their pet scheme was no trifle for them, and every precaution was taken to prevent a failure. They constructed a trap at the mouth of the Elizabeth river so that in case the Merrimac should be compelled to flee from an attacking force the pursuing ships might be ensuared, and com-

pelled to surrender. The channel of the Elizabeth river was staked out with piles so that a clear clannel of from seventy to ninety feet only was left by which Norfolk could be approached. Just beyoud the mouth of the river the Germantown was moored, with springs upon her cable and ready for instant movement. The ship was also prepared, by boring, so that she could be sunk in five minutes after the valve ropes were drawn. The plan was, in case the Merrimac was pursued, to let her and her pursuers pass in, and then swing the Germantown across the channel and sink her, thus placing an impassable barrier to the escape of the pursuing

essels. By examining the principle upon which rat is trapped one may readily see what would have been the position of our "cheese box" in the Elizabeth river with the bars put up. All our efforts to release her would have proven futile, and we should have been compelled to propose no interference with it in any of the mind that our enemies are as fertile in inven-States in which it exists otherwise than in tion as ourselves.

OUR COUNTRY.

. Oh, great Amercian people-favored of all -pillar of the liberty-temple of mankindremember you have a country to preserve and cherish in the unity and fellowship-to ginning to be known-it is, killed 1450; that above. Man since Adam, has abused all wounded 2500; missing 2500; total, 6450. We captured 2200 rebel prisoners, and burlaw—battling against his interests, temporal ied 2200 rebel dead, making their loss 4400, and external. See it in the disobeying exclusive of the wounded who were carried of the laws given upon Mount Sinia. See it off in the retreat. We retook all the batterin the downfall of nations—as from genera- ies lost on Sunday, and captured twelve tion to generation the mighty of earth have striven for power, might and strength. See it in you not for the title a heartiful court it in you, not content with a beautiful country, a desirable climate, national glory and ing say that on Tuesday, after the battle, at happiness. Onward with your destiny- strong reconnoisance was made by our troops sustain the Union and Constitution, that your

children's children, in coming ages may call You battle for a future. The South is crushed. How prophetic Jackson, had the armies. first man who said secession—been hung, no zon of our country.
Oh, ye of the North, onward with a firm,

South that you are their benefactors, in re-

n an unholy cause. Rise, then, in the majesty of your strength -yet yours is an unsulied Constitution and mimpaired Union. Let blood and treasure low-with him who "sacrifices all things for the thing loved."-sacrificing all for country. Washington and the host of departedbuilders of your grand edifice, who proclaimed liberty and Union in life - have in solemn ones called upon you to falter not, or merit he name of worse than traitors—for that you Washington

Washington

Washington

Washington. poor work may perish, but thine shall endure. I rebels have retreated to Van Buren. This monument may moulder away and the with the sea, but thy memory shall never fail. Wherever among men shall be found a heart that beats to the transports of patrictism and liberty—its aspirations shall be to claim kin. Highly Important from the South. dred with the 'spirit."

### WAR NEWS.

We have a very bad report from New Mexico, through rebel sources, to the effect that Col. Canby has unconditionally surrendered

the fort and his command to the Texans. The rebel accounts of the great battle at own accounts allege that Gen: Prentiss escaped in the confusion of the rebel retreat -Gen. C. F. Smith was not in the battle, nor there at the time the battle began, but five miles off, and did not arrive until a great deal of the damage had been done. The army was under the command of Gen. Wallace. A cavalry force of the enemy had been near our it was known to our generals. Beauregard is now in command of the rebel army.

All the Pennsylvania volunteers wounded in Philadelphia for hospital cure. The rebel steamer Nashville, on escaping

from Beaufort, was run out to sea and taken to Charleston. A body of 2400 United States troops, with

fourteen four-pound howitzers, after shelling Pass Christian on the 4th, landed and took possession. The rebel garrison escaped. The Richmond Whig says that in the great

battle at Pattsburg landing the rebel General Gladden issan arm. captured two more splendid batteries of rifled of the event. guns left in the woods below the island by the

