

News Items.

Peace and prosperity spring up in the progress of the U. S. armies as flowers are said to spring in the foot prints of angels.

The rebels prefer drawing up their forces on the highest ground they can find, so that when the running time comes it shall be all the way down hill.

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 is reported from Washington that Lieut. Worden of the Monitor has been removed to the observatory for the benefit of his health. He is said to be slowly improving; but he can as yet see imperfectly.

Some of the Secessionist rectors, in Washington persist in their refusal to read at the Sunday morning service the special prayer and thanksgiving for the success of the National arms. One, however the rector of Trinity, has at last obeyed the order.

The Commissioners of Lancaster county appreciate the services of their soldiers. They have made another appropriation of \$10,000 in aid of the families of volunteers from that county.

Real estate in Washington, one year ago, was almost more valueless than Confederate bonds, while now it is worth more than ever before.

The sick and wounded in the hospital of the District of Columbia and Alexandria, number 3,100.

The American flag is once more waving over ten of the principal towns in Alabama.

Prior to the adjournment of the Legislature, Hon. G. V. Lawrence was elected Speaker during the recess.

Traitor J. M. Mason's slaves "eeceded" from Winchester in a body, and one of his daughters has become hopelessly insane.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society have resolved to hold a fair during the coming fall, and invited proposals from the different localities in the State for holding it.

A flood was occasioned at Carbondale by the breaking away of a dam of the Delaware and Hudson canal. Ten lives were lost and much property destroyed by the casualty.

The Democracy of the Ohio Legislature refused to allow the use of the hall to Parson Brownlow, for the purpose of delivering a lecture on the subject of the rebellion.

Governor Andrew Johnson has suspended the mayor, aldermen, and councilmen of Nashville, who refused to take the oath of allegiance, and filled their places with loyal appointees. Good for Andy!

Passenger trains to Manassas now run regularly from Washington on Saturdays, at half-past nine o'clock in the morning, returning at half-past two. Fare for the round trip \$3.

Hon. Thomas B. Cooper, member of Congress from the Lehigh and Bucks District, died at his home in Coopersburg, Lehigh County, on Friday evening last. Mr. Cooper's health was very critical at the time of his election to Congress, and since then has been rapidly failing until a few weeks ago, when he was compelled to return to his home.

Apprehensive that the returning loyalty of the Tennessee people might affect such of their relatives as are in the Confederate army, one of the first things Beauregard did, on assuming command, was to send of his Tennessee regiments to New Orleans, Pensacola, and other places on the Gulf shore,—so as to be remote as possible from "reactionary influences" at home.

Edward Stanley, a native of North Carolina, but now residing in San Francisco, California, has been appointed Military Governor of the former State. He will leave California in a few days to assume the duties of the new office in that part of the State which is under actual control of the Federal Government. The people of San Francisco, it is said consider him the best man that the President could have selected to lead North Carolina back to her allegiance.

Col. Berdan's sharpshooters, though kept in the back ground for some time, begin to show their efficiency in the siege at Yorktown. They pick off the gunners and scouts with unerring aim. At first the more daring rebels affected to ridicule them at such long range by dancing and other dildoes on the walls of their intrenchments. But finding that such antics secured nothing but bullet holes in their jackets, they very wisely concluded to quit fooling with the sharpshooters.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Bills have been introduced in both branches of Congress for railroads by two routes to the Pacific. The northern route asks nothing, except alternate sections of land, six sections wide on each side of the road, and its branches in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and ten miles on each side in Dakota and Washington Territories.—The route proposed is by superior City, or St. Paul, to the northern shore of Lake Winnebago, and thence to Puget's Sound, on the Pacific coast.

THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.

Wednesday, Apr. 28, 1862

H. W. McALARNEY, Editor.

What the President Says.

President LINCOLN is reported as saying that "The slave of every Rebel master who seeks protection of the Flag shall have it, and be free."

Another Contrast.

In 1829 the Democrats in the Legislature of this State, voted for joint resolutions instructing our Senators and requesting our Members in Congress to vote for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

In 1862 the same kind of resolutions were before the Senate and the united votes of the Democratic party were cast against them!

In 1829 the Democracy looked upon slavery as an evil. In 1862 they bow down and worship at the heathen shrine as unitedly as their fathers were opposed to it. Degenerate sons of worthy sires.

Shame on Them.

Twenty-two Representatives from the Free States voted against expelling Slavery from the National Capital. The bill was no mere abolition scheme. It proposed compensation to masters. It scrupulously respected the interests of holders of negro stock. It was framed in express accordance with often-repeated petitions of the great mass of the people of the District, and yet men representing free constituencies opposed it! Why? Will it be contended that the continued existence of Slavery at Washington is desirable? Will any one pretend that the right of making the Federal Capital free does not exist? Will it be claimed that the rights of loyal citizens are assailed in the bill just passed? Is it not notorious that the slaveholders of the District are almost without exception wide-mouthed Secessionists?

Let these "unfaithful stewards" explain. Let them tell us plainly whether they are or are not in favor of Slavery per se, and whether they love it more than they love the honor of their country?

[Olean Times.]

"Honor to whom honor is due." It is always a pleasant duty of a people to record the bestowal of honors upon one whom they have selected to represent them, whether in private or public life. Below we copy from the Harrisburg Telegraph its description of a Case lately presented to Hon. ISAAC BENSON. The presentation is a mark of the high respect with which our able Senator was regarded by his brother officers, and is a compliment not only to him but also to the district which he has so faithfully represented. His course in the Senate has been marked with superior legislative ability. Not content with the more showy and too much practised career of speech making upon every trivial subject, he has been found among the active, working members; although, when needed, his voice has been heard always in maintaining what he conceived to be just and right. His promotion to the head of the Committee of Finance during the Session was the highest and most honorable position in the gift of the Speaker. The motto: "All men are created equal" may not suit the fancy of some of our "union" friends; but this will not be very surprising as truth has never been one of their particular faucies. He has now returned home with the thanks and well-wishes of his constituents as well as of those with whom he has been more intimately connected during the past three years. "Honors await the faithful steward."

SERIOUS CANING AFFAIR.—This morning, while Senator Benson was engaged as usual in the discharge of his arduous duties as chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, he was approached in the Senate Chamber by several individuals armed with a large bludgeon, who, after a few parliamentary demonstrations, caned the Senator most handsomely. The bludgeon, upon examination, proved to be a fine piece of ebony, surmounted with a gold top, elaborately carved, upon which was this inscription:

HON. ISAAC BENSON, From the officers of the Pennsylvania Senate. "All men are created equal."

The Honorable Senator at last accounts expressed himself highly pleased with the affair, and may we not hope his pleasure will increase when, in returning to his constituents after a three years campaign in defence of their rights, he is welcomed with the hard-earned salutation of "well done, good and faithful servant."

"Them Gunboats."

By-the-way, it was two of Fremont's gun-boats which saved our whole army, engaged in the Pittsburg Battle the first day, from being captured by the Rebels. Remember that, ye cavaliers of Fremont.

Democratic Troubles.

Is it not a fact that the patent Democratic papers are now much more concerned about abolitionists than they are about their country, and have more to say against Wendell Phillips and his handful of followers than they have of the leaders of the rebellion?

Thad. Stevens,

Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress, calculates that, if the war is prosecuted energetically, our army can be reduced to one hundred thousand men by the end of the summer, and that the revenues of the country will be large enough to pay the interest on the public debt and establish a large sinking fund. If the Government should conclude to lay the burden of the war upon the men who are now in the rebellion against it, by a confiscation act, he was sure that no more taxes would have to be laid upon the loyal people of the free states.

Synopsis of Latest News.

From the Valley of the Shenandoah we have news of the retreat of Jackson and Ashby with their rebel forces. It is doubtful whether or not they will have any more fighting in that valley. A fierce skirmish occurred before Yorktown on the 16th, in which quite a number of the Vermont boys were killed and wounded. There have been no very decisive advances on either side. Our sharpshooters are picking off their gunners and harrassing them in various ways, while McClellan is perfecting his preparations for a general assault. It is stated that the Rebels have a force of 100,000, and that they are commanded by Jeff. Davis. Our force is estimated at from 150,000 to 200,000.