General, Mitchell's division of Buell's corps has captured the city of Huntsville, Ala., with two hundred prisoners, fifteen locomotives, many cars, &c. This is one of the maia stations on the Memphis and Charleston railway. General Sigel has left Curtis' army and clear breach was made in it. gone to St. Louis sick. The advance guard | of Curtis' army, under Gen. Steele, is near the Arkansas line. The rebels are reported to be transferring their forces to Pocahontas, in northeastern Arkansas, to check Pope's

victorious army. Gen. Pope's official report of the capture of Island No. 10 says that the enemy sunk the gunboat Grampus and six of their transports, but in a few days they will be raised and ready for service. The famous floating battory was scuttled and turned adrift with all her guns aboard, but she was captured and run aground in shoal water by our forces at New Madrid, so we have got all their vessels, batteries and troops. The men taken consist ed of three generals, seven colonels, seven entire regiments and several independent battalions of infantry, and five companies of artillery.

Our troops before Yorktown had two skir mishes with the enemy on Friday. In one, a New York regiment drove off the rebels, and several men were wounded on each side. In the other, the Fifty-seventh and Sixty-third Pennsylvahia regiments were engaged, and lost two men killed and four wounded.

President Lincoln has nominated Brigadier General Mitchell to be a Major General for gallant services at Huntsville, and other places in Alabama.

The enlistment of loyal regiments in Tennessed has been commenced, under the auspices of Governor Johnson.

Our last advices from Staunton leaves Gen. Banks' column a long distance from Winchester on the road towards Staunton. and Gen. Milroy in the opposite direction from western to central Virginia. General E. from Tuscaloosa, and 116 miles in M. has advanced over Rich Mountain. Cheat Mountain, Greenbrier Mountain, and other spars of the great Apalachian range, and over the main Alleghany into the Highland county. He has occupied Monterey, a little. village, which is the seat of justice in High land county, also a village in the same county, but further north, called Crabb Botwhich the telegraph has refined to among the southwestern spurs of the Alletom, which the telegraph has renned to Crabbolton. In front of him, fifteen miles distant. Hes the Shenandoah mountain an extension of the North mountain of the

I that our fire was so terrible that no human

Cumberland valley Pennsylvania. The reb. DEATH OF BEAUREGARD REPORTED - DISPATCH els are reported to be fortifying themselves FROM GEN. BANKS.
Woodstock, Va., April 13.-To the Hon. east of this range, At Monterey, Gen. Milroy is about thirty-five miles from the towns of Staunton, the capital of learn from Jackson's camp, this morning, that Gen. Beauregard is dead. The report comes Augusta county, and not more than twentyfive miles from the Virginia Central railway, which runs to Staunton, and connects with all the other railways of the southeastern direct from rebel sources, near Mount Jack-Impressive services were held to day in all part of the State. His movements are im-portant. Saturday, it will be remembered, the confederates, two thousand in number, the brigades.

my. (Signed.)
N. P. Banks, Major General. THE REBELS LEAVING FREDERIOSBURG FOR

with cavalry and artillery, attacked and drove in the pickets of Gon. Milroy, near Monterey, A sharp skirmish ensued, which resulted in the flight of the insurgents. RIGHMOND AND YORKTOWN-DISPATCH FROM GEN. McDowell. From the rebel newspapers we have the intelligence that Fort Pulaski, at the mouth of the Savannah river, has been captured by the United States forces. It surrendered unconditionally, after a bombardment of two days, in which seven breaches were made in the walls, all the barbette guas facing our battery, dismounted as well as three of the casemate guns, and three balls genetrated the magazine. The evening previous to the This has just been confirmed by another r, the rebel commander telegraphed

negro. (Signed.)
IRWIN McDowell, Major General.

being could stand upon the ramparts. Our battery of eight guns was at King's Landing, and the balls went through the walls of the

The full extent of our loss at the greatbattle of Pittsburg Landing is at length The latest accounts from Pittsburg Land.

who found the enemy distant at least fifteen miles. The impression was that an advance would soon be made by our troops. Our troops are stretched over a space eight miles wrong. The Union must be sustained. God in extent, so that there was only a distance of two miles between the pickets of the two A force of 4000 U.S. troops, in five trans. national cloud would now o'erspread the hori-zon of our country.