We have details of the opening of the attack on Fort Pillow by the squadron under Com. Foote. A correspondent, who dates his letter Sunday, the 14th inst., says there were, according to various accounts, from 6,000 to 8,000 troops at the place, but that they had only one heavy gun on the water batteries. This Fort is three miles above Memphis, and should it be taken—which we have no doubt it will—the city falls into the hands of the Unionists. After Fort Pillow, there are no forts that will prove any serious inconvenience to Com. Foote entering New Orleans.

The Mobile Advertiser, of April 5, says of our Gulf Fleet: "They now directly menace New Orleans with attack. The newspapers from that city have intelligence that between twenty and thirty Yankee men-of-war are in the Mississippi river below the city, and of course below its defensive works. Beside this formidable flotilla in the river, a majestic fleet rides under the lee of Ship Island. These vast preparations are not being perfected to remain unemployed, and we may rest assured that the blow, strong and heavy, will soon be struck."

Gen. Fremont has intelligence from Gen. Milroy that the rebels, numbering about 3,500 strong, with two batteries, including two rifled guns, are constructing fortifications upon the crest of the Shenandoah. Reliefs of 500 men are working day and night. The latest report from Gen. McDowell's Department is that our troops are now in full possession of Fredericksburg. Gen. Shields has been nominated a Major-General.

Com. Vanderbilt has made Mr. Lincoln a present of his steamer Vanderbilt, now lying at Hampton Roads, and has offered to sell his next best steamer to the Government, iron-clad, at a price to be fixed by its own appraisers. WASHINGTON, April 16.—The President to-day nominated to the Senate Jas. G. Berrett, ex-Mayor of Washington, Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio, and Daniel R. Goodloe, formerly of North Carolina, Commissioners under the act abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia. Their duty is to investigate and determine the validity and value of the claims presented. It has been hinted that Mayor Berrett will resign, in such event there will be a strong effort made to have Peter G. Washington appointed. Col. Canby, in charge of the Department of New Mexico, has been confirmed by the Senate as brigadier general of volunteers.

The present daily yield of the flowing wells on Oil Creek is estimated at 800,000 gallons. In Mississippi the planters were piling their cotton ready for firing.

THE BATTLE AT PITTSBURG.

Official Report of Gen'l Grant.

It becomes my duty again to report another battle fought between two great armies, one contending for the maintenance of the best Government ever devised, and the other for its destruction. It is pleasant to record the success of the army contending for the former principle. On Sunday morning our pickets were attacked and driven in by the enemy. Immediately the five divisions stationed at this place were drawn up in line of battle to meet them.

The battle soon waxed warm on the left and center, varying at times to all parts of the line. There was the most continuous firing of musketry and artillery ever heard on this Continent kept up until nightfall.

The enemy having forced the entire line to fall back, nearly half way from their camps to the landing, at a late hour in the afternoon, a desperate effort was made by the enemy to turn our left, and get possession of the landing transports, etc. This point was guarded by the gunboats Tyler and Lexington, Captains Gwynne and Shirk, commanding, with four 24-pounder Parrott guns and a battery of rifled guns. As there is a deep and impassable ravine for artillery or cavalry, and very difficult for infantry at this point, no troops were stationed here except the necessary artillerists and a small infantry force for their support. Just at this moment the advance of Major Gen. Buell's column and a part of the division of Gen. Nelson arrived, the two Generals named both being present. An advance was immediately made upon the point of attack and the enemy was soon driven back.

In this repulse much is due to the presence of the gunboats Tyler and Lexington and their able commanders, Capt. Gwynne and Shirk. During the night the divisions under Gens. Crittenden and McCook arrived. Gen. Lew Wallace, at Camp Landing, six miles below, was ordered, at an early hour in the morning, to hold his division in readiness to move in any direction it might be ordered. At 11 o'clock the order was delivered to move up to Pittsburg, but owing to its being led by a circuitous route, did not arrive in time to take part in Sunday's action.

During the night all was quiet, and feeling that great moral advantage would be gained by becoming the attacking party, an advance was ordered, as soon as day dawned. The result was the gradual repulse of the enemy at all points of the line, from 9 until probably 5 in the afternoon, when it became evident the enemy was retreating.

Before the close of the action, the advance of Gen. T. J. Wood's division arrived in time to take part in the action. My force was too much fatigued from two days hard fighting, and exposure in the open air to a drenching rain during the intervening night, to pursue immediately. Night closed in cloudy with a heavy rain, making the roads impracticable for artillery by the next morning. Gen. Sherman, however, followed the enemy, finding that the main part of their army had retreated in good order. Hospitals, with the enemy's wounded were found all along the road as far as pursuit was made. Dead bodies of the enemy and many graves were also found. I cannot take special notice in this report, but will do so more fully when the reports of the division commanders are handed in.

Gen. Buell, commanding in the field, with a distinct army long under his command, and which did such efficient service, commanded by himself in person on the field, will be much better able to notice those of his command who particularly distinguished themselves than I possibly can. I feel it my duty, however, to a gallant and able officer, Brig-Gen. W. T. Sherman, to make special mention of him. He not only was with his command during the entire two days of the action, but displayed great judgment and skill in the management of his men. Although severely wounded in the hat on the first day, his place was never vacant. He was again wounded, and had three horses killed under him. In making this mention of a gallant officer, no disparagement is intended to other Division Commanders, or Maj. Gens. John A. McClernand and Lew Wallace, and Brig. Gens. S. A. Hurlbut, P. M. Prentiss, and W. H. L. Wallace, all of whom maintained their places with credit to themselves and the cause.

Gen. Prentiss was taken prisoner on the first day's action, and W. H. L. Wallace was severely, and probably mortally wounded. His Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. McMichael, is missing, and was probably taken prisoner. My personal staff are all deserving of particular mention, they having been engaged during the entire two days in carrying orders to every part of the field. It consists of Col. J. D. Webster, Chief of Staff; Lieut.-Col. J. B. McPherson, Chief of Engineers, assisted by Lieuts. W. L. B. Jenny and Wm. Kosae, Capt. J. A. Rawlings, A. A. General; W. S. Kilger, W. Rawley, and C. B. Lagon, Aide-de-Camp; Col. G. Pride, Volunteer Aid, and Capt. J. P. Hawkins, Chief Commissary, who accompanied me upon the field. The Medical Department, under direction of Surgeon Hewitt, Medical Director, showed great energy in providing for the wounded, and in get-

ting them from the field, regardless of danger.

Col. Webster was placed in special charge of all the artillery, and was constantly upon the field. He displayed, as heretofore, both skill and bravery. At least, in one instance, he was the means of placing an entire regiment in position of doing most valuable service, and where it would not have been but for his exertions. Lieut.-Col. McPherson, attached to my staff as chief of engineers, deserves more than a passing notice for his activity and courage.

All the grounds beyond our camps for miles have been reconnoitered by him, and the plans carefully prepared under his supervision give the most accurate information of the nature of the approaches to our lines. During the two days' battle he was constantly in the saddle leading the troops as they arrived to points where their services were required. During the engagement he had one horse shot under him.

The country will have to mourn the loss of many brave men who fell at the battle of Pittsburg, or Shiloh more properly. The exact loss in killed and wounded will be known in a day or two.

At present I can only give it approximately at 1,500 killed, and 3,500 wounded.

The loss of artillery was great, many pieces being disabled by the enemy's shots, and some losing all their horses and many men. There were probably not less than 200 horses killed.

The loss of the enemy in killed and left upon the field, was greater than ours. In the wounded an estimate cannot be made, as many of them must have been sent to Corinth and other points.

The enemy suffered terribly from demoralization and desertion.

A flag of truce was sent on to-day from Gen. Beauregard. I inclose herewith a copy of the correspondence. I am respectfully your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Major General Commanding.

Fort Pulaski Re-taken.