A total Pittsburg Landing on Saturday went up the Tennessee river to Eastbort,

lecided purpose, and in conquering, show the Miss., where they landed, marchel inland destroyed two great bridges on the Mobile lieving them of viper traitors, who lead them and Ohio railroad, and thus cut off the main rebel army at Corinth from communication with Alabama. A rebel cavalry force there was routed, with the loss of four killed. Beauregard's account of the second day's fight at Pittsburg Landing claims a complete

victory; He says that he captured thirty, six guns and eight thousand prisoners. The reported death of Beauregard generally believed to be a canard. The rebels seem to have everywhere changed their detensive policy and assumed

"How shall I struggle with the emotions has marched to Pocahontas, and proposes a loss. The casualties on our side were three that stifle the utterance of thy name. Our raid into Missouri, toward Rolla. Price's A dispatch is said to have been received solid ground it rests upon may sink to a level at the Navy Department, saying that Pope's army and Foote's fleet have gone to For

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF FORT PULASKI,

BALTIMORE, April 15. The Savannah Republican of the 12th in-t., announces the unconditional surrender of Fort Pulaski upon the proceding day. Seven large breaches were made in the not yet in sight.

Alls by our batteries of Parrott guns at General Milroy, at Monterey, reports orwalls by our batteries of Parrott guns at Pittsburg only cover the first day, but they King's landing, and all the barbette guns on officially confirm the death of Johnston. Our that side and three casemate guis were dis mounted. Three balls entered the magazine.

Col. Olinstead, the rebel commander, signalled the day previous to surrender, that near it. He was sick at Sarannah, from the our fire was so terrible that no human being terrific storm, bottomless roads, and rivers effects of a wound. General Grant was not could stand upon the parapet for even a mo

#### LATER Confirmation of the News by Southern Papers.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 15. A flag of truce went up to Craney Island lines for several days prior to the battle, and this atternoon and brought back two Norfolk papers.

They were taken to Head Quarters, and though containing the important information of the unconditional surrender of Fort Pu action during the war are to be brought to Taski an effort was made in accordance with the policy that prevails here, to keep even good news from the representatives of the

I am, however, enabled to give you the substance of the glorious news as published | that the result was a sure thing, and they in the Savannah Republican. It says substantially that it learns with deep regret that after a gallant defence If they lost the day, he said they might as ngainst guns mostly superior, Fort Pulaski urrendered unconditionally at 2 o'clock M. restorday, the 11th inst-

Corporal Law, of the Pulaski Guard, who lid not leave Thunderbolt until after the Our troops at Island No. 10 have found and thag was hauled down brings the intelligence The surrender was unconditional

> south wall by the Feder I batteries of eight Parrott guns, at King's Landing All the barbette guns on that side were guns, leaving but one gun bearing on that were issued before they left Cornith.

The balls entered the magazine, and a The balls used were conical, and were ropelled with such force that they went lear through the walls at nearly every five. Colonel Olmstead, who was in command, telegraphed the previous evening that no human being could stand upon the ramparts or even a single moment, and that over

The Republican publishes the above as a postseript to a part of its edition, and makes o comment nor gives ony particulars as to he number of men and officers in the fort at the time of its surrender. It says, howver, that none of its defenders were killed and but four wounded.

Occupation of Huntsville, Alabama, General Mitchell in Possession-Fifteen

Locomotives and Two Hundred Prisoners. The following Dispatch has been received by the Secretary of War: HEADQUARTERS OF THIRD DIVISION.

Huntsville, Ala, April 11. 
After a forced march of incredible diffiulty, leaving Fayetteville yesterday at 12 M., my advanced guard, consisting of Fur cein's brigade, Kennett's cavalry and Simson's battery, entered Huntsville this morn ing at 6 o'elock.

The city was taken completely by sur orise, not one having considered the march practicable in the time. We have captured about 200 prisoners, fifteen locomotives, large amount of passenger and box and platform cars, the telegraph aparatus and office, and two southern mails.

We have at last succeeded in cutting the great artery of railway communication between the southern States.

(Signed,)
O. M. Mittensin,
Brig. Gen. Com'ding: [Huntsville is the shire town of Madison county, Alabama. It is on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 150 miles N. N. southeasterly direction from Nashville The town contains many handsome buil dings, and a court house which cost \$45, 000 and a bank building which cost \$80, 000. The town contains six churches, United States land office, three newspaper offices, and two female seminaries It is i the midst of a fine farming region, and

## WAR BULLETIN.

Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War .- We

Nothing new to report in regard to the enc-

To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton. Secretary of War. — Cuttlet's Station, April 19.—An intelligent negro has just come in from Stafford county, and says that his master returned this morning from Fredericksburg to his home in Richmond, and told his wife, in the negro's presence, that all the enemy's troops had loft Fredericksburg for Richmond and Yorktown, the last of them leaving on Saturday morning.

Gen. Milchell following up his achievement on the Charleston and Me mphis Railroad - Ad. vance to Decetur on the West and Stevenson Junction on the East .- The Enemy retreat without firing a shot.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following important despatch was received by the Secreta y of Warsto day: Nashville, April, 14.— On Saturday morning two expeditions were started from Hunts ville, Alabama, with the captured cars. One under Col. Sill, of the Thirty-third Ohio, went east to Stevenson's Junction of the Chatta-nooga Railroad with the Memphis and Charleston Road, which point they seized, a force of 2,000 of the enemy retreating without firing shot. Here they captured five locomotive and a large amount of rolling stock. The other expedition under Col. Turchin, of the Nine-teenth Illinois, went west and arrived at Decatur in time to save the railroad bridge, which

was in flames as they approached

Gen. Mitchell now holds about one hundred miles of the Memphis and Charleston Rail-

From the Mountain Department.

General Milroy's Official Dispatch—Skir mish and Flight of the Robels. To the Hon- Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary

Wheeling, April 13.—A dispatch just re

ceived from General Milroy at Monterey

under date of yesterday, states as follows:
"The rebels, about 1000 strong, with two cavalry companies and two pieces of artillery attacked my pickets this morning about 10 o'clock and drove them some two miles. I sent out reinforcements, consisting o two companies of the 75th Ohio, two com. panies of the second Virginia, two compa changed or worse than transors—to the changed their detensive poincy and assumed the most perfect form of government.

Webster, in life, thus spoke of Warren at change were a change of a collision occurs and charging furiously.

Changed their detensive poincy and assumed the offensive, attacking our columns whenever a change of a collision occurs and charging furiously.

Ilymen's battery and one company of cavality at under Major Webster. The skirm isning was brisk for a short time, but the nies of the 32d Ohio, one gun of Capt rebels were put to flight with considerable

> men of the 75th Ohio badly wounded. The men behaved nobly. J. C. FREMONT, (Signed) Major General Commanding.

Reinforcements for the Mountain Department.

Wheeling, April 13.—Intelligence retransportation for this department has been

sent forward by Gen. Blenker.

A telegram from Gen. Schenck, district

ganized bands of thieves and murderers, under commissions from ex Governor Letch er, in that vicinity, and his prompt measures to restrain them. General Cox sends encouraging news from the Kanawha, but speaks of a week'o

#### over the banks. THE GREAT TENNESSEE BATTLE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. Sr. Louis. April 12.—Major McDonald, of the Eighth Missiuri, arrived lastnight, direct from Pittsburg Linding. He confirms the death of A. S. Johnson, and was told by a prisoner, a Lieutenint, that Bushrod Johnson, who escaped from Fort Donelson, was also killed. He thinks all the reports about Beaureguard being wounded unreliable An officer of the New Orleans Creele Battalion, who was taken prisoner, says Beau regard made a speech on Saturday, the day before the battle, in which he told the troops could not fail to capture Grant's army and then whip Buell, and thus hold their rail; oads. well lay down their arms and go home.

The story of the escape of General Prentiss anot believed. The greater part of his brigade were taken prisoners early in the fight Sunday. The begining of the fight on that day was a

total surprise, many officers and soldiers being overtaken in their tents and slaughtered or taken prisoners. Gen Smith was not in he fight, but lying sick at Savannah, eing able to get out of bed.

Our forces on Sunday were not over 35,000

The enemy's force was not less shan 90,000, dismounted and also three of the casemate. The Rebel Quartermaster says 90,000 rations The second day's fight was not half as desperate as the first. The rebels soon gave way before fresh troops.

Major McDonald thinks our killed was at cast 1,000, and wounded 3,000. He says

fourteen or sixteen hundred of the Rebe ounded were left on the field, and thinks their killed amount to 3,000, besides the wounded. We did not take more 500 prison

1,000 large shells had exploded within the The Body of Gen. Wallace-The Report of Wescape of Gen. Prentiss Univue. CAIRO, April 13 - The body of General Walice, killed in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, has arrived here. Also, nearly three hundred prisoners.

The twice repeated report of the escape of

General Prentiss from the enemy is now con-tradicted; it is no doubt untrue. Death of "Provision! Governor" Johnson of Kentucky.

Louisville, April 13 — A wounded Rebel

officer from Pittsburg Landing reports that the Rebel Provisional Governor Johnson, of Kentucky, was killed on Monday. It had previously been reported that he was wound-

The Attack on Fort Pillow. COMMODORE FOOTE'S FLEET SHFLLING THE MORTAR BOATS IN OPERATION

TEN. POPE'S COMMAND ON THE AR KANSAS SIDE OF THE RIVER. WASHINGTON, April 16. The Secretary of the Navy has received the

ollowing: CAIRO, ILL., April 15--The flotilla has been within three quarters of a mile of Fort Pillow, and then returning, took up position two miles further up

The rebel gunboats escaped below the fort

Ten mortar boats had opened fire. This is up to six o'clock last evening General Pope's command occupied the Ar kansas side of the river.

## FROM NEW MEXICO.

Inother Fight with the Rebels .- The Enemy Routed.—The Rebet Supply Train Captured and burned.—Union Loss 3 Officers and 20 Privates Killed and 40 to 50 Wounded. DENVER CITY, April 7, via Julesburg pril 9 - Information received from New Mexico states that on the 26th ult. -Col Hough, with thirteen hundred men, reached the Apache pass. His advance, consisting of three companies of cavalry, had an en gagement some distance beyond this place with two hundred and fifty rebel cavalry, and took fifty prisoners. The Union loss was four killed and eleven wounded. At Pigeon ranche, fifteen miles from Santa Fe, on the 28th, Col. Hough met a fifteen miles from

mouth of a canon.

The fight began about noon. Col. Hough engaged them in front with seven companies, while Maj. Cherrington, with four companies, engaged them in the rear. The latter force succeeded in driving the rebel guard away from the supply train, which vas captured and burned.

They also captured one cannon and spiked

force of 1,000 Texans, strongly posted at the

The fight continued desperately till 4 o'clock, when it ceased by mutual consent. Col. Hough withdrew his forces, to a creek four miles distant. The loss on the United States side was three officers and twenty privates killed, and from forty to fifty wounded. The rebel loss is not known. Communication between Col, Hough and Gon Can by is continually kept up.

Disaster on the Deinware and Hudson Canal. SCHANTON, Pa., April 12.—The dam near Carboudale, on the Delaware and Hudson

FROM NORTHERN ALABAMA. Railroad Works, broke last night, sweeping away a number of laborers dwellings. Nine persons drowned. The water filled the mines in the vicinity and did other damage.

> Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

> THE BILL SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT. The President has signed the bill for the bolition of slavery in the District, and has drawn up a special message on the subject, which was sent to Congress to day. The commissioners under the not, are ex-Mayor

Barrett of Washington, Hon. S. F.

ted.

# and determine the validity of claims presen-Town and County Matters.

of Ohio, and Dan'l R. Goodloe, formerly of

North Carolina, whose duty is is to investigate

Public Sale .- On Tuesday, the 29th of April next, Mr. H. A. Sturgeon, in consequence of his intention to remove from this place, will offer a large quantity of Personal Property, composing his entire household furniture. Among the list of articles are bedstends, mattresses, bureaus, tables, chairs, &c. A fine carriage will also be sold. Housekeepers will find it to their advantage to be in

SAVE YOUR GRAPES. -The following precaution carefully observed, will prevent the ravages of those insects, which at this senson of the year are so destructive to the grapes; In whitewashing grape trellises and houses, mix with the whitewash, flour of sulphur, in quantity so as not to affect the color. There is nothing better to drive away insects.

NEW MUSIC .- Our enterprising friend. Mr. A. LENE, who has just established a music store in our town, is determined to furnish our citizens with the very best articles in his line that the country produces. In the matter of sheet music, he is in constant correspondence with the best publishers, and is coived here from Washington states that every-day-receiving their latest publications; Among the newest and best pieces are "Minordered, and that reinforcements are to be nie Clyde" and the "Captain with his Whiskers," the ballads so charmingly rendered, a short time since, by Mrs. Emma Nichols .--"Marching Along," is another favorite of the same artiste "Monitor March," and "Burnside March," aside from their names, are instrumental pieces of rare power and beauty. Mr. Lenk has sold to Mr. Robert Irvine, Sr., for his sons, three of the elegant pianos from his store, and has received another invoice from the same popular manufacturer.

> 5TH ARTILLERY .- Battery "L," of the 5th U.S. Artillery, arrived at Carlisle Barracks, on Wednesday last. This battery has just been recruited in this State, and will remain here some time for practice. Its officers are Captain -- Dellant. Lieutenants--RANDOLPH and SPOONER.

> PROMOTED.—We are pleased to learn that Maj. L. Toop of the 1st Regiment P. R. V. C has been appointed Colonel of the 84th Regiment P. V. vice Gol. Munny, killed in battle.

> CAPT. R M. HENDERSON, of Carlise Fencibles, has been elected Licut. Colonel of the 7th Regiment P. R. V. C, vice Lieut. Col. Torran, resigned on account of ill health. -- Democrat.

> At a meeting of the Faculty of Teachers of the Common Schools of Carlisle, held on Saturday April 12, 1862, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President-Prof. D. Eckels.

Vice President-S D. Hampton. Treasurer-R. D. Cameron Secretary - Theo. Cornman. Corresponding Secretary heimer .-- Democrat.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY EXTRAORDINARY. -Some years ago there lived in the lower and of this county, one Dr. B---. The Doctor was a gentleman of Teutonic descent, and had a rather limited knowledge of the English language. Where he received his diploma no one knew, and the fact of his having been one at all, was doubted by a few skeptics, who said that the Doctor administered relief to horses and cows, in his own country, instead of men-During his residence there, an old lady, whom the Doctor was in the habit of attending, died. She was possessed of some property, and there was a dispute about her will. In due time the case came to court and the Doctor was called to the stand to testify as to the sanity of the testator. The counsel for the plaintiff said: "Well Doctor B-you

attended the deceased I believe." "Yesh." "Well do you think her mind was affected?" ·Vell you see she yust carried de broof glass in her schpruken and yust put it into the schpunk hole, und fer duyvel she trinkt und she trinkt 'till she got feverish unt fivish, un I gif her flix oil unt flux oil, unt double paregorio magnesia, and cured her up schwint!

The Doctor repeated. "Sheriff put that man out he's crazy." The Doctor was hustled from the Court room protesting that he was all right in his mind, but his English was so very bad that no one understood him.

"What's that" said the Judge.

We have taken the following list of counterfeits of a number of Banks in this State from Peterson's Counterfeit Detector. Since the banks have been permitted to issue small notes, we are flooded with this kind of circulating medium, and persons can't be too careful. Preserve this list for reference.

Allegheny Bank, Pittsburg, &. H. Hepburn, Pres. J. W. Cook, Cash. 2s, altered-vig. two females and money, female, shield and 2 on right; ship and 2 on

left.
Bank of Danville, Danville, 3: Edward H. Baldy, Pres.; Geo., A. Frick Cash. Is, spur .-- vig., an eagle poised on frame,

man each side; brig and 1 or right, female feeding eagle on left.

Bank of Middletown, Middletown, § George Smuller, Pres.; J. D. Cameron; Cash. 2s, relief notes, vig., female seated on figure 2; farmers at work in back ground.

Columbia Bank, Columbia, &. Dr. Barton Evans, Pres.; Sam'l Shoch Cash. Don't issue any 3s.

Is, altered—vig., an eagle poised on a shield, cars, etc; on right end, a girl gleaning and fig. 1; on loft female seated near grain, holding an eagle and the stars and things. stripes. 2s, imitation-vig., eagle on shield. left

wing is blurred; locomotive, car; Washing-ton on the left, female and child on the int. 3s, altered—vig., male and female scated right.

under a tree, 3 each side; female, -Easton Hank, Easton par. David D. Wagener, Pres.; Wm. Hackett

Cash.
1s, 2s, 3s, 5s, vig, cars; some have Indian holding a bow; others have for a vig. a an nothing a now; others have for a vig- a man plowing with oxen.

2s, altered—vig., man in field cutting grain; man ploughing on left end; two cupids on right end. 2s, altered—vig., train of cars and Indian