On the 11th inst., after a few hours bombardment from Parrott guns, the 500 Rebels in this Fort surrendered unconditionally, their commandant saying it was "impossible for human beings to stand" such flames of shells and balls which went through six feet of hardened brick wall! The Fort cost Uncle Sam a million of dollars, and was stolen in Jan. 1861. It defends Savannah city; and its re-capture is a full offset to Sumter. It was reduced by much hard labor—with no loss on our side, and the Rebels confess only a few wounded.

Progress in Alabama!

Gen. Mitchell sent out, East and West from Huntsville, in Northern Alabama, Union forces, which have possessed themselves of one hundred miles of railroad, from Decatur to Stevenson, including some prisoners, locomotives, and rolling stock, and 8 or 10 towns. These are important gains—and, if he can push on East and take Cattanoga and Cleveland, he will shut out East Tennessee from Rebel assaults on the South, and hasten the deliverance of that region from their hated oppressors.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES OUT WEST.

It will be gratifying to Pennsylvanians to know that the Union gunboat Carondelet, which recently made a gallant dash of running the blockade by the rebel batteries at Island No 10, on the Mississippi, getting safely into her desired position under a fire of forty shots, is manned entirely by volunteers from the Pennsylvania Reserve corps, McCall's division.—The quota of volunteers from the division, for the gunboat service, was sixty men, ten from each regiment, and they left Gen. McCall's headquarters on the Potomac, after inspection of the detachment by the General himself, on Monday morning, the 17th of February. They are a fine body of men, and nobly are they sustaining the reputation of Pennsylvania.

The Emancipation Bill Signed.

Wednesday, the President, having approved the bill abolishing slavery in this District, sent the following message to both branches of Congress: Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: The act entitled "An act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia," has this day been approved and signed. I have never doubted the constitutional authority of Congress to abolish slavery in this District, and I have ever desired to see the National Capital freed from the institution in some satisfactory way. Hence there has never been, in my mind, any question upon the subject, except the one of expediency, arising in view of all the circumstances. If there be matters within and about this act which might have taken a course or shape more satisfactory to my judgment, I do not attempt to specify them. I am gratified that the two principles of compensation and colonization are both recognized and practically applied in the act.

In the matter of compensation it is provided that claims may be presented within ninety days from the passage of the act, "but not thereafter," and there is no saving for minors, femes-covert, insane, or absent persons. I presume this is an omission by mere oversight, and I recommend that it be supplied by an amendatory or supplemental act.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. April 16, 1862.

PRICE CURRENT.

Table listing prices for various commodities such as Apples, Beans, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Flour, Hams, Honey, Lard, Maple Sugar, Onions, Pork, Potatoes, Peaches, Poultry, Rye, Salt, Trout, Wheat, and White Fish.

PROSPECTUS

THE NEW YORK EVENING POST, A Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Newspaper. FOR THE UNION AND THE WAR. NO COMPROMISE OR SYMPATHY WITH TRAITORS.

This well-known journal is now in the sixty first year of its existence. It has always been a leading journal of the city, taking part in all the discussions of the day, and uttering its sentiments with candor, fearlessness and independence. Freedom now and forever, has been and will continue to be its motto. The Principles by which it is guided are: A strict construction of the Constitution, Economy in Government, No Political Jobbery, Honest Men for Office, The Suppression of the Slave Power, Free Soil and Free Speech.

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TERMS:

Table showing subscription rates for Single copy, Three copies, and Single copy per month for Daily Evening Post, Semi-Weekly Evening Post, and Weekly Evening Post.

Weekly Evening Post

Table showing subscription rates for Single copy, Three copies, Five copies, Ten copies, and Twenty copies for Weekly Evening Post.

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Money may be forwarded at our risk. Specimen copies sent free to all who desire it.

WM. O. BRYANT & CO., Office of the Evening Post, 41 Nassau street, corner Liberty, New-York.

NOTICE.

This is to certify that a Read Judgment obtained against me July 13, 1860, in favor of J. A. H. Greenman, I will not pay for the reason that there is no value received. I forbid any person buying said judgment. N. K. LUCE.

March 26. pd

Notice to Delinquent Collectors.

DELINQUENT COLLECTORS of State and County taxes for the year 1861 are hereby notified that if their duplicates are not settled by the first of May next that cost will be made them. By order of the Board of Commissioners. March 26th